REPORT ON ANALYSIS OF INDICES PRICES 2023

PREPARED BY

PRICES DIVISION, DEPT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

G.S RAJATH
DIRECTOR

Department of Economics & Statistics
Vikas Bhavan P.O., Thiruvananthapuram
Kerala-695 033

Phone { Office : 0471-2305318
Mobile : 9447115318

e-mail. ecostatdir@gmail.com
website: www.ecostat kerala.gov.in

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PREFACE

Index numbers are the device to measure the relative movements in variables. It is a technique of estimating general trends in price, production and other economic and social variables. Index numbers play a vital role in business planning and drafting of executive policies.

Department of Economic &Statistics compute different types of indices Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers for Industrial Workers & Agricultural Labourers with base year 2011-12=100, Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Rural/Urban/Combined) with base year 2018 = 100, Whole Sale Price Index (WPI) for Agricultural commodities with base year 2015-16=100 (Agri. year), Parity Index Numbers with base year 1952-53=100 (Agri. year), Wage Index Numbers with base year 2019-20=100 (Agri. year).

This publication ***"Report on Analysis of Indices– 2023"***, contains Wage Index Numbers for the year 2023, Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Rural/Urban/Combined) for the year 2023, Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers for Industrial Workers & Agricultural Labourers for the year 2023, Parity Index Numbers for the year 2023, Whole Sale Price Index (WPI) for Agricultural commodities for the year 2023. It is prepared by the joint effort of the officers working in the Prices division of this Directorate.

Thiruvananthapuram
December, 2025

G. S. RAJATH
DIRECTOR

CONTRIBUTORS

Smt.Shailamma K.	Additional Director
Smt. Shamju B. K.	Research Officer
Smt. Afeefa U.	Research Officer
Smt. Sruthi B.G.	Research Officer
Smt. Remya K.	Research Assistant
Smt.Maya K.S	Research Assistant
Smt. Rejimol R.	Statistical Assistant Grade1
Smt.Sheeba.M.K	Statistical Assistant Grade1
Smt. Indu George	Statistical Assistant Grade 1
Smt. Linet D. Ponnachan	Statistical Assistant Grade 2
Smt.Vineetha.T	Statistical Assistant Grade 2

INTRODUCTION

Index numbers are devices for measuring differences in magnitude of a group of related variables. They are used to compare the level of certain phenomenon between different times or between different places or between categories such as persons or objects. It is a technique of estimating general trends in prices, production and other economic and social variables and has been rightly called the "Economic Barometers". Most of the current indices are indicators of changes over time in respect of economic characteristics like prices, output, wages etc. These are termed as price indices, production indices, wage indices etc. All indices have statistics but one can have statistics without an index. And these statistics that do not associate to an index can also help in the formation of the right execution of plan. A price index reflects the overall change in a set of prices paid by a consumer or a producer, and is conventionally known as a Cost-of-Living Index or Producers Price Index as the case may be. In simple form Index numbers are a statistician's way of expressing the difference between two measurements by designating one number as the "base", giving it the value 100 and then expressing the second number as a percentage of the first.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes over time in the level of retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by an average family or a defined population group in a given area with reference to a base year. Here retail price is defined as the price which the ultimate consumer pays for relatively small transaction of the commodity. Thus CPI measures the cost of purchasing a fixed basket of goods and services. Department of Economics & Statistics compute Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers & Agricultural Labourers and Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Rural/Urban/Combined) for general population.

The consumer Price Index (AL & IW) with base 2011-12=100 is calculated for 17 centres though the current prices are being collected from 22 markets. Whereas in CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined) sub group wise indices, group wise indices and General indices for rural urban and combined are computed. The prices are collected in different schedules from 149 markets (71 rural& 78 Urban) across 14 districts of Kerala. Indices (Rural, Urban and Combined) of 14 districts are calculated.

WAGE INDEX

The data on daily wages of various categories of Labourers are being collected from 28 selected centers in the state. The wage index is prepared to measure the relative changes in the wage rate of different types of skilled and unskilled laborers with respect time. The base year for wage index is agricultural year 2019-20. The wage indices are being prepared for the following categories.

1. Skilled labour
    (a) Carpenter
    (b) Mason
2. Paddy filed labour
    (a) Bunding (Men)
    (b) Transplanting (Women)

3. Other agricultural labour
    (a) Rubber Tapping (Men)
    (b) Coconut Plucking (Men)
    (c) Arecanut Plucking (Men)
    (b) Head load (Women)

PARITY INDEX NUMBERS

Parity index numbers indicate the level of the prosperity of the farmers. It indicates state of affairs of the farmers receiving value for their products and expending money for cultivation of the crops and for their own living. It is the ratio of the index of prices received by the farmers and the index of prices paid by the farmers, expressed as percentage.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (WPI).

The wholesale prices being collected under the Market Intelligence Scheme are utilized for computing WPI for agricultural commodity. In the calculation of the index 24 important agricultural commodities are included. Commodity wise, Group/sub group wise wholesale price indices are being prepared by this department.

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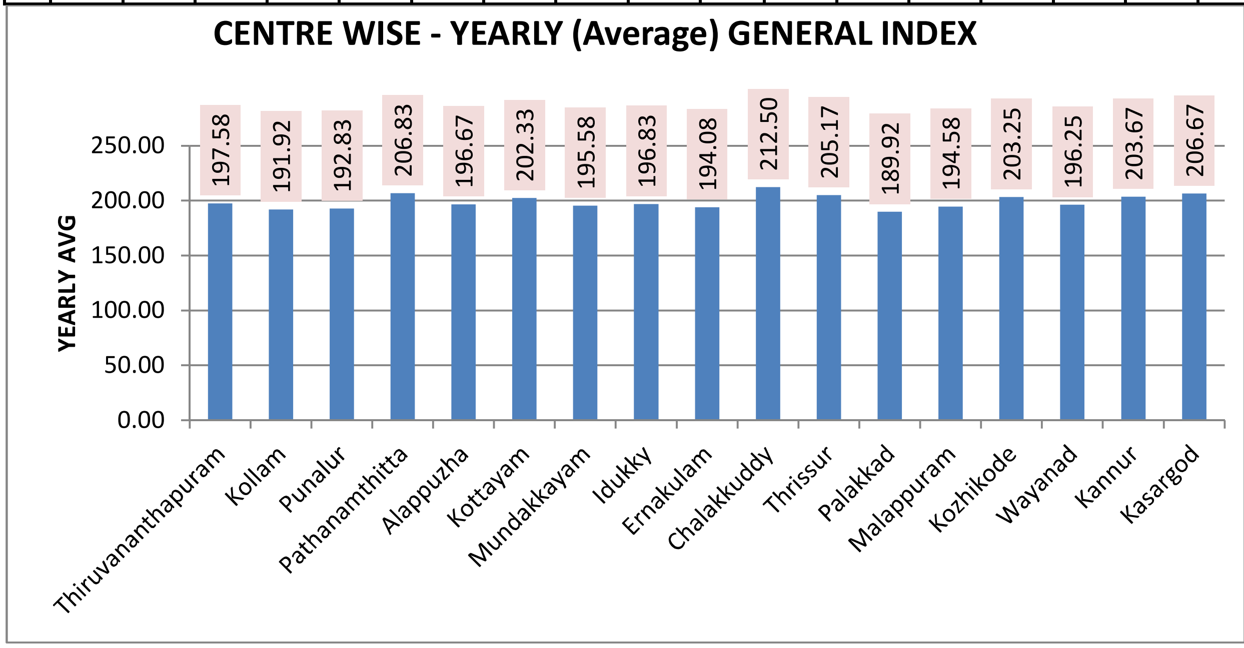
CENTRE WISE - MONTHWISE GENERAL INDEX FOR THE YEAR 2023

(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 786)

The General Index for the year 2023 across various centers in Kerala, with a base year of 2011-12 = 100, shows varied trends in price movements. Most centers experience slight fluctuations in their index, with some showing gradual increases and others maintaining stable figures. Thiruvananthapuram, for example, demonstrates a moderate upward trend, peaking at 202 in July, while Kollam remains relatively stable with minimal shifts throughout the year. Pathanamthitta sees consistent growth, reaching 212 in July, reflecting an overall upward trend. Centers like Palakkad and Wayanad, on the other hand, experience slight declines and more stable indices. Kozhikode, Kannur, and Kasaragod showcase some level of consistency with minor fluctuations. The linking factors vary slightly across centers, but overall, the indices suggest that the economic activity in these regions is fairly stable, with some regional variations indicating localized price or demand changes.

CENTRE	Thiruvananthapuram	Kollam	Punalur	Pathanamthitta	Alappuzha	Kottayam	Mundakkayam	Idukky	Ernakulam	Chalakkuddy	Thrissur	Palakkad	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Wayanad	Kannur	Kasargod
YEARLY AVG	197.58	191.92	192.83	206.83	196.67	202.33	195.58	196.83	194.08	212.5	205.17	189.92	194.58	203.25	196.25	203.67	206.67



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX KERALA -2023

(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 789

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index shows a clear upward trend over the year. It starts at 122.20 in January and slightly dips in February (121.15) and March (121.52), but begins to rise steadily from April (122.17) onward. A significant increase is observed in June (127.88), peaking in July at 131.60, indicating higher food prices during the mid-year, likely due to seasonal factors. Although there is a slight decline in August (129.14) and September (126.84), the index regains strength in the last quarter, reaching 128.69 in December.

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
122.20	121.15	121.52	122.17	122.56	127.88	131.60	129.14	126.84	127.29	128.43	128.69

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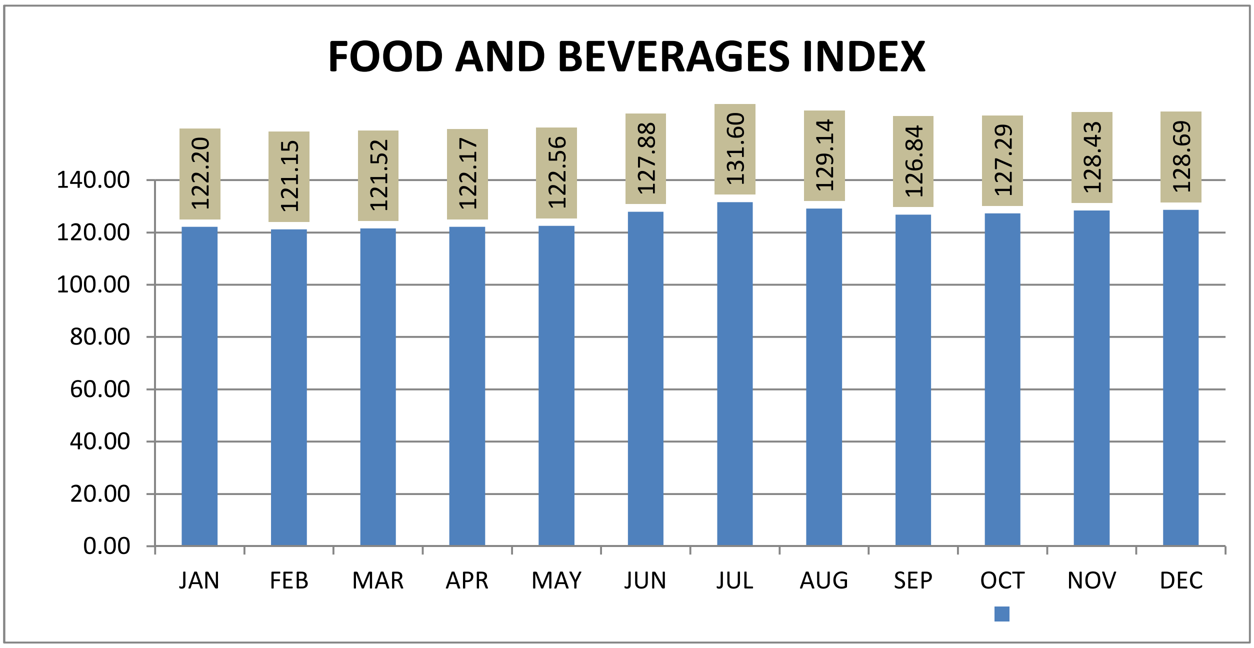
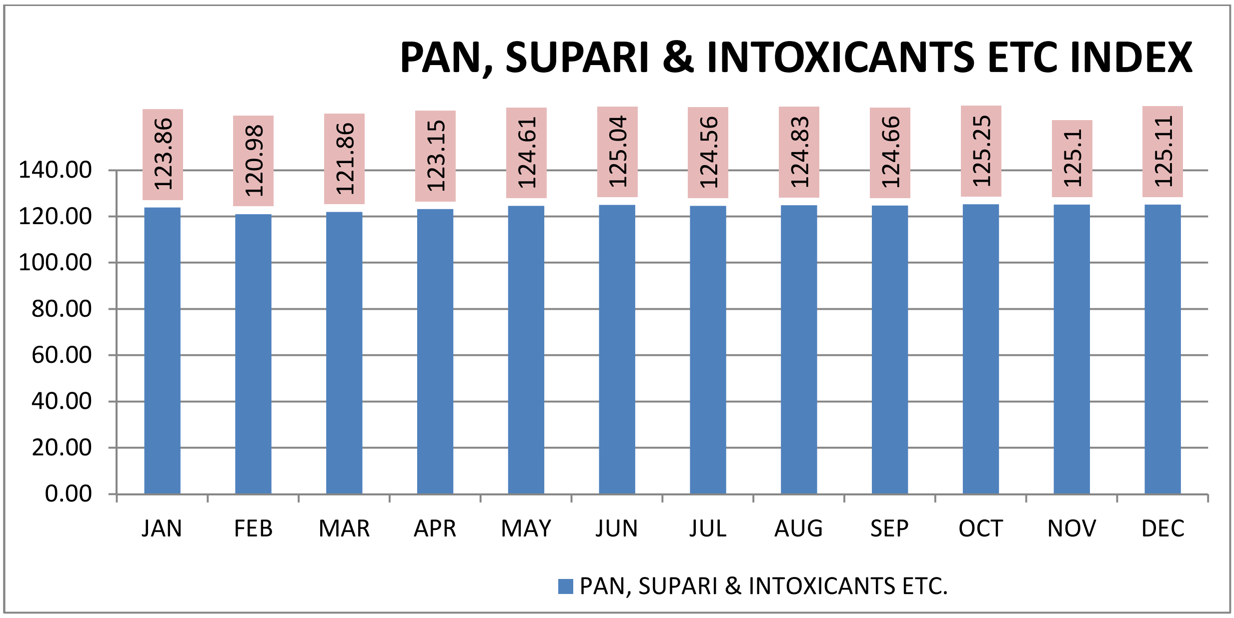


PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC INDEX

The index for *Pan, Supari& Intoxicants* shows a gradual upward trend over the year. It begins at 123.86 in January but dips to its lowest point in February at 120.98. From March onward, the index steadily climbs, reaching 125.04 in June. Although there is a slight dip in July (124.56), it quickly stabilizes and fluctuates within a narrow range from August to December, ending at 125.11. The data suggests moderate inflation in this category, with prices remaining largely stable in the latter half of the year after early fluctuations.

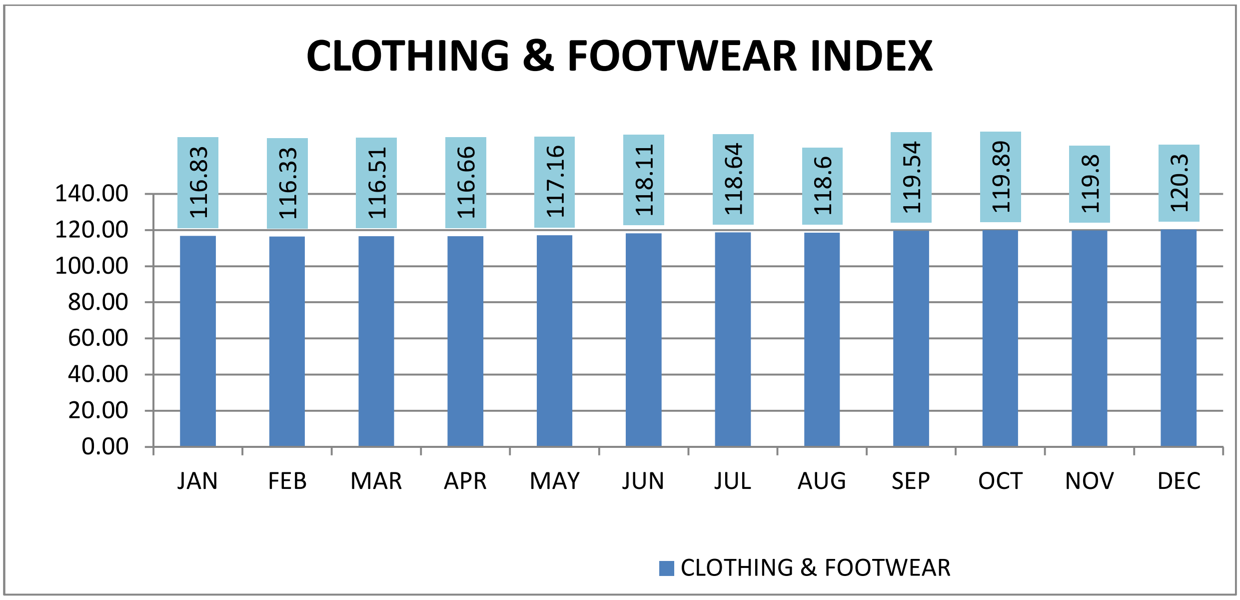
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
123.86	120.98	121.86	123.15	124.61	125.04	124.56	124.83	124.66	125.25	125.1	125.11



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The *Clothing and Footwear* index exhibits a steady and consistent upward trend throughout the year. Starting at 116.83 in January, the index experiences minor fluctuations in the first quarter, remaining around 116. The growth becomes more noticeable from May onward, reaching 118.11 in June and continuing to rise gradually. By September, the index climbs to 119.54 and further increases to 120.31 in December.

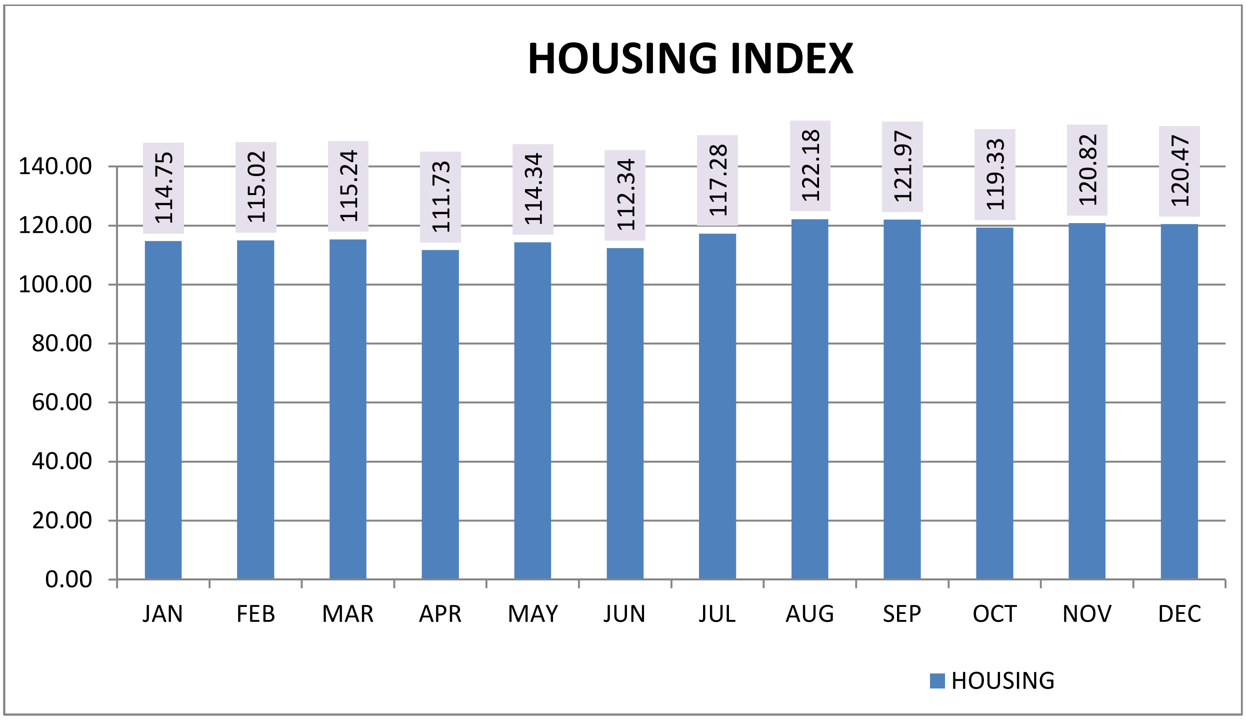
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
116.83	116.33	116.51	116.66	117.16	118.11	118.64	118.6	119.54	119.89	119.8	120.3



HOUSING INDEX

The *Housing* index shows noticeable fluctuations throughout the year. It begins at 114.75 in January and sees a slight rise in the following two months, reaching 115.24 in March. However, a sharp drop occurs in April (111.73) and continues to remain relatively low in June (112.34). From July onward, the index climbs significantly, peaking at 122.18 in August. Although there is a minor decline in the subsequent months, the index stays above 119, ending at 120.47 in December.

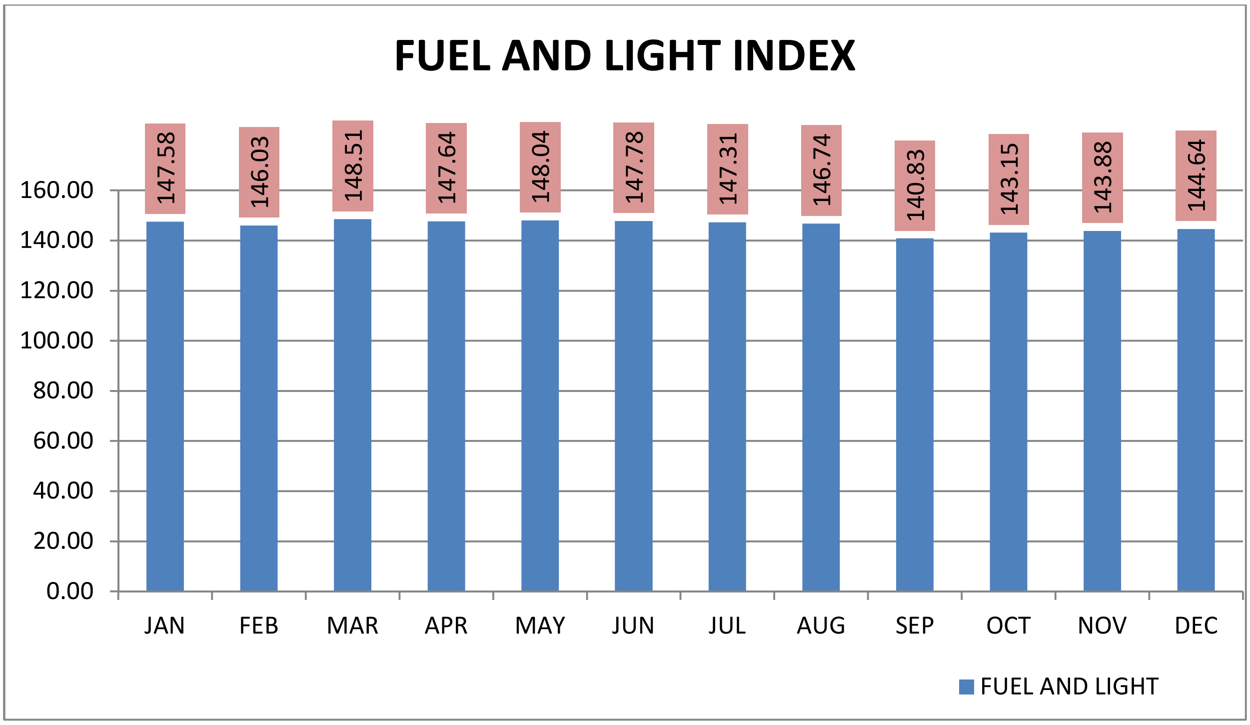
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
114.75	115.02	115.24	111.73	114.34	112.34	117.28	122.18	121.97	119.33	120.82	120.47



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index shows moderate fluctuations throughout the year. It starts at 147.58 in January and slightly dips to 146.03 in February before peaking at 148.51 in March. From April to July, the index remains relatively stable, hovering around 147, indicating steady prices during this period. In August, a downward trend begins, reaching the lowest point of the year at 140.83 in September. However, the index begins to recover gradually in the following months, rising to 144.64 by December. Overall, the data reflects a pattern of early-year stability, a mid-year decline, and a gradual late-year recovery in fuel and light prices.

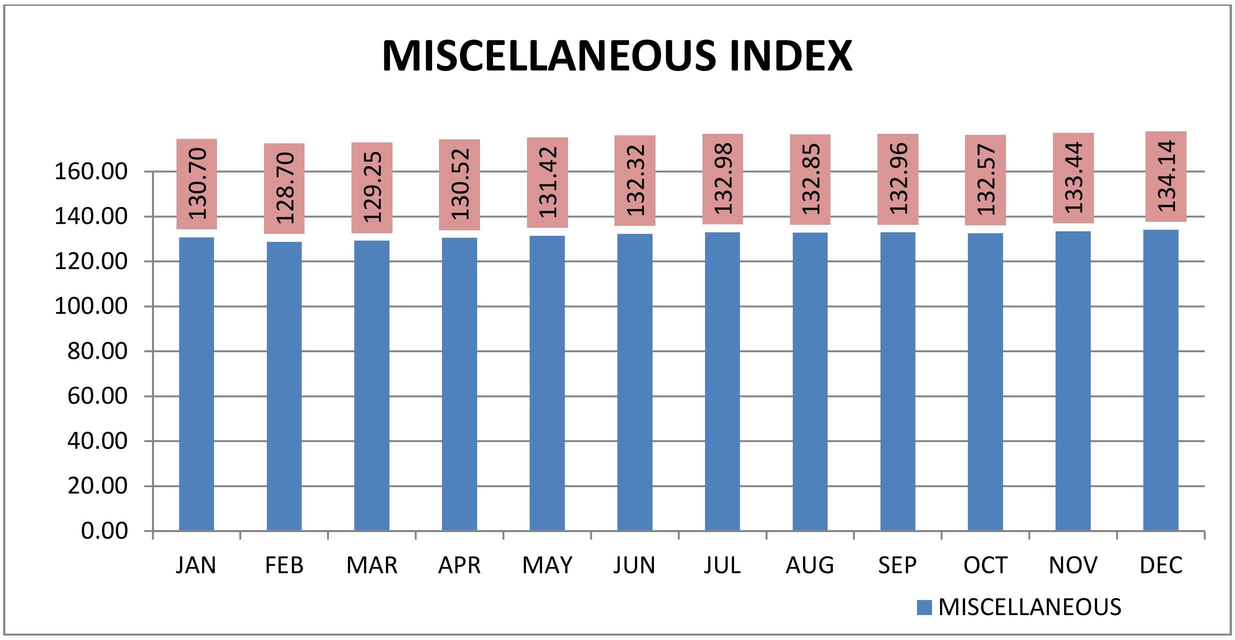
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
147.58	146.03	148.51	147.64	148.04	147.78	147.31	146.74	140.83	143.15	143.88	144.64



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index shows a steady upward trend over the year. It begins at 130.70 in January and dips to its lowest point of 128.70 in February. From March onward, the index gradually increases each month, reaching 132.98 in July. It then remains relatively stable through August and September, with only minor variations. A slight dip appears in October at 132.57, but the index rebounds in November to 133.44 and continues rising to 134.14 in December, which is the highest value of the year. This overall movement indicates a consistent rise in miscellaneous expenditures as the year progresses.

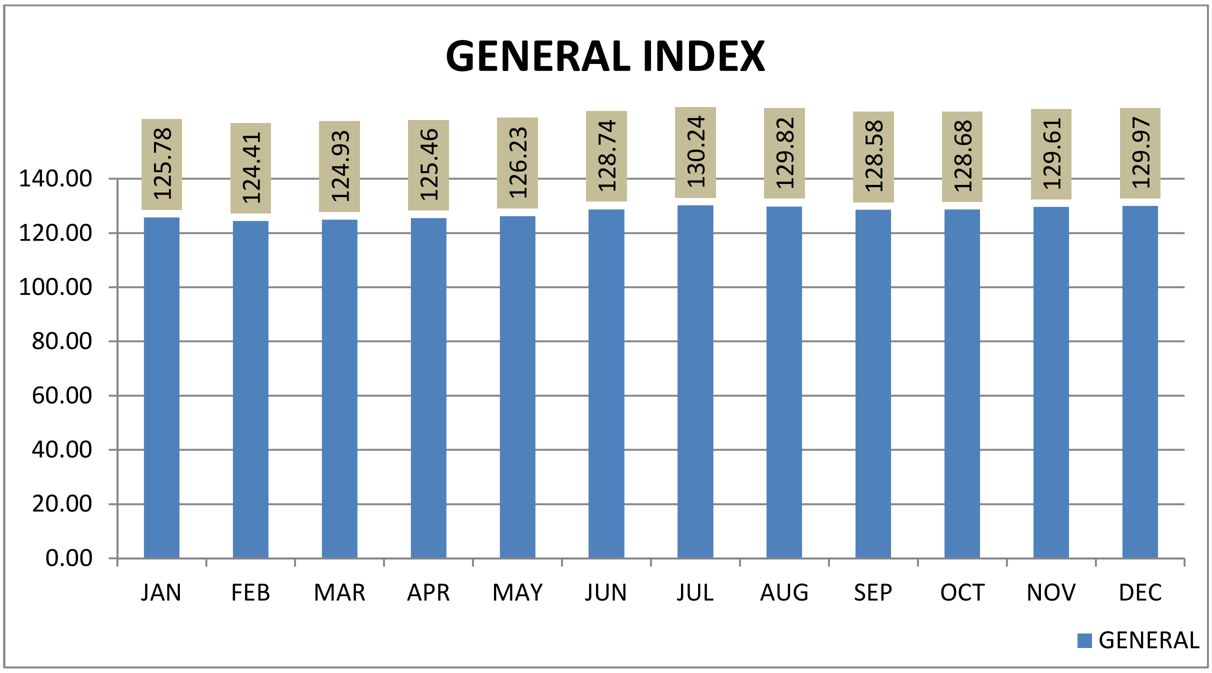
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
130.70	128.70	129.25	130.52	131.42	132.32	132.98	132.85	132.96	132.57	133.44	134.14



General INDEX

The General index shows a gradual upward trend over the year. It starts at 125.78 in January and dips slightly to 124.41 in February, but then steadily increases in the following months. By June, the index climbs to 128.74 and peaks in July at 130.24, indicating mid-year inflationary pressure. Although there is a minor dip in August and September, the index stabilizes around 128.68 in October and rises again towards the end of the year, reaching 129.97 in December.

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
125.78	124.41	124.93	125.46	126.23	128.74	130.24	129.82	128.58	128.68	129.61	129.97



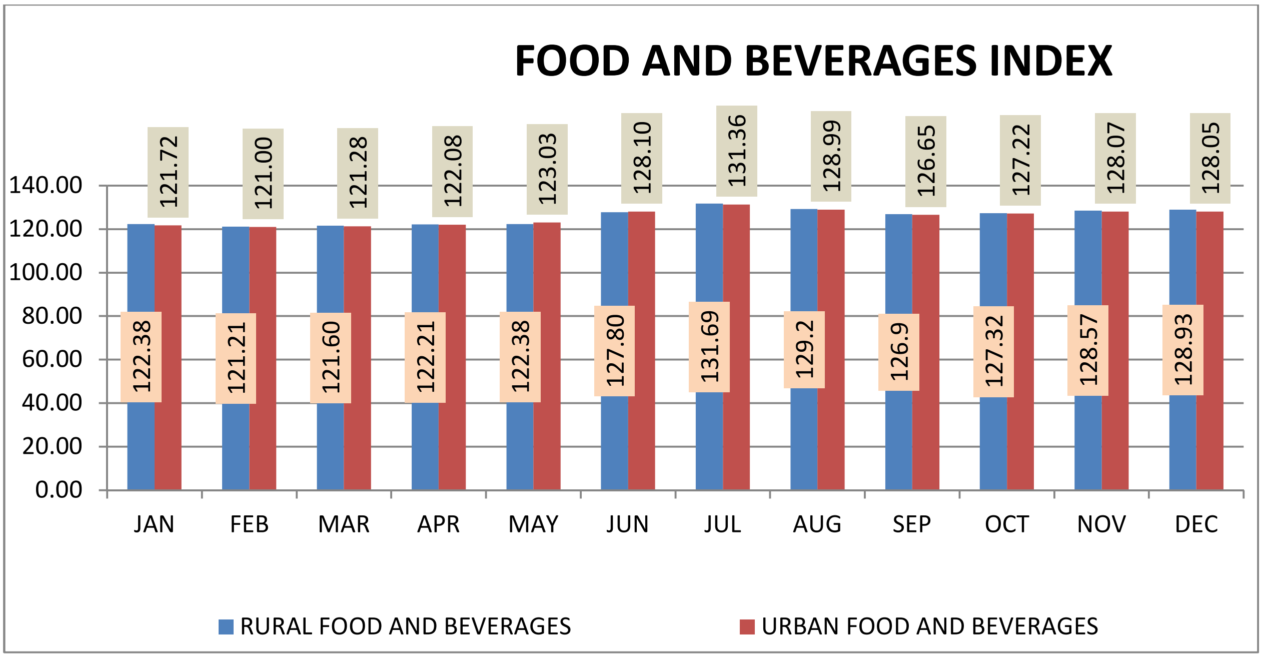
KERALA CONSUMER PRICEINDEX RURAL/URBAN-2023

(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 787-88)

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

In rural areas, the index starts at 122.38 in January and climbs steadily, peaking at 131.69 in July, before slightly easing to 128.93 in December. A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, beginning at 121.72 in January and reaching a high of 131.36 in July, then tapering off to 128.05 by year-end. Notably, the rural index consistently stays above the urban index, indicating relatively higher price growth or consumption weight in rural regions. Overall, both rural and urban food indices reflect inflationary pressure in the second half of the year, following a stable trend in the initial months.

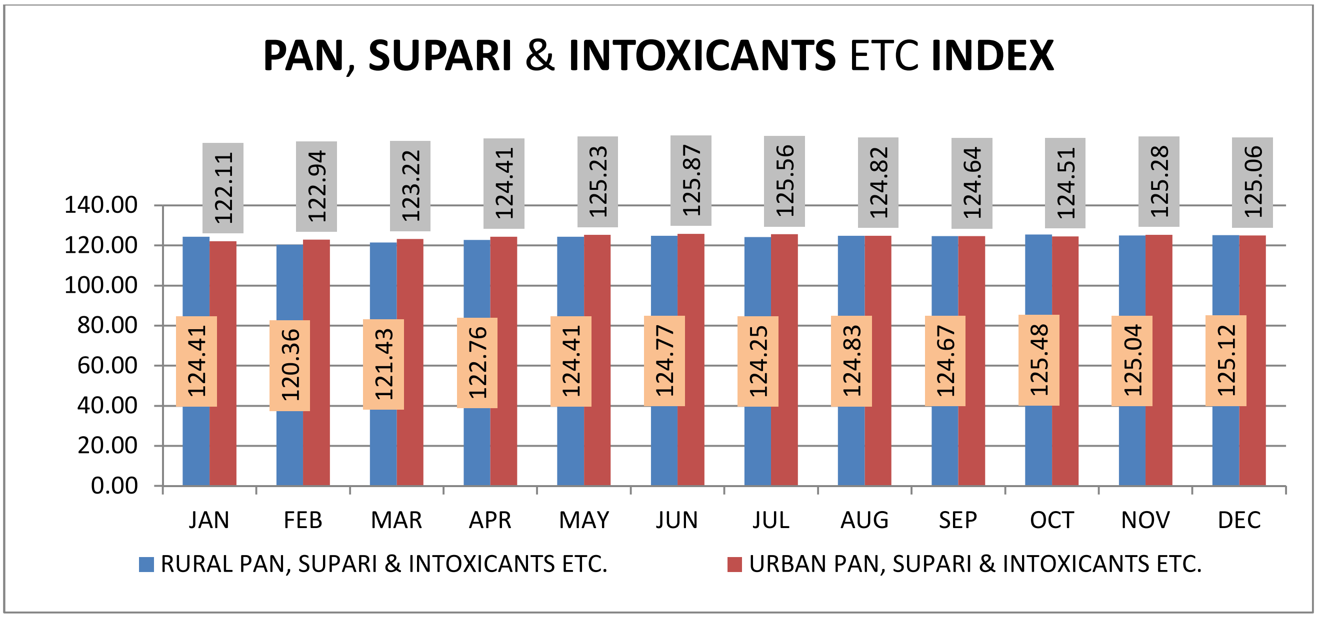
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	122.38	121.21	121.60	122.21	122.38	127.80	131.69	129.2	126.9	127.32	128.57	128.93
URBAN	121.72	121.00	121.28	122.08	123.03	128.10	131.36	128.99	126.65	127.22	128.07	128.05



PAN, SUPARI &INTOXICANTS ETC INDEX

The index for *Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc.* in both rural and urban sectors shows a generally steady upward trend throughout the year. In rural areas, the index begins at 124.41 in January, dips to 120.36 in February, and then gradually rises to reach 125.12 in December. Urban areas also display a consistent increase, starting at 122.11 in January and ending at 125.06 in December, with the highest value recorded in June at 125.87. From March onward, both sectors show minimal month-to-month fluctuations, reflecting stable pricing or consumption patterns. While rural values stay slightly ahead of urban ones in the early months, urban indices surpass rural in mid-year before converging closely by December.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	124.41	120.36	121.43	122.76	124.41	124.77	124.25	124.83	124.67	125.48	125.04	125.12
URBAN	122.11	122.94	123.22	124.41	125.23	125.87	125.56	124.82	124.64	124.51	125.28	125.06

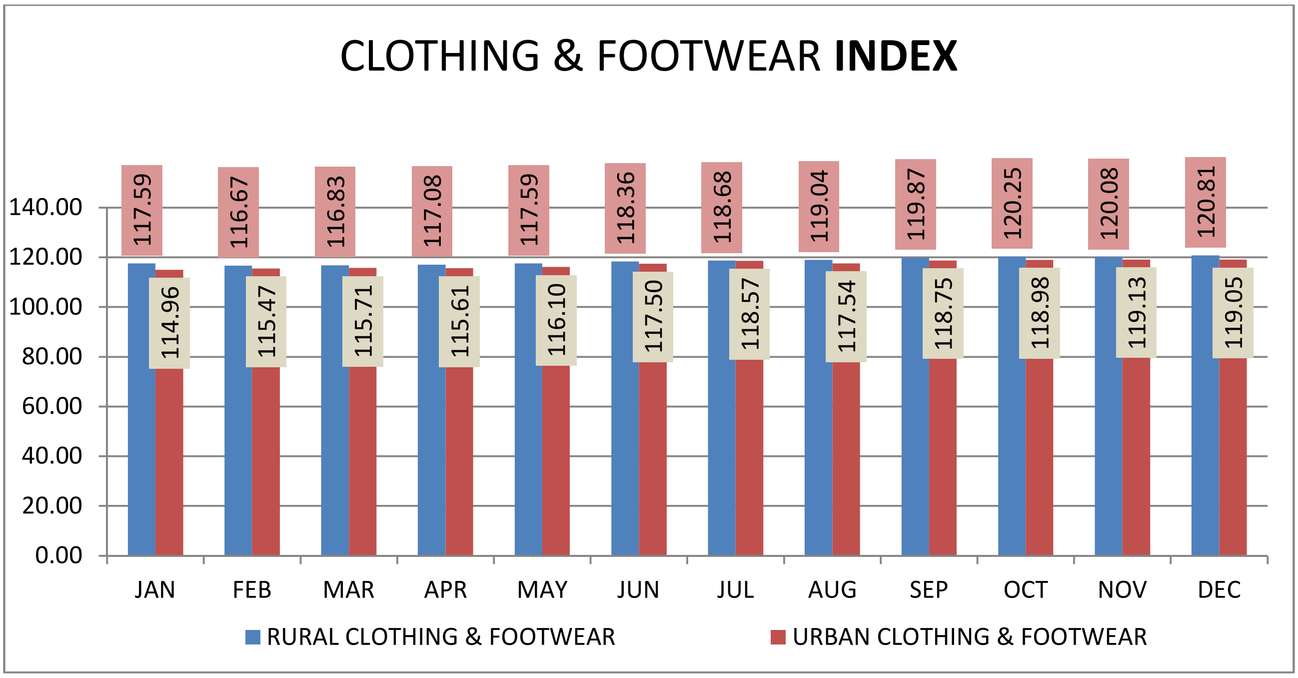


CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index demonstrates a steady rise throughout the year in both rural and urban areas. In rural regions, the index begins at 117.59 in January, slightly dips in February and March, and then progressively climbs to reach 120.81 by December. Urban areas follow a similar trend, starting lower at 114.96 in January and increasing to 119.05 in December. The most significant monthly gains occur between May and September. Although rural indices consistently stay ahead of urban figures, the gap narrows slightly toward the end of the year.

Table 03 illustrate the dataset pertaining to the KERALA CONSUMER PRICEINDEX RURAL/URBAN-2023

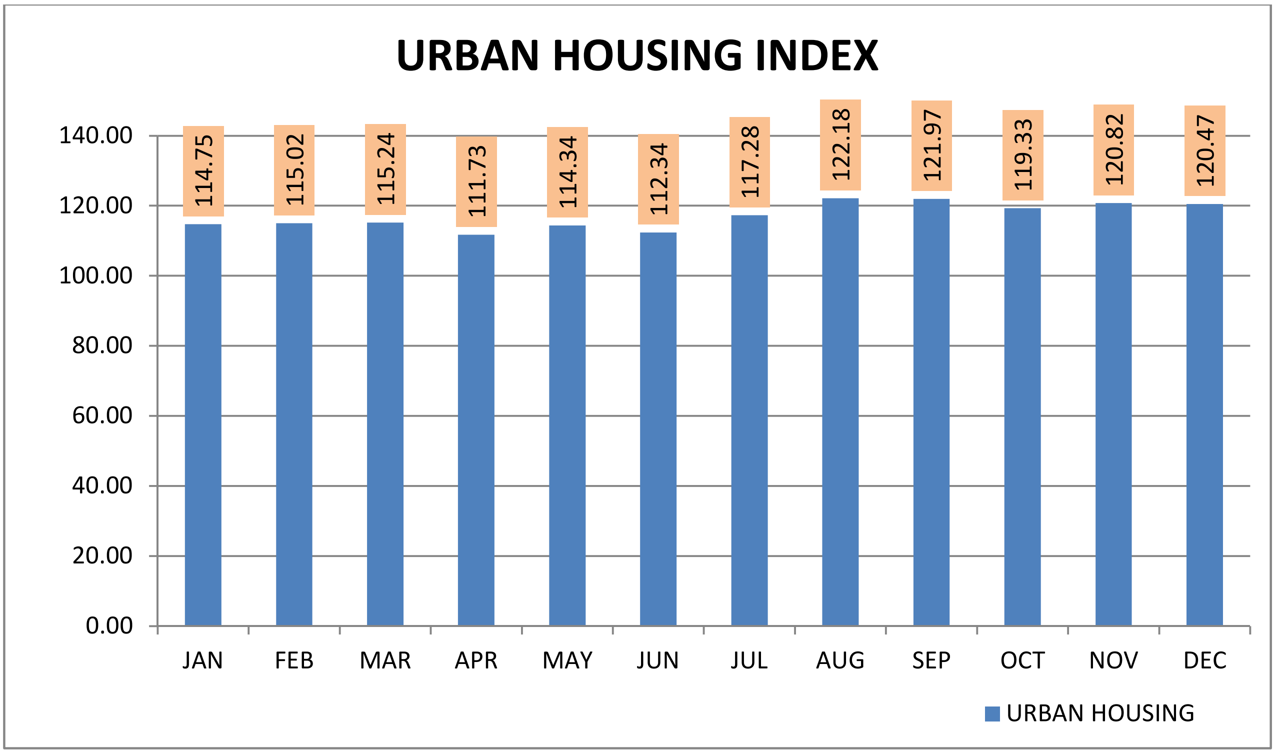
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	117.59	116.67	116.83	117.08	117.59	118.36	118.68	119.04	119.87	120.25	120.08	120.81
URBAN	114.96	115.47	115.71	115.61	116.10	117.50	118.57	117.54	118.75	118.98	119.13	119.05



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing index for urban areas exhibits moderate fluctuations throughout the year. It starts at 114.75 in January and remains relatively stable until March, followed by a noticeable dip to 111.73 in April and 112.34 in June. From July onwards, the index rises significantly, peaking at 122.18 in August. The index remains elevated in the following months, with values consistently above 120, before slightly easing to 120.47 in December. Overall, the trend reflects a mid-year surge in housing costs, preceded by a mild decline in the first half of the year, possibly due to seasonal or policy-related factors in the urban housing market.

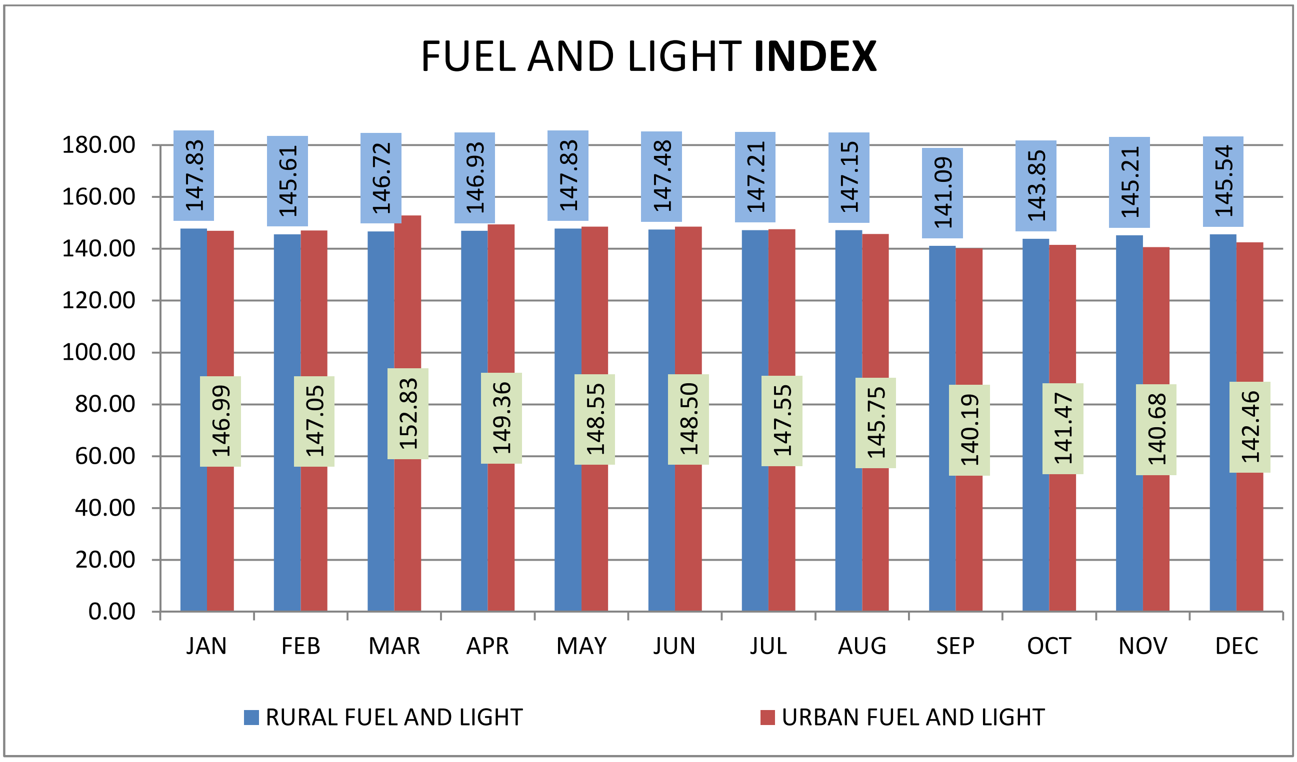
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	114.75	115.02	115.24	111.73	114.34	112.34	117.28	122.18	121.97	119.33	120.82	120.47



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index displays moderate variation over the months in both rural and urban areas. In rural regions, the index starts high at 147.83 in January, dips slightly through February and March, and returns to the same January level in May. It remains relatively stable through August, before experiencing a sharp decline to 141.09 in September. After that, the index recovers gradually, ending at 145.54 in December. In urban areas, the index begins at 146.99 and reaches its peak of 152.83 in March, then declines steadily, hitting its lowest point of 140.19 in September. A mild rebound follows, with the index closing at 142.46 in December. The data indicates that while rural fuel prices remain more stable with smaller fluctuations, urban areas face greater volatility, particularly in the first half of the year.

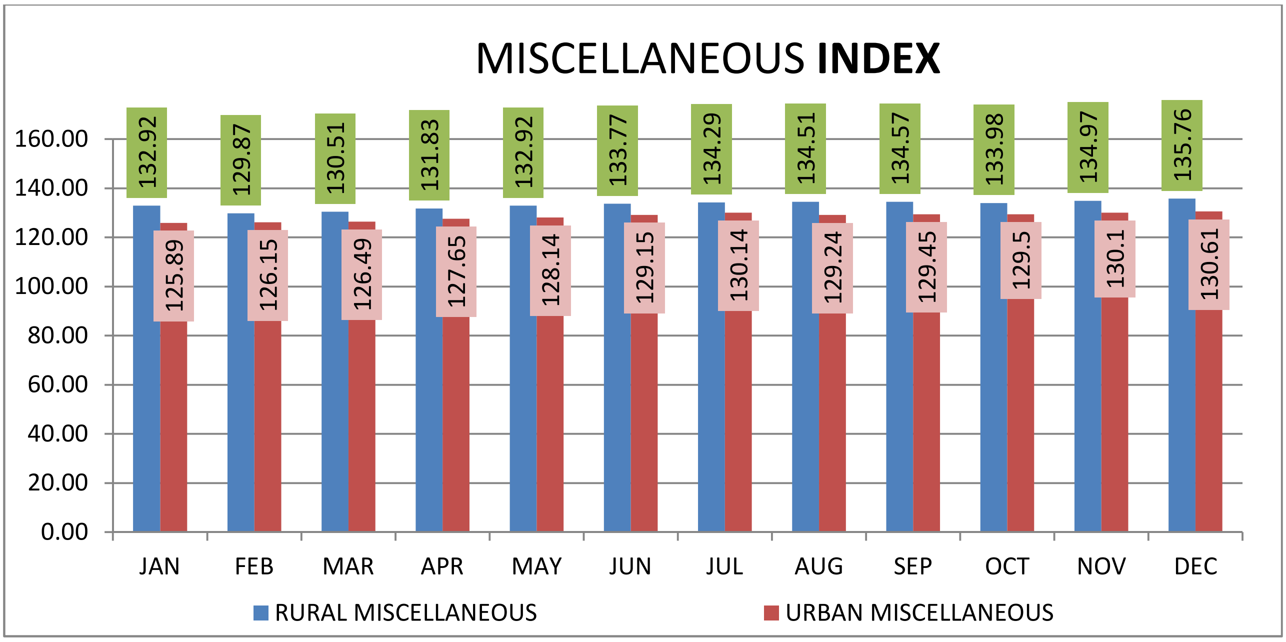
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	147.83	145.61	146.72	146.93	147.83	147.48	147.21	147.15	141.09	143.85	145.21	145.54
URBAN	146.99	147.05	152.83	149.36	148.55	148.50	147.55	145.75	140.19	141.47	140.68	142.46



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index for both rural and urban areas shows a consistent upward trend throughout the year. In rural regions, the index begins at 132.92 in January, dips slightly to 129.87 in February, and then steadily increases month by month, reaching a peak of 135.76 in December. Urban areas follow a similar rising pattern, starting lower at 125.89 in January and climbing to 130.61 by December. The data suggests that rural values remain consistently higher than urban ones across all months, indicating relatively stronger price increases or broader spending in miscellaneous goods and services in rural sectors. The most significant growth occurs during the second half of the year for both sectors, pointing toward increased consumption or rising costs in categories such as education, health, and other services.

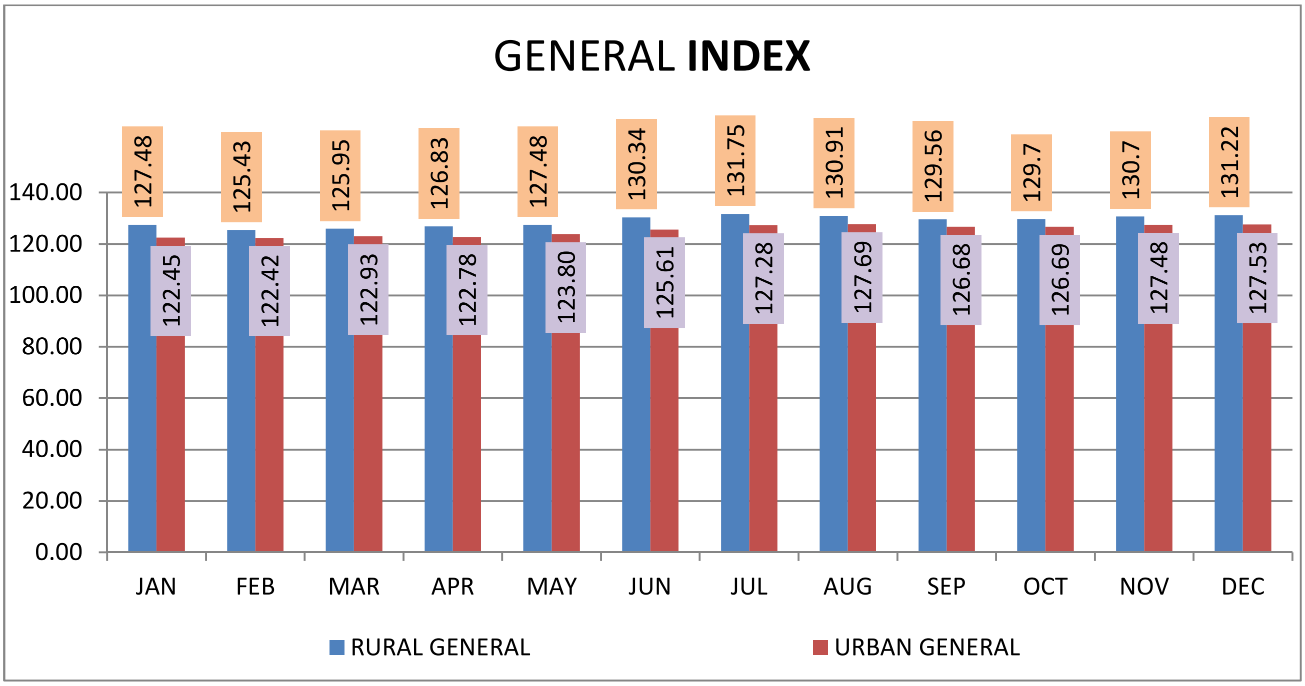
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	132.92	129.87	130.51	131.83	132.92	133.77	134.29	134.51	134.57	133.98	134.97	135.76
URBAN	125.89	126.15	126.49	127.65	128.14	129.15	130.14	129.24	129.45	129.5	130.1	130.61



GENERAL INDEX

The General index for both rural and urban areas demonstrates a steady upward trend throughout the year. In rural areas, the index starts at 127.48 in January, dips slightly in February to 125.43, and then consistently rises, peaking at 131.75 in July and closing the year at 131.22 in December. In contrast, the urban index begins lower at 122.45 in January, with marginal fluctuations in the early months, and gradually climbs to 127.53 by December. The rural index consistently stays above the urban index each month, highlighting stronger inflationary pressure or a higher pace of price rise in rural regions.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	127.48	125.43	125.95	126.83	127.48	130.34	131.75	130.91	129.56	129.7	130.7	131.22
URBAN	122.45	122.42	122.93	122.78	123.80	125.61	127.28	127.69	126.68	126.69	127.48	127.53



DISTRICT WISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX RURAL/URBAN

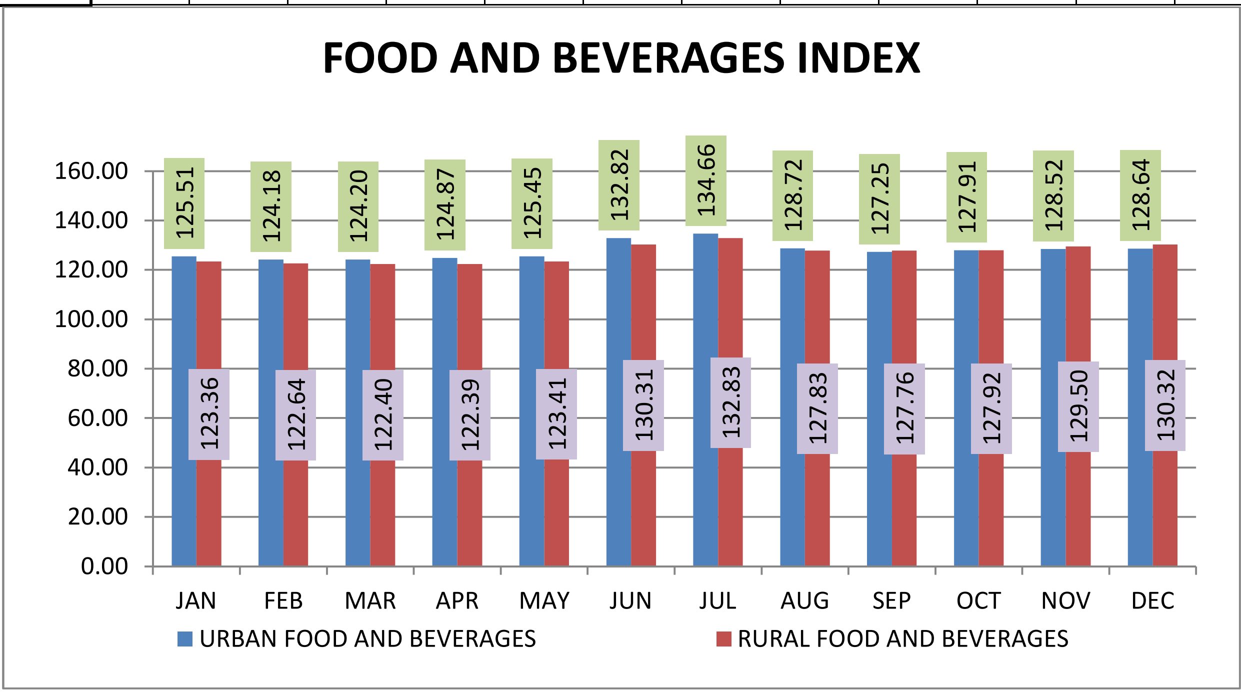
(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 804-831)

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index for both urban and rural areas shows a steady upward trend throughout the year. In the initial months, urban index values slightly exceed rural values, with January figures at 125.51 for urban and 123.36 for rural. This marginal gap continues through May, with both segments experiencing moderate fluctuations. A sharp rise is observed in June and July, peaking at 134.66 in urban and 132.83 in rural areas, indicating heightened food inflation during mid-year. From August onwards, both indices decline slightly and then stabilize, with rural figures gradually closing the gap and even surpassing urban values by November and December. By December, the rural index stands at 130.32, slightly ahead of the urban index at 128.64, suggesting that rural areas experience stronger price pressures in the latter part of the year.

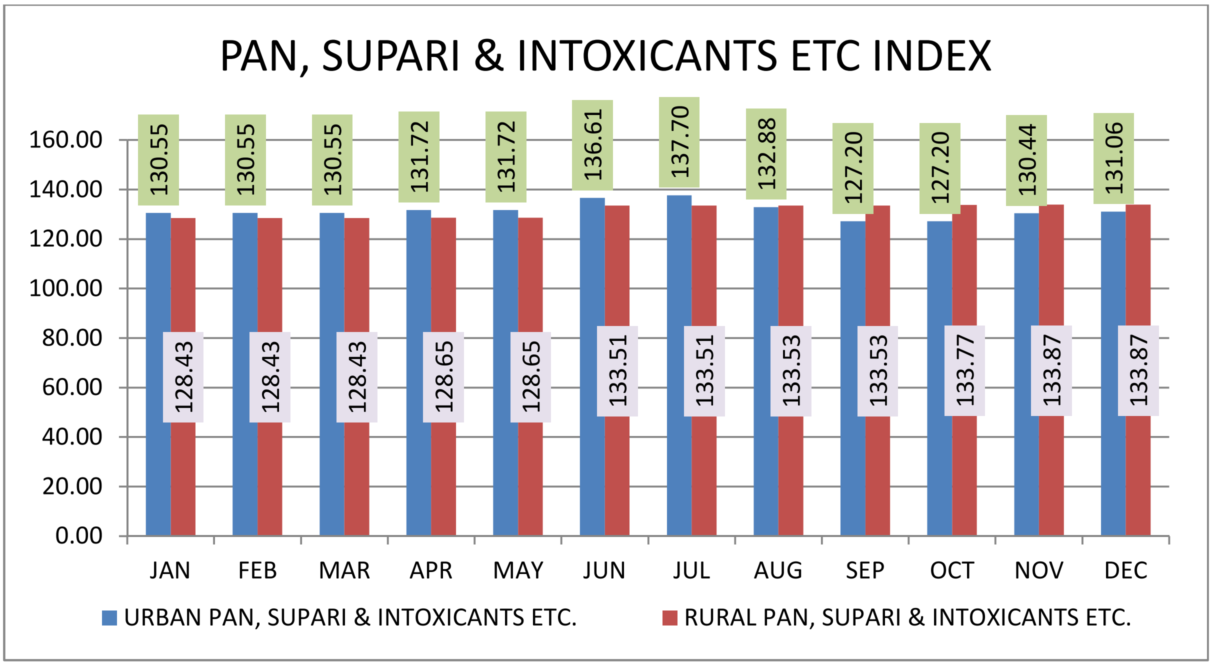
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	125.51	124.18	124.20	124.87	125.45	132.82	134.66	128.72	127.25	127.91	128.52	128.64
RURAL	123.36	122.64	122.40	122.39	123.41	130.31	132.83	127.83	127.76	127.92	129.50	130.32



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC INDEX

The index for *Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc.* shows a contrasting trend between urban and rural areas throughout the year. In urban areas, the index remains stable at 130.55 from January to March, and then gradually rises to a peak of 137.70 in July before declining steadily to 127.20 in September and October. It slightly recovers towards the end of the year, reaching 131.06 in December. Conversely, in rural areas, the index starts at 128.43 and shows a consistent upward trend, climbing steadily to 133.87 by November and December. While the urban index experiences more fluctuations and a mid-year peak followed by a decline, the rural index demonstrates a more stable and progressive increase.

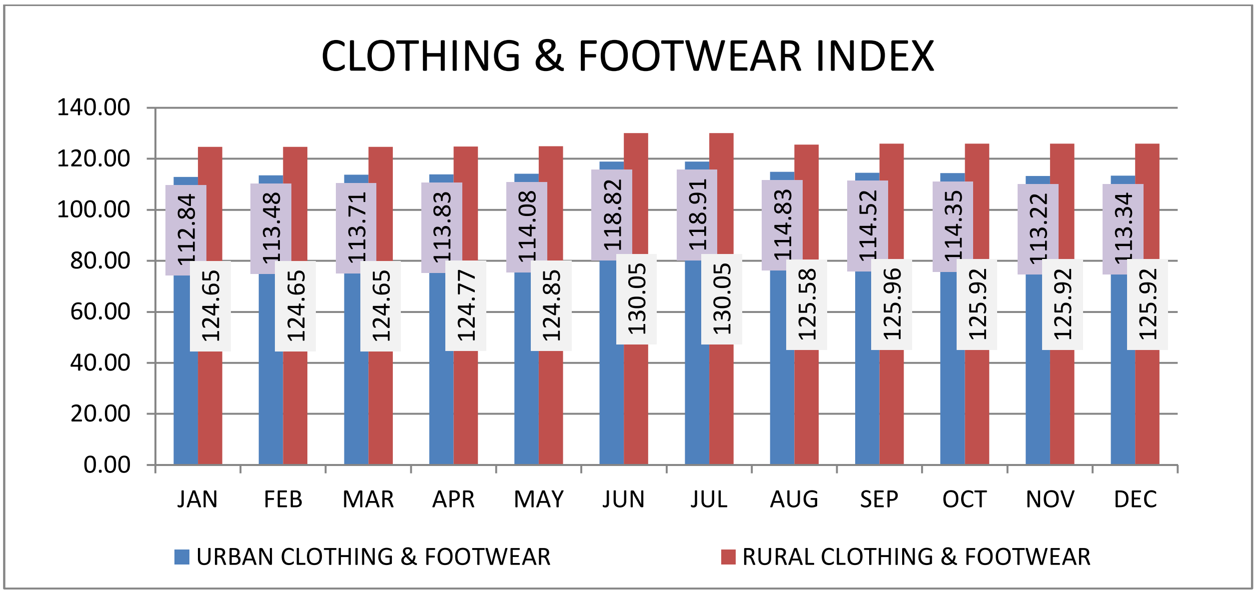
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	130.55	130.55	130.55	131.72	131.72	136.61	137.70	132.88	127.20	127.20	130.44	131.06
RURAL	128.43	128.43	128.43	128.65	128.65	133.51	133.51	133.53	133.53	133.77	133.87	133.87



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The *Clothing & Footwear* index in urban areas shows a gradual rise from 112.84 in January to a peak of 118.91 in July. After July, the index declines steadily to 113.22 in November, with a slight uptick to 113.34 in December. In contrast, the rural index starts significantly higher at 124.65 and remains steady till May, after which it rises sharply to 130.05 in June and July. From August onwards, the index gradually declines and stabilizes at 125.92 from October to December. Overall, the rural index consistently stays above the urban index.

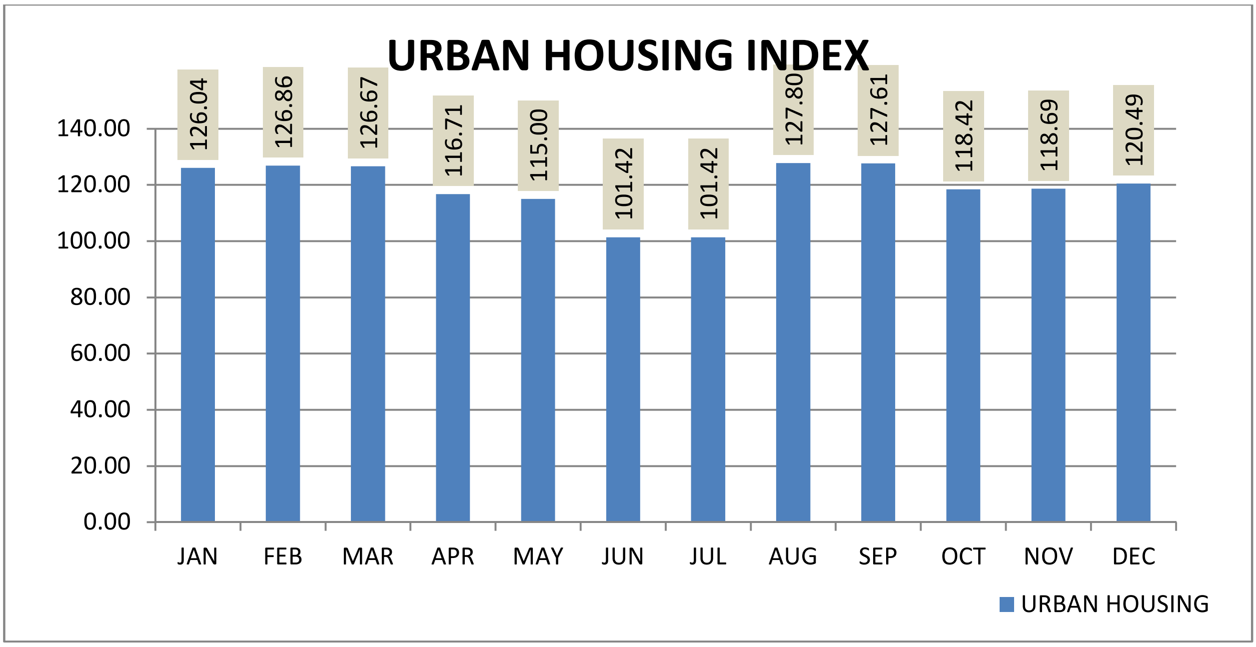
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	112.84	113.48	113.71	113.83	114.08	118.82	118.91	114.83	114.52	114.35	113.22	113.34
URBAN	124.65	124.65	124.65	124.77	124.85	130.05	130.05	125.58	125.96	125.92	125.92	125.92



HOUSING INDEX

The *Housing* index in urban areas exhibits notable fluctuations throughout the year. It begins at 126.04 in January and slightly increases to 126.86 in February, followed by a marginal dip to 126.67 in March. A sharp decline occurs in April, with the index falling to 116.71, continuing downward to reach its lowest point of 101.42 in both June and July. In August, the index rebounds sharply to 127.80, the highest value of the year, and remains elevated in September at 127.61. However, it again drops to 118.42 in October and stabilizes around 118.69 in November and 120.49 in December.

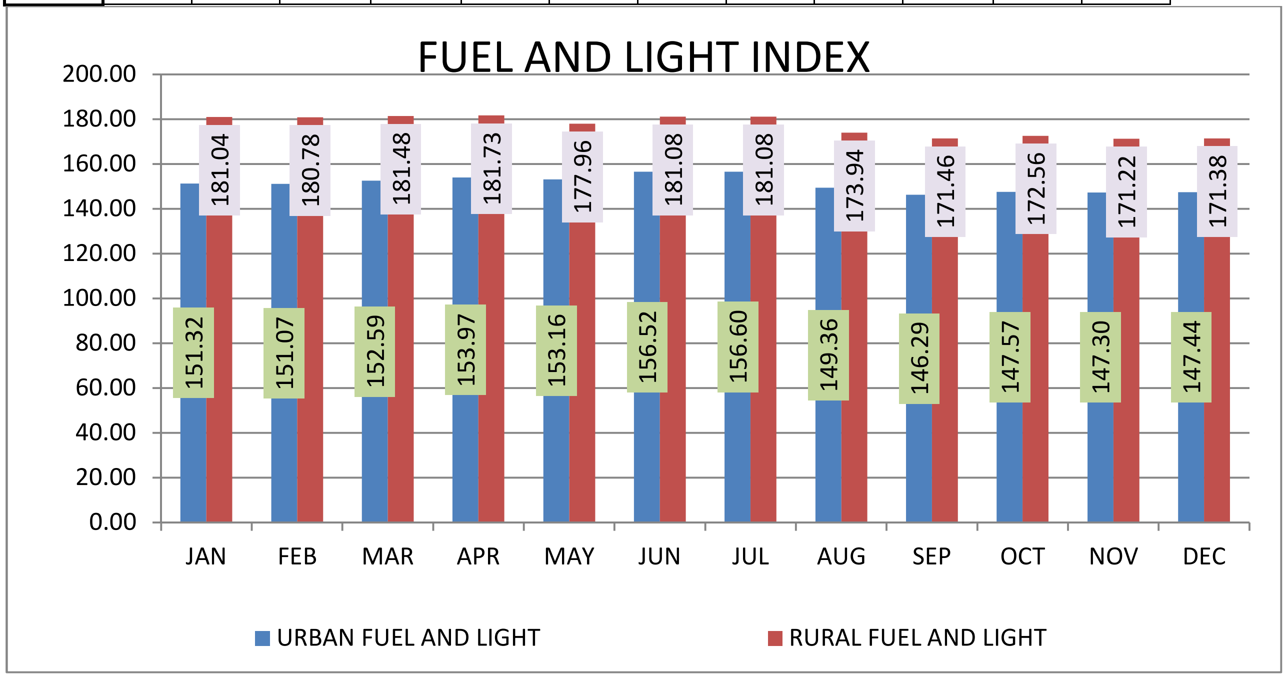
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	126.04	126.86	126.67	116.71	115.00	101.42	101.42	127.80	127.61	118.42	118.69	120.5



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The fuel and light index in both urban and rural areas shows notable variation throughout the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 151.32 in January and gradually increases, peaking at 156.60 in July, followed by a steady decline to 147.44 in December. Meanwhile, in rural areas, the index remains consistently higher than in urban regions, beginning at 181.04 in January and reaching its highest point of 181.73 in April. After July, the rural index declines sharply to 171.22 in November before a slight rise to 171.38 in December. Overall, rural areas consistently show a higher index for fuel and light than urban areas, and both regions experience a mid-year peak followed by a decline.

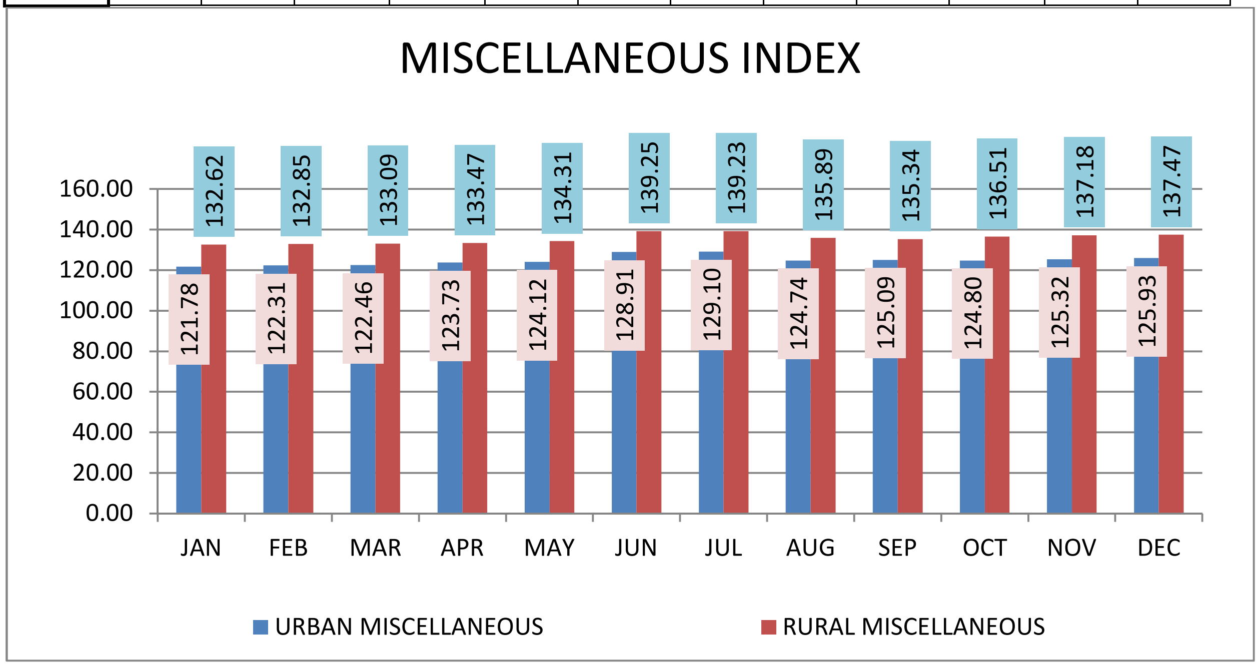
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	151.32	151.07	152.59	153.97	153.16	156.52	156.60	149.36	146.29	147.57	147.30	147.44
RURAL	181.04	180.78	181.48	181.73	177.96	181.08	181.08	173.94	171.46	172.56	171.22	171.38



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The miscellaneous index in both rural and urban areas displays a steady upward trend throughout the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 121.78 in January and gradually increases month by month, reaching 129.10 in July. Although there is a slight dip in August, the index rises again, closing the year at 125.93 in December. In rural areas, the index remains consistently higher than in urban areas, beginning at 132.62 in January and peaking at 139.25 in June. After a minor drop in July and August, it resumes an upward trend, ending the year at 137.47. This consistent increase reflects rising prices or demand across a wide range of miscellaneous goods and services, with rural areas showing a sharper climb compared to urban counterparts.

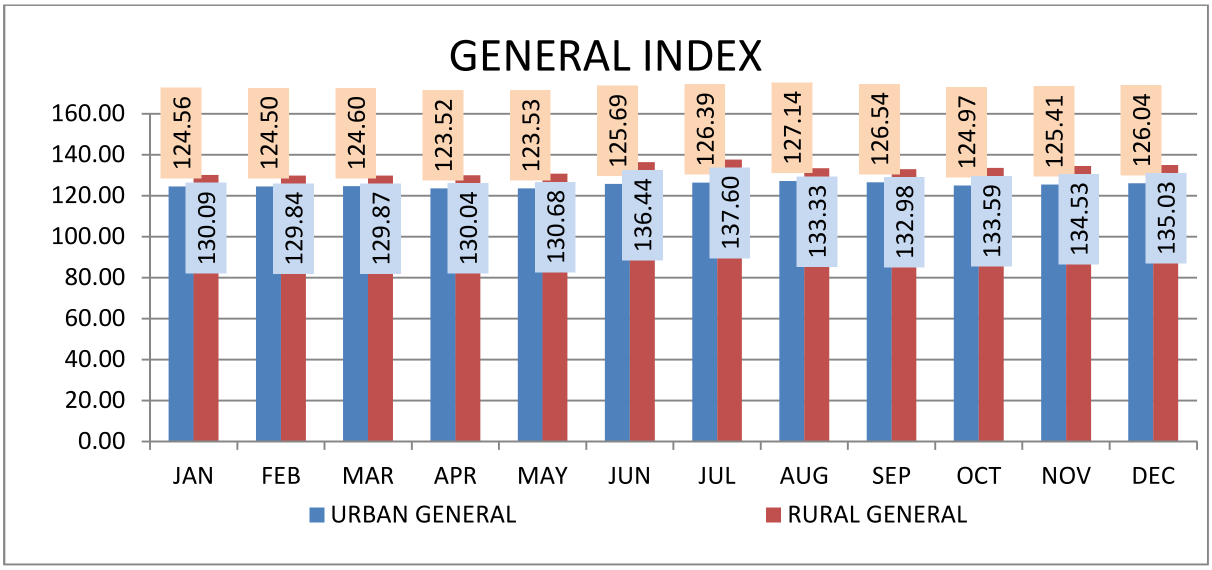
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	121.78	122.31	122.46	123.73	124.12	128.91	129.10	124.74	125.09	124.80	125.32	125.9
RURAL	132.62	132.85	133.09	133.47	134.31	139.25	139.23	135.89	135.34	136.51	137.18	137.47



GENERAL INDEX

The general index for both rural and urban areas shows a gradual increase over the year, with rural values consistently remaining higher than urban ones. In urban areas, the index begins at 124.56 in January, fluctuates slightly during the first half of the year, and peaks at 127.14 in August before settling at 126.04 in December. Rural areas show a more pronounced rise, starting at 130.09 in January and reaching a high of 137.60 in July. Although there is a slight dip in August and September, the index rises again toward the year-end, finishing at 135.03 in December. This trend reflects a steady inflationary movement in overall prices, with rural regions experiencing sharper increases than urban areas throughout the year.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	124.56	124.50	124.60	123.52	123.53	125.69	126.39	127.14	126.54	124.97	125.41	126.04
RURAL	130.09	129.84	129.87	130.04	130.68	136.44	137.60	133.33	132.98	133.59	134.53	135.03

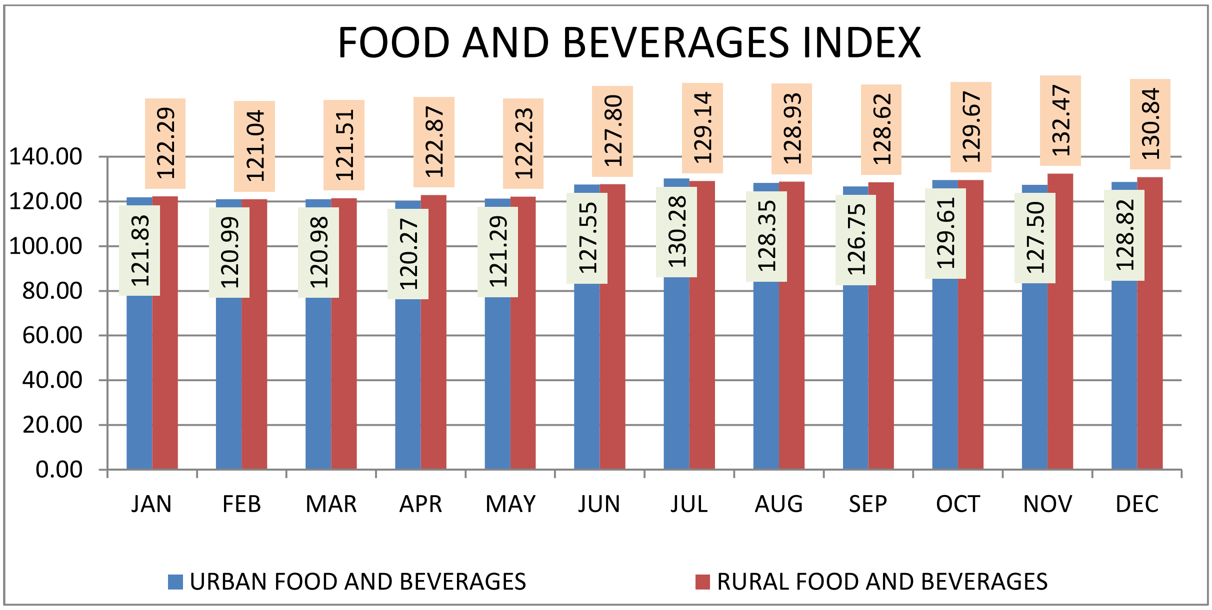


KOLLAM

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The food and beverages index in both urban and rural areas shows a consistent upward trend over the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 121.83 in January, dips slightly through April, and then rises steadily to reach a peak of 130.28 in July. A minor decline follows in August and September, but the index climbs again to 128.82 in December. In rural areas, the index begins at 122.29 in January and follows a similar pattern, peaking in November at 132.47 before ending the year slightly lower at 130.84 in December. Throughout the year, rural values remain marginally higher than urban ones, indicating a relatively stronger price movement in rural markets. Overall, the data reflects a clear inflationary trend in food and beverages, particularly in the second half of the year.

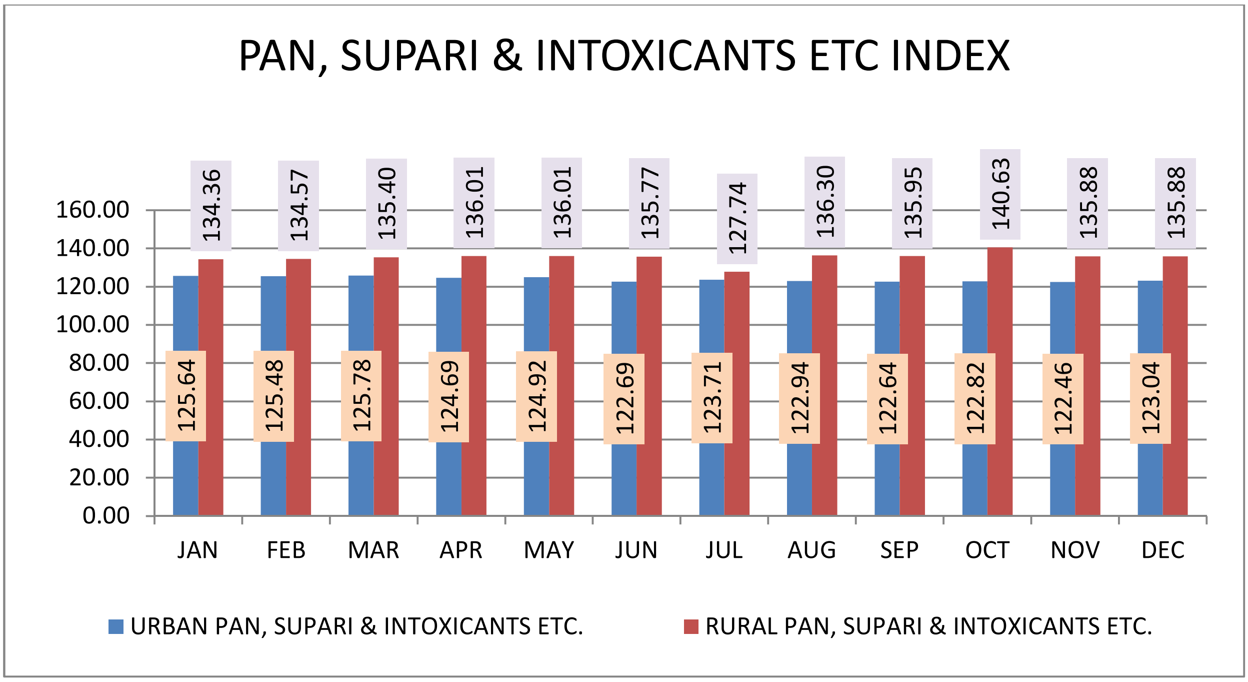
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	121.83	120.99	120.98	120.27	121.29	127.55	130.28	128.35	126.75	129.61	127.50	128.82
RURAL	122.29	121.04	121.51	122.87	122.23	127.80	129.14	128.93	128.62	129.67	132.47	130.84



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC INDEX

The index for *Pan, Supari, and Intoxicants etc.* shows a steady pattern throughout the year, with rural values consistently higher than urban ones. In urban areas, the index starts at 125.64 in January and remains relatively stable, with slight fluctuations, dipping to 122.64 in September and ending the year at 123.04 in December. In contrast, the rural index begins at 134.36 in January, climbs steadily to a peak of 140.63 in October, and then slightly declines to 135.88 by December. The data indicates that prices or consumption of these items are more dynamic in rural areas, with noticeable mid- and late-year increases, while urban areas show a more stable trend with minor variations.

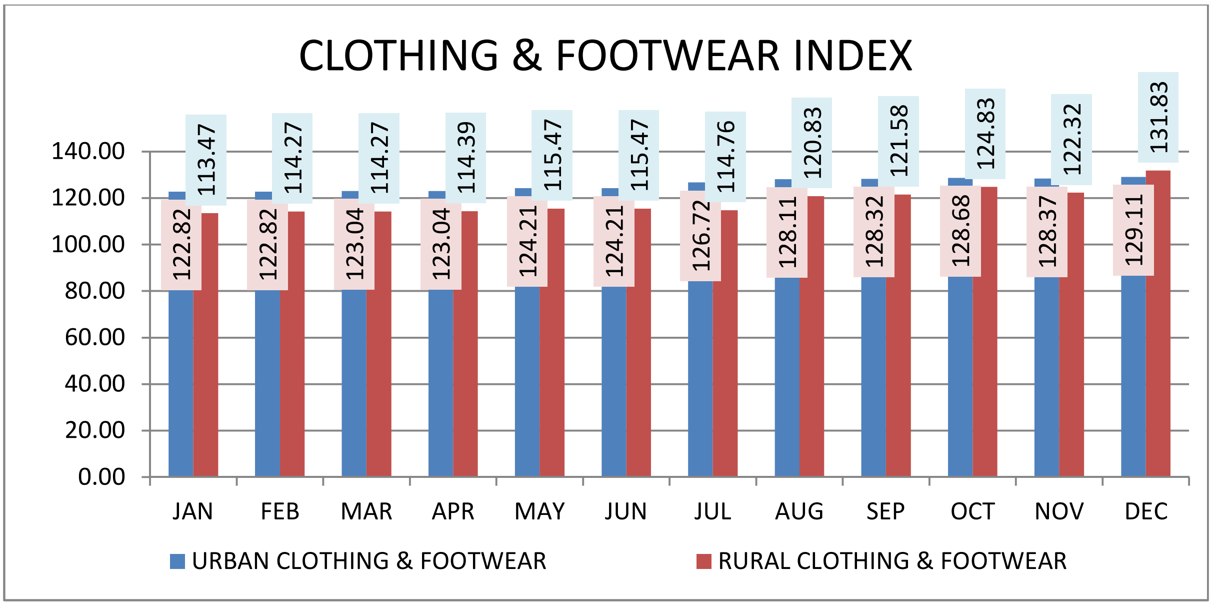
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	125.64	125.48	125.78	124.69	124.92	122.69	123.71	122.94	122.64	122.82	122.46	123.04
RURAL	134.36	134.57	135.40	136.01	136.01	135.77	127.74	136.30	135.95	140.63	135.88	135.88



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The clothing and footwear index shows a consistent upward trend in both urban and rural areas throughout the year. In urban areas, the index begins at 122.82 in January and steadily climbs month by month, reaching 129.11 in December. This indicates a gradual and stable increase in clothing and footwear prices or expenditures in urban regions. In rural areas, the index starts significantly lower at 113.47 in January and rises more gradually during the first half of the year. However, a sharp increase occurs from August onward, culminating in a peak of 131.83 in December, surpassing urban levels. Overall, while urban values show steady growth, rural areas exhibit a sharper acceleration in the latter half of the year.

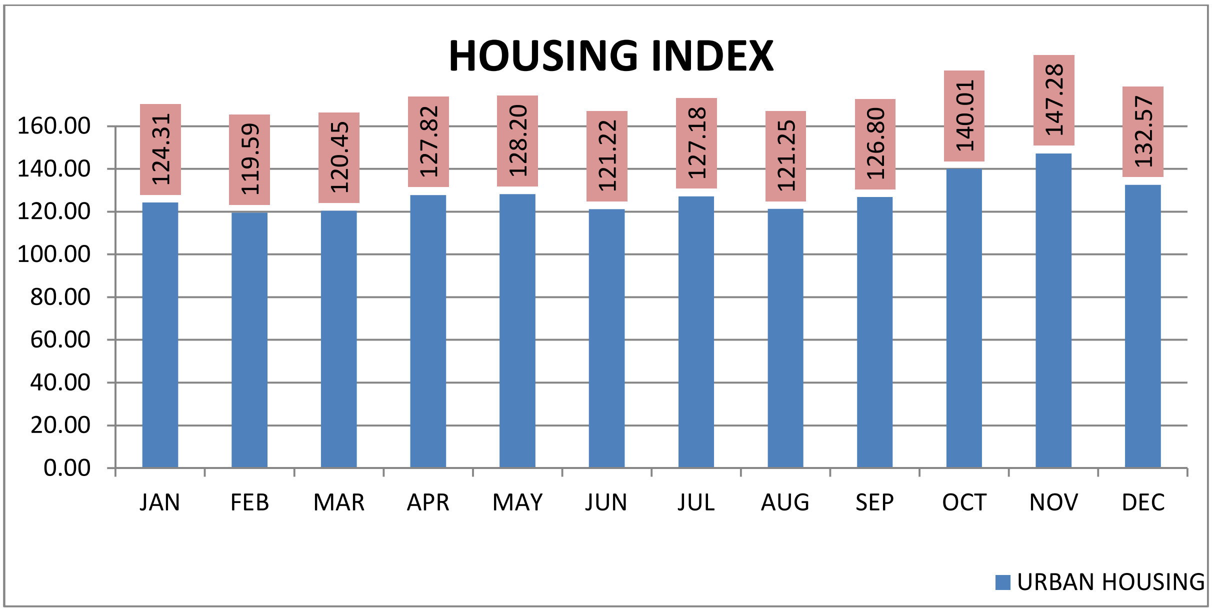
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	122.82	122.82	123.04	123.04	124.21	124.21	126.72	128.11	128.32	128.68	128.37	129.11
RURAL	113.47	114.27	114.27	114.39	115.47	115.47	114.76	120.83	121.58	124.83	122.32	131.83



HOUSING INDEX

The housing index in urban areas fluctuates noticeably throughout the year. It begins at 124.31 in January but dips to its lowest point of 119.59 in February, followed by a gradual recovery in March. A sharp rise occurs in April and May, with the index reaching 128.20. After a temporary dip in June and August, the index regains strength in September and then spikes significantly in October to 140.01. It peaks further in November at 147.28 before slightly dropping to 132.57 in December. Overall, the data indicates a volatile housing cost trend in urban areas, with substantial increases during the last quarter of the year.

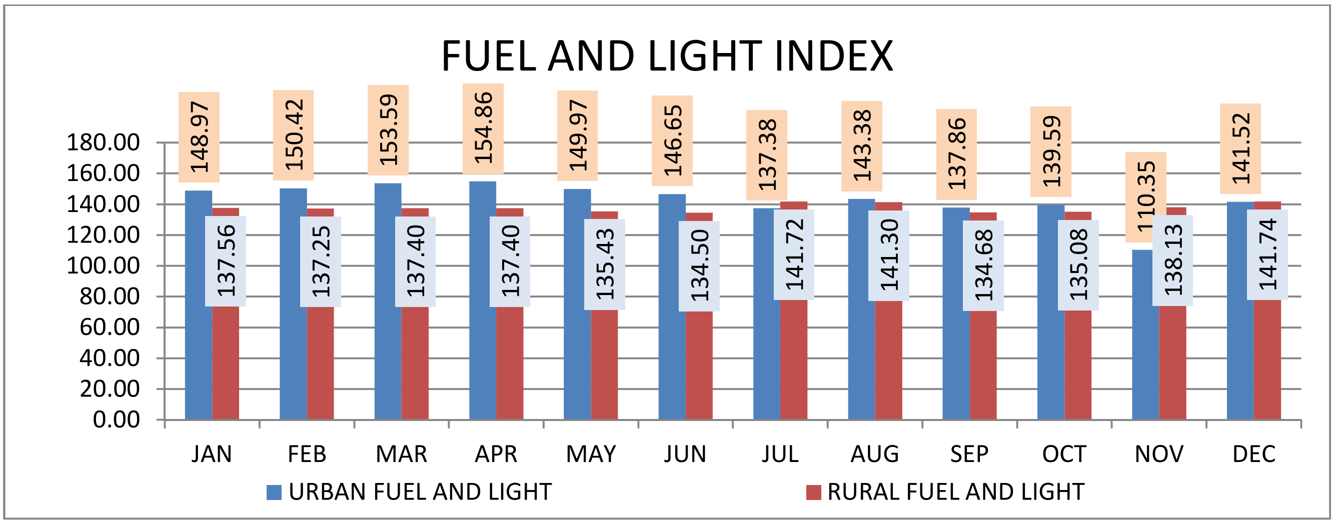
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	124.31	119.59	120.45	127.82	128.20	121.22	127.18	121.25	126.80	140.01	147.28	132.57



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The fuel and light index shows distinct trends in urban and rural areas over the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 148.97 in January and rises to a peak of 154.86 in April. However, from May onward, it declines significantly, reaching a low of 110.35 in November before rebounding sharply to 141.52 in December. In contrast, the rural index remains relatively stable in the first half of the year, with slight fluctuations around 137.56, but experiences a notable increase in July and August, reaching 141.72 and 141.30, respectively. It dips briefly in September and October but rises again to close at 141.74 in December. Overall, rural prices show a steadier pattern with less volatility, while urban prices display more dramatic mid- and late-year.

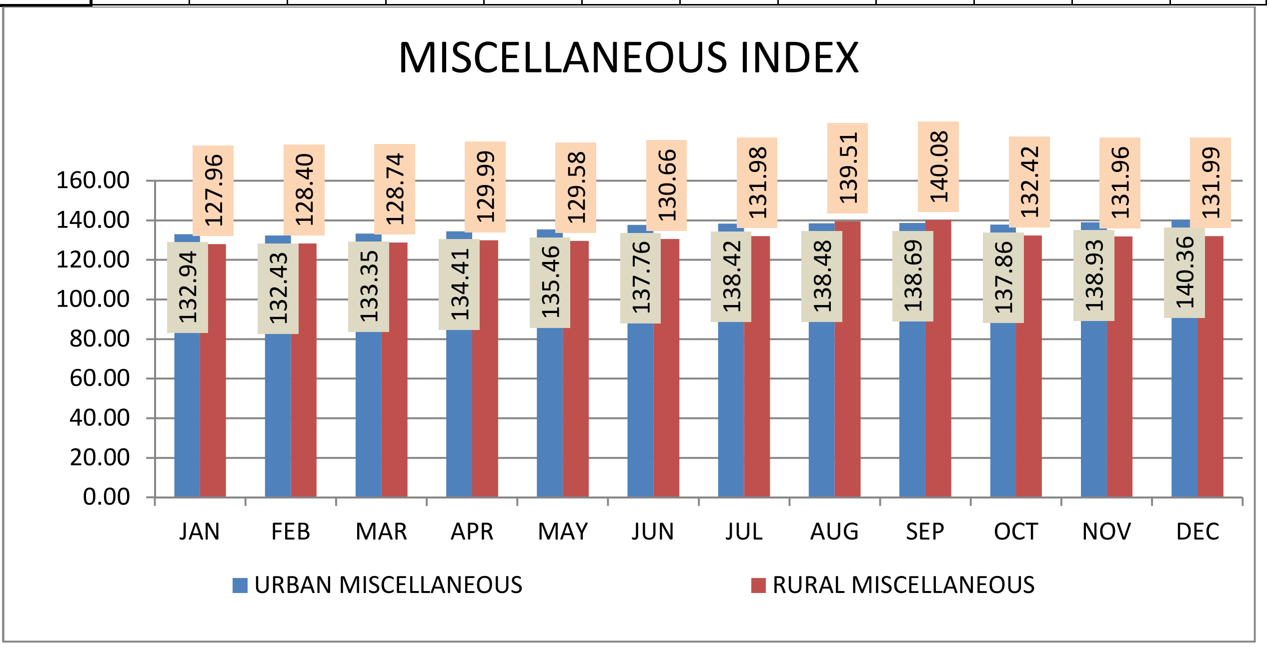
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	148.97	150.42	153.59	154.86	149.97	146.65	137.38	143.38	137.86	139.59	110.35	141.52
RURAL	137.56	137.25	137.40	137.40	135.43	134.50	141.72	141.30	134.68	135.08	138.13	141.74



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The miscellaneous index exhibits a consistent upward trend in both urban and rural areas, with urban values remaining higher for most of the year. In urban areas, the index begins at 132.94 in January and gradually rises, peaking at 140.36 in December, indicating steady price increases across miscellaneous goods and services. Rural areas also show a general upward movement, starting at 127.96 in January and reaching a high of 140.08 in September. Interestingly, rural prices overtake urban levels briefly in August and September, suggesting a temporary surge in rural expenditure or pricing. After this peak, rural values decline slightly, settling at 131.99 in December. Overall, the data reflects rising costs across both regions, with urban areas maintaining a steadier and more gradual increase, while rural areas experience a sharper mid-year spike before stabilizing.

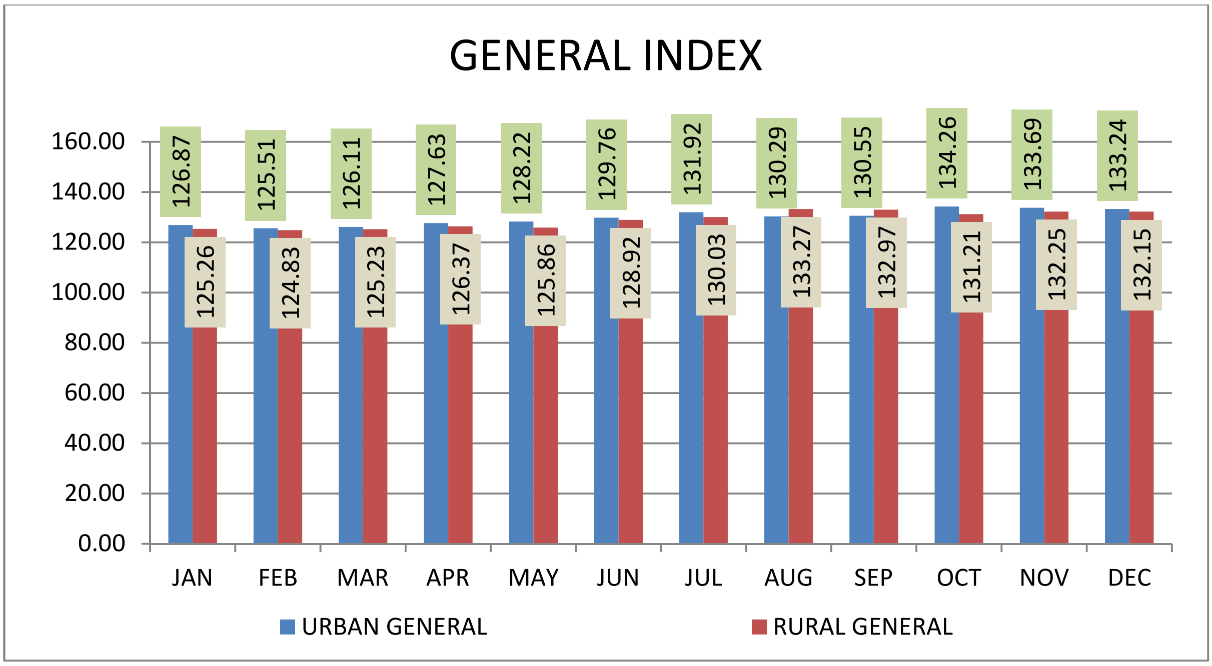
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	132.94	132.43	133.35	134.41	135.46	137.76	138.42	138.48	138.69	137.86	138.93	140.36
RURAL	127.96	128.40	128.74	129.99	129.58	130.66	131.98	139.51	140.08	132.42	131.96	131.99



GENERAL INDEX

The general index in both urban and rural areas shows a gradual upward trend throughout the year, with urban values generally remaining higher than rural ones. In urban areas, the index starts at 126.87 in January and steadily increases, peaking at 134.26 in October before slightly tapering off to 133.24 in December. Rural areas begin at 125.26 in January and also show a rising pattern, with a notable peak of 133.27 in August, after which the values stabilize slightly lower, ending the year at 132.15. While urban areas exhibit a more consistent month-to-month increase, rural areas experience a sharper rise in the middle of the year. Overall, both sectors reflect on going inflationary pressures, with urban areas showing steadier growth and rural areas demonstrating more variability.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	126.87	125.51	126.11	127.63	128.22	129.76	131.92	130.29	130.55	134.26	133.69	133.24
URBAN	125.26	124.83	125.23	126.37	125.86	128.92	130.03	133.27	132.97	131.21	132.25	132.15

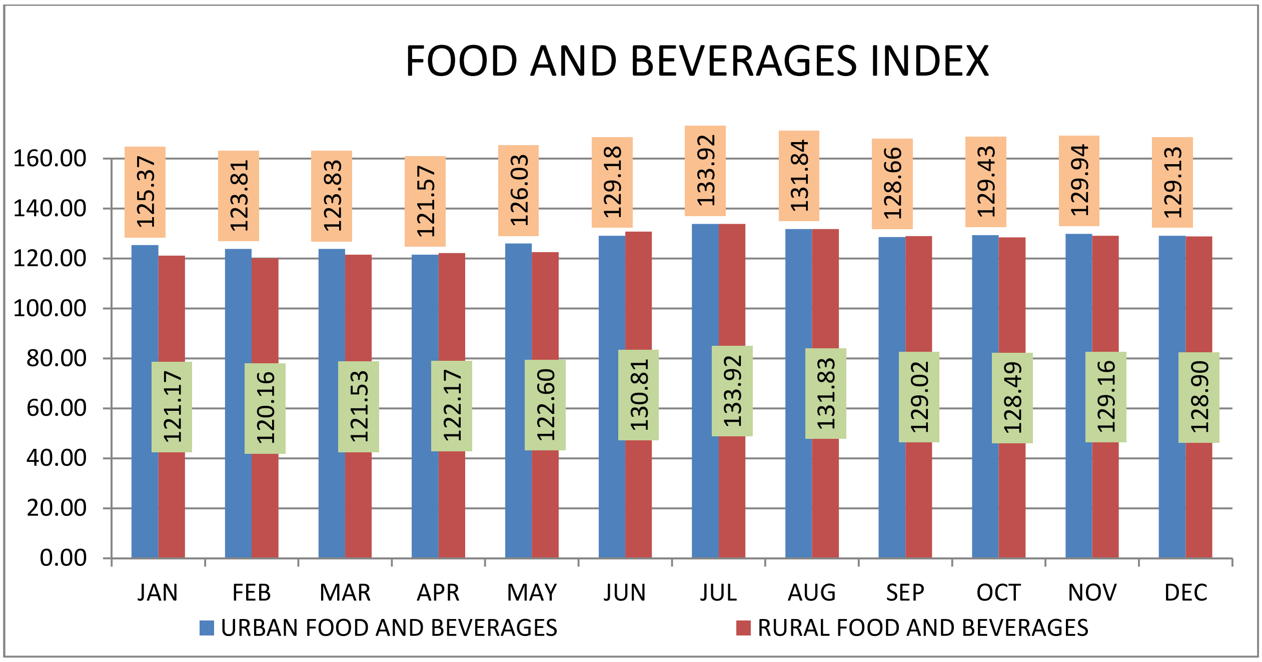


PATHANAMTHITTA

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The data on Food and Beverages index for both Urban and rural areas show a general upward trend across the observed period. Initially, the urban index (125.37) is slightly higher than the rural index (121.17), and this gap continues with some fluctuations. In the middle of the period, around the 6th to 8th entries, both indices experience noticeable growth, peaking at 133.92 for urban and 133.92 for rural, indicating a convergence in food prices during that time. Afterward, while both indices slightly decline, they remain elevated compared to the initial values.

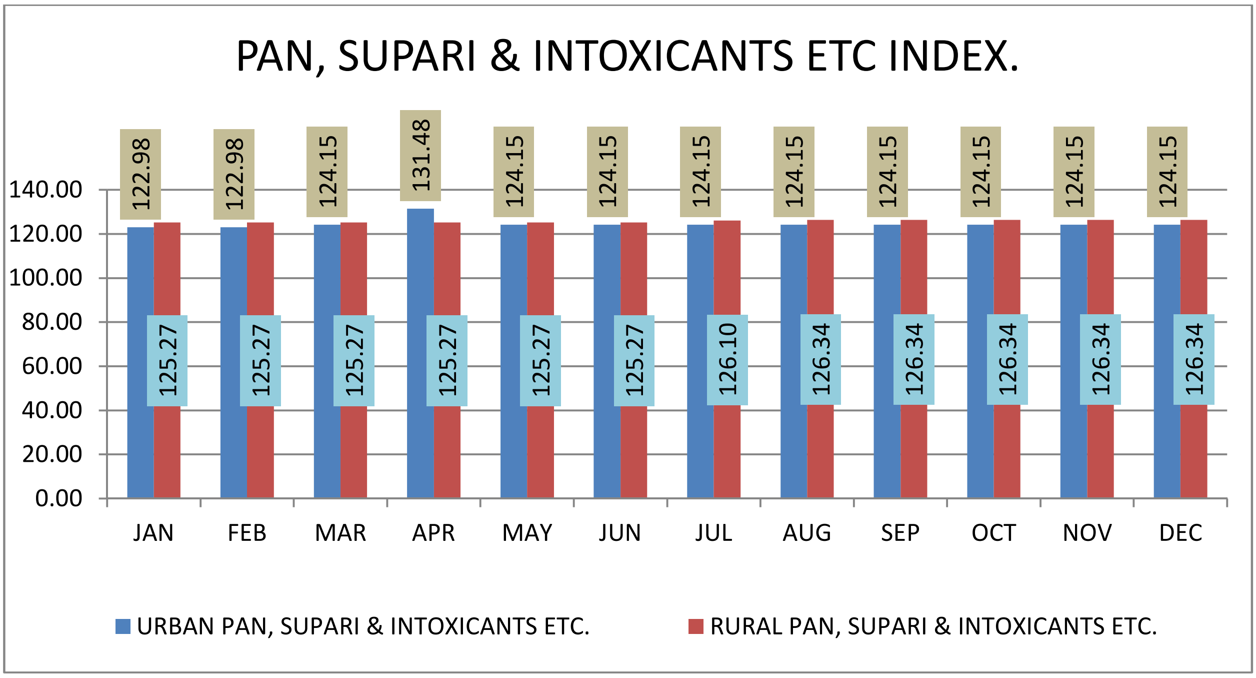
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	125.37	123.81	123.83	121.57	126.03	129.18	133.92	131.84	128.66	129.43	129.94	129.13
RURAL	121.17	120.16	121.53	122.17	122.60	130.81	133.92	131.83	129.02	128.49	129.16	128.90



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants index for Urban and Rural areas reflects distinct pricing patterns over the year. In urban areas, the index remains stable at 122.98 during the first two months, spikes sharply to 131.48 in April, and then settles back to 124.15 from May onwards, maintaining that level till December. This indicates a temporary surge in urban prices, likely due to seasonal or supply-side factors. In contrast, the rural index shows more consistency, staying at 125.27 from January to June, then gradually increasing to 126.10 in July and stabilizing at 126.34 from August through December. Overall, the rural index remains consistently higher than the urban index, except during the urban spike in April.

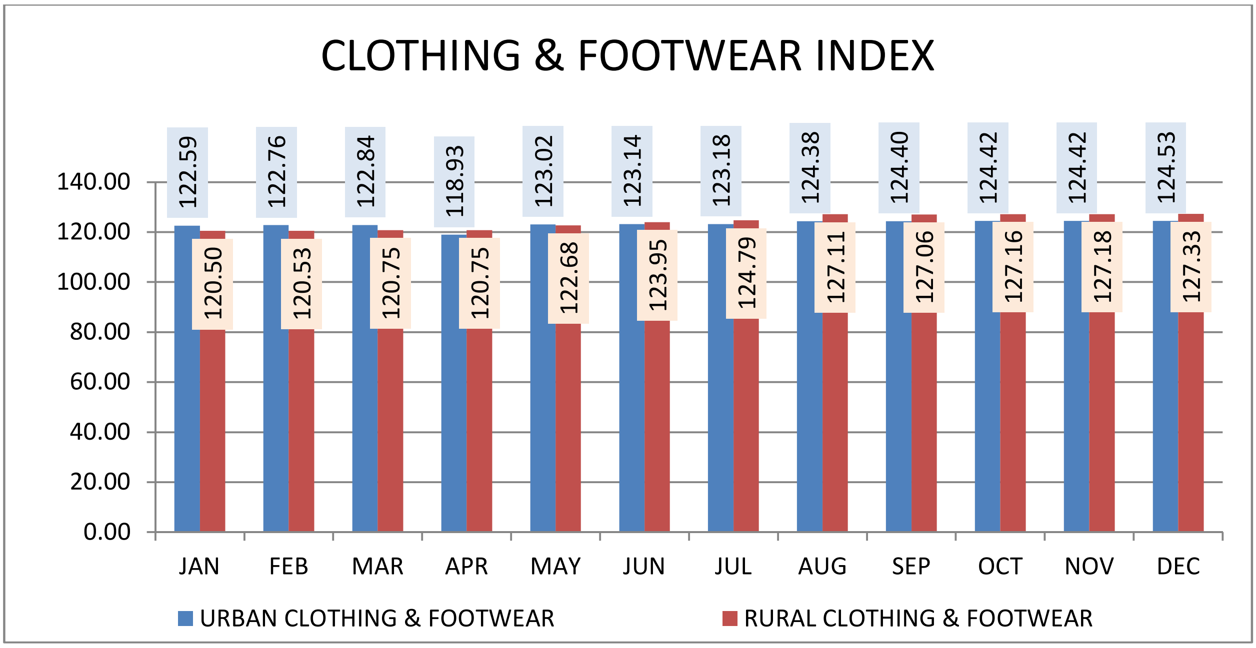
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	122.98	122.98	124.15	131.48	124.15	124.15	124.15	124.15	124.15	124.15	124.15	124.15
RURAL	125.27	125.27	125.27	125.27	125.27	125.27	126.10	126.34	126.34	126.34	126.34	126.34



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index for both Urban and Rural areas exhibits an overall rising trend throughout the year, with rural prices showing a steeper increase than urban ones. In urban areas, the index starts at 122.59 in January, dips to 118.93 in April, and then steadily rises to 124.53 by December. In contrast, the rural index begins lower at 120.50 in January but steadily climbs throughout the year, reaching 127.33 in December, surpassing urban values from June onward. This consistent growth suggests stronger inflationary pressures in rural regions for clothing and footwear, possibly driven by supply chain constraints or changing consumption patterns. By year-end, rural prices exceed urban prices, indicating a shift where rural consumers face higher costs in this category.

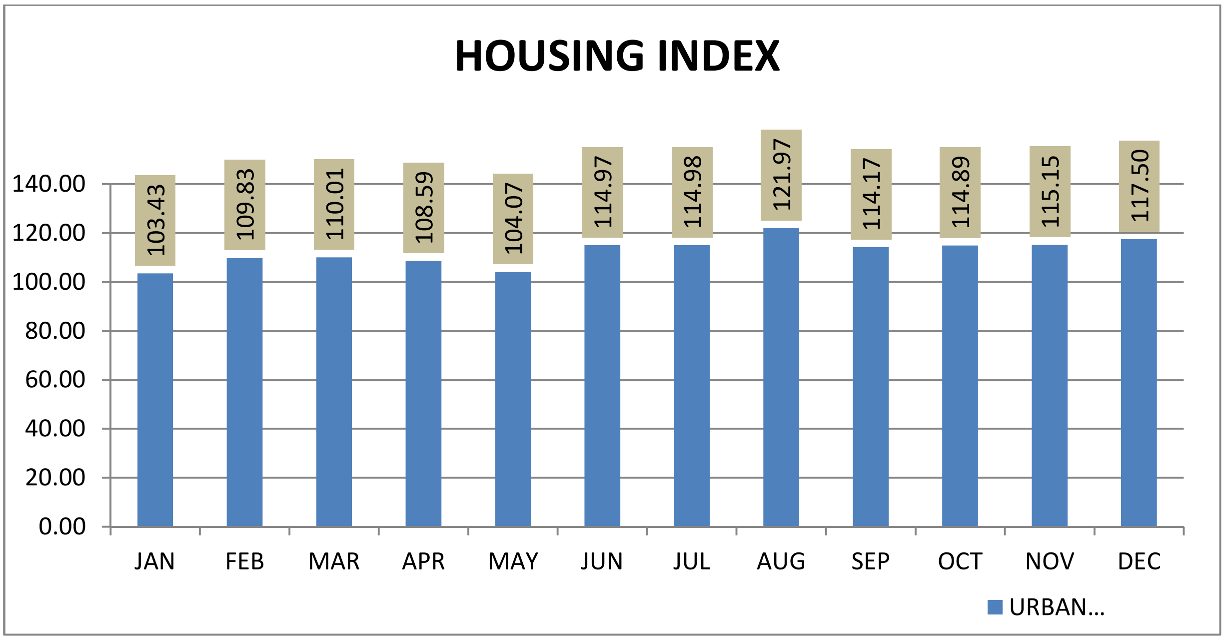
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	122.59	122.76	122.84	118.93	123.02	123.14	123.18	124.38	124.40	124.42	124.42	124.53
RURAL	120.50	120.53	120.75	120.75	122.68	123.95	124.79	127.11	127.06	127.16	127.18	127.33



HOUSING INDEX

The housing index in urban areas shows noticeable fluctuations throughout the year. It begins at 103.43 in January and rises steadily to 110.01 by March, indicating an early-year increase in housing costs. A dip follows in April and May, with the index falling to 104.07. However, it rebounds sharply in June and July, stabilizing around 114.98. A significant surge occurs in August when the index peaks at 121.97, suggesting a seasonal or market-driven spike. Afterward, the index drops slightly in September but remains stable through the final months, ending the year at 117.50. Overall, the housing index reflects dynamic movements, with a strong upward trend in the second half of the year, pointing to increased urban housing demand or cost pressures during that period.

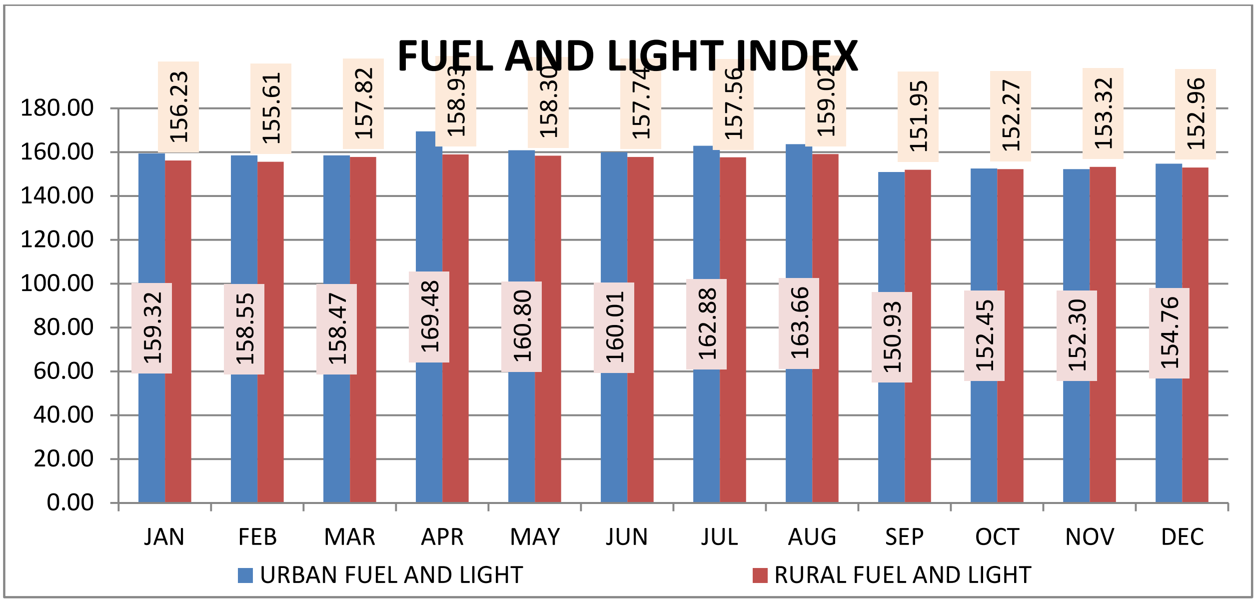
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	103.43	109.83	110.01	108.59	104.07	114.97	114.98	121.97	114.17	114.89	115.15	117.50



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index for Urban and Rural areas displays fluctuating trends with notable differences in volatility. In urban areas, the index starts at 159.32 in January, peaks sharply at 169.48 in April indicating a temporary surge likely due to fuel price hikes, and then declines to a low of 150.93 in September before recovering slightly to 154.76 in December. Conversely, the rural index begins at 156.23, rises gradually to 159.02 by August, and then decreases modestly to 152.96 in December. While urban prices show higher volatility and sharper peaks, rural prices remain more stable and gradually trending downward in the latter half. Throughout the year, urban prices are generally higher than rural prices, except in September and November, where rural values briefly surpass urban ones. This suggests that urban areas face more pronounced price fluctuations, while rural areas experience steadier but slightly delayed responses to fuel and energy market changes.

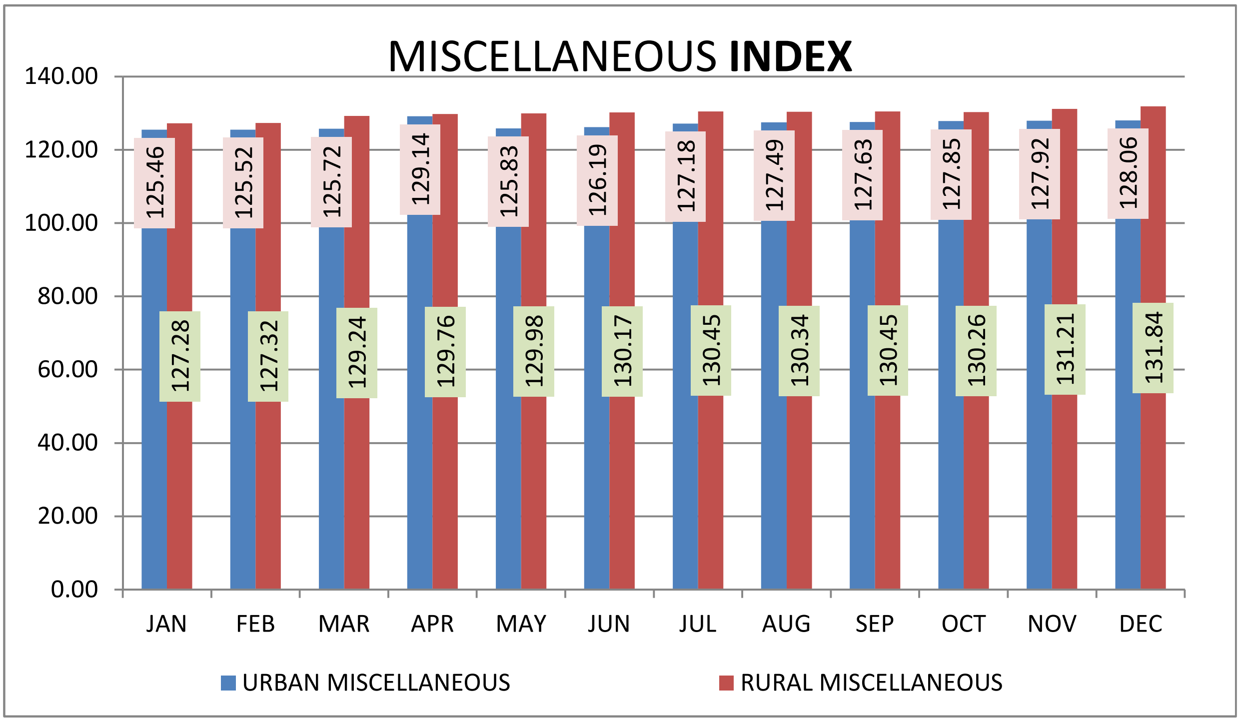
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	159.32	158.55	158.47	169.48	160.80	160.01	162.88	163.66	150.93	152.45	152.30	154.76
URBAN	156.23	155.61	157.82	158.93	158.30	157.74	157.56	159.02	151.95	152.27	153.32	152.96



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index for Urban and Rural areas shows a consistent upward trend throughout the year, with rural prices remaining higher than urban prices in every month. In urban areas, the index starts at 125.46 in January and gradually increases to 128.06 by December, indicating a steady rise in miscellaneous expenses. In contrast, the rural index begins at a higher level of 127.28, experiences sharper growth, and reaches 131.84 by year-end. The rural index notably spikes between February and April, and again from October to December. Overall, the data indicates that rural consumers consistently bear higher costs for miscellaneous goods and services, and the gap between rural and urban prices widens over the year, pointing to potential disparities in access, distribution costs, or regional pricing structures.

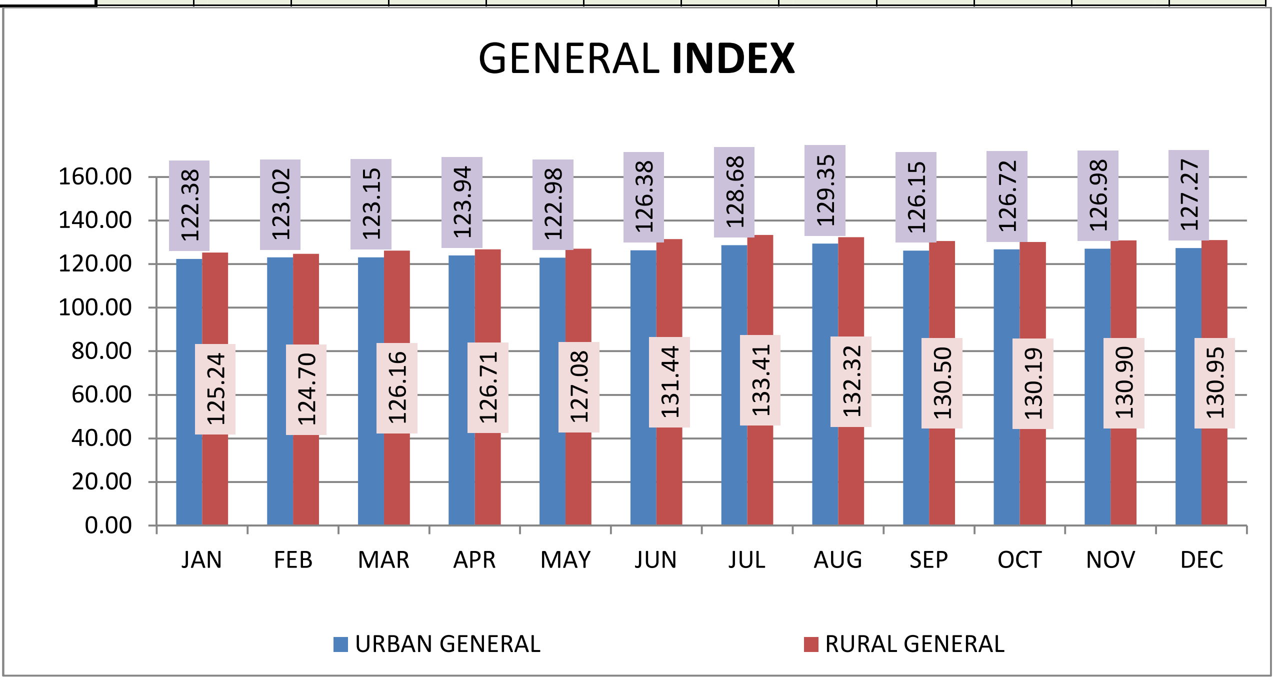
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	125.46	125.52	125.72	129.14	125.83	126.19	127.18	127.49	127.63	127.85	127.92	128.06
URBAN	127.28	127.32	129.24	129.76	129.98	130.17	130.45	130.34	130.45	130.26	131.21	131.84



GENERAL INDEX

The General Index for Urban and Rural areas reveals a clear and persistent disparity, with rural prices consistently higher than urban prices throughout the year. The urban index begins at 122.38 in January and gradually climbs to 127.27 in December, showing a steady but moderate increase. In contrast, the rural index starts at 125.24 and rises more sharply to 130.95, peaking in July at 133.41, before slightly declining and stabilizing. This suggests that rural areas experienced stronger and more accelerated inflation compared to urban areas, particularly during the mid-year period. The sustained higher values in the rural index may reflect rising costs in essential goods and services, logistical challenges, or limited market competition. Overall, the data indicates that rural households faced greater inflationary pressure, while urban areas saw a more controlled and gradual increase in general prices.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	122.38	123.02	123.15	123.94	122.98	126.38	128.68	129.35	126.15	126.72	126.98	127.27
URBAN	125.24	124.70	126.16	126.71	127.08	131.44	133.41	132.32	130.50	130.19	130.90	130.95



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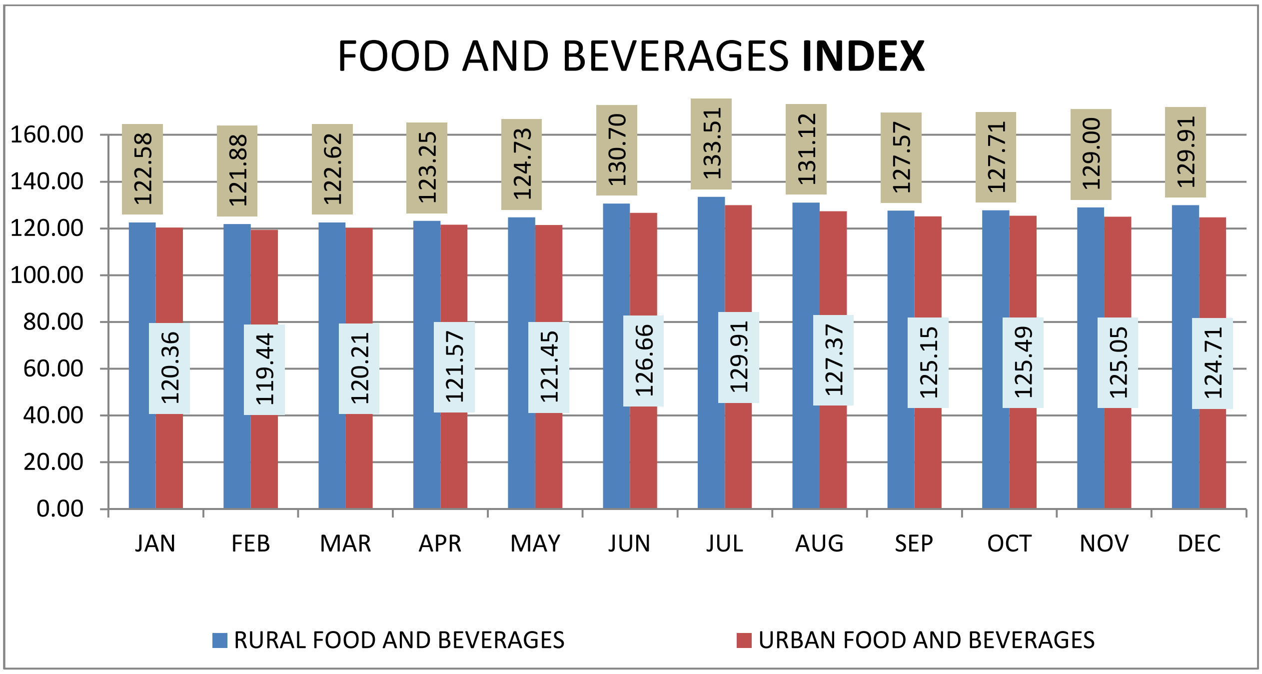
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The data for Food and Beverages index in Rural and Urban areas reveals a consistent trend where the rural index remains higher than the urban index throughout the observed period. Starting from 122.58 in rural and 120.36 in urban, the rural index steadily increases, peaking at 133.51, while the urban index peaks at 129.91, indicating more significant price growth in rural areas. The difference between rural and urban prices is most prominent during the middle months, suggesting a stronger inflationary effect in rural regions. Although both indices show slight fluctuations toward the end, rural values continue to stay above urban values.

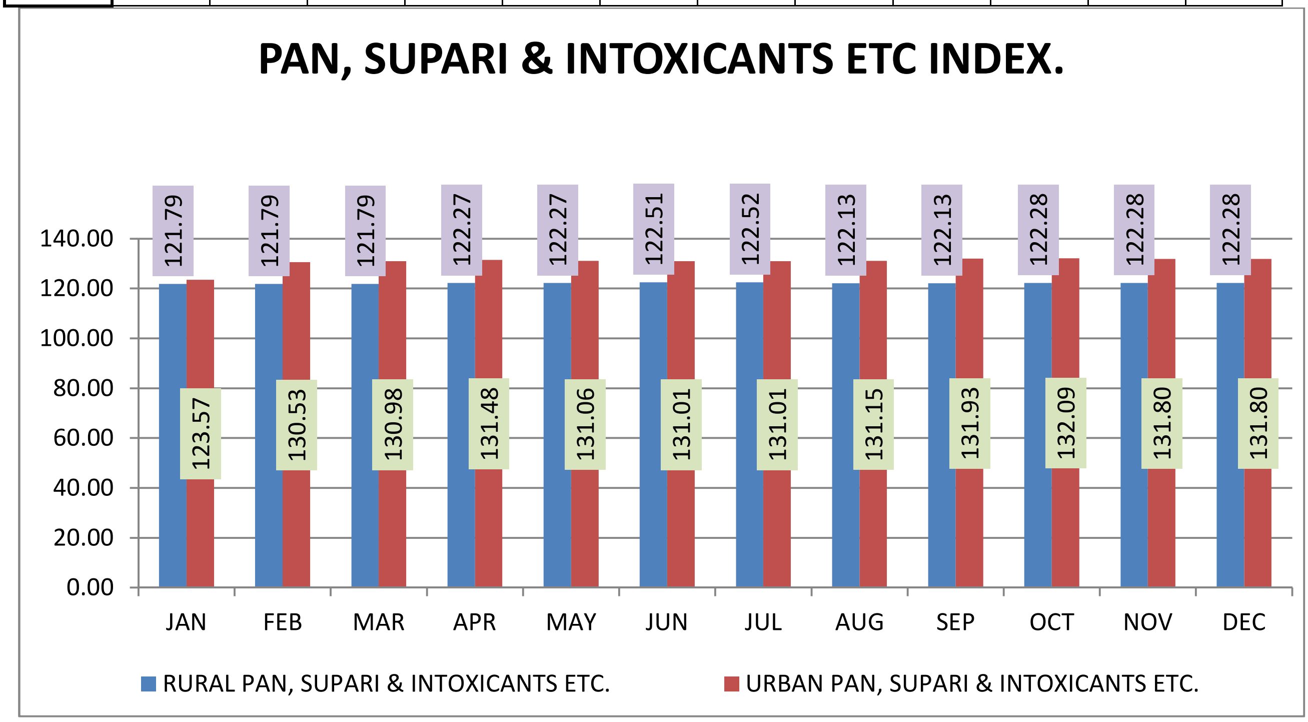
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	122.58	121.88	122.62	123.25	124.73	130.70	133.51	131.12	127.57	127.71	129.00	129.91
URBAN	120.36	119.44	120.21	121.57	121.45	126.66	129.91	127.37	125.15	125.49	125.05	124.71



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants index for Urban and Rural areas shows a clear and consistent divergence in price levels throughout the year. The urban index starts at 123.57 in January and sees a sharp rise to 130.53 in February, continuing to climb steadily until it peaks at 132.09 in October, before slightly dipping to 131.80 in the last two months. In contrast, the rural index begins at 121.79 and shows only modest growth, reaching 122.28 by October and maintaining that level through December. This indicates that while urban prices experienced significant and steady inflation, rural prices remained largely stable with minimal fluctuation. Overall, the urban index remains consistently higher than the rural index, while rural markets remain more insulated from such price pressures.

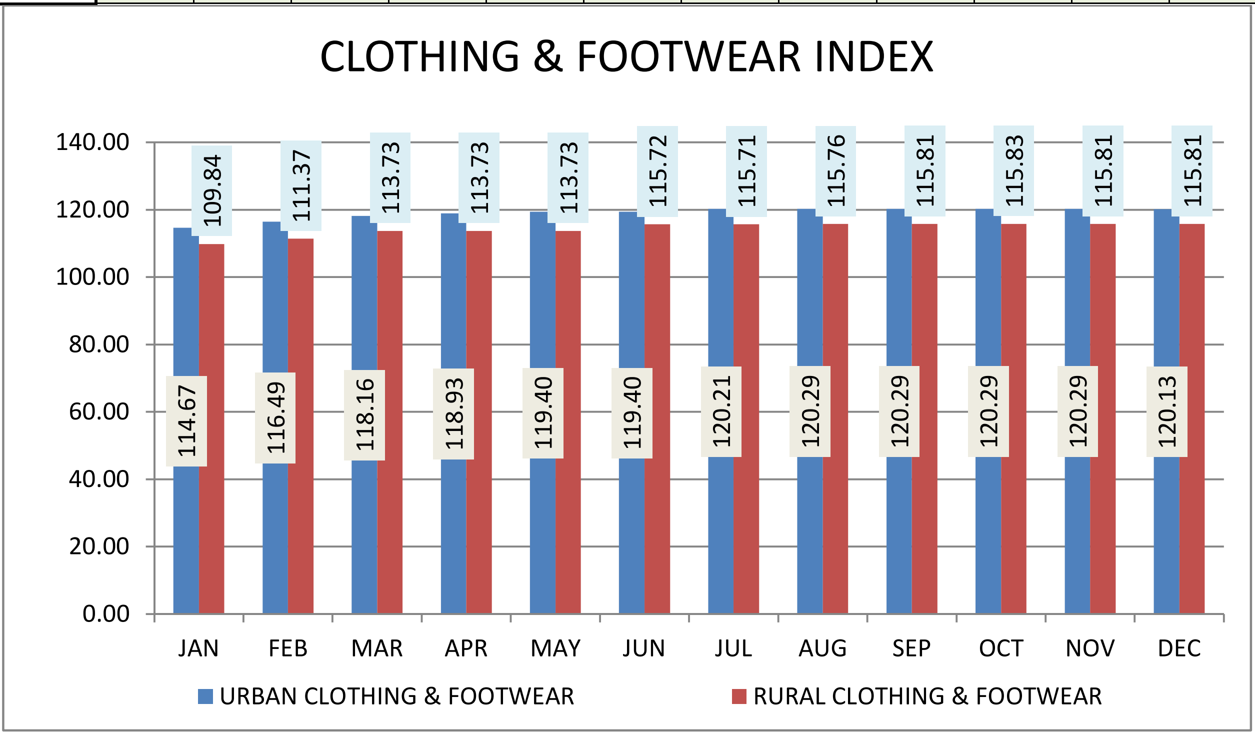
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	121.79	121.79	121.79	122.27	122.27	122.51	122.52	122.13	122.13	122.28	122.28	122.28
URBAN	123.57	130.53	130.98	131.48	131.06	131.01	131.01	131.15	131.93	132.09	131.80	131.80



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index for Urban and Rural areas shows a steady upward trend in the first half of the year, followed by stabilization in the latter months. In urban areas, the index rises from 114.67 in January to a peak of 120.29 by August and then remains mostly stable through November before a slight dip to 120.13 in December. In contrast, the rural index starts lower at 109.84 and climbs gradually to 115.83 by October, maintaining that level through year-end. Although both urban and rural indices show overall growth, urban prices are consistently higher throughout the year. The gap between urban and rural prices narrows slightly mid-year but remains evident, indicating that urban consumers face higher and more sustained price levels in clothing and footwear.

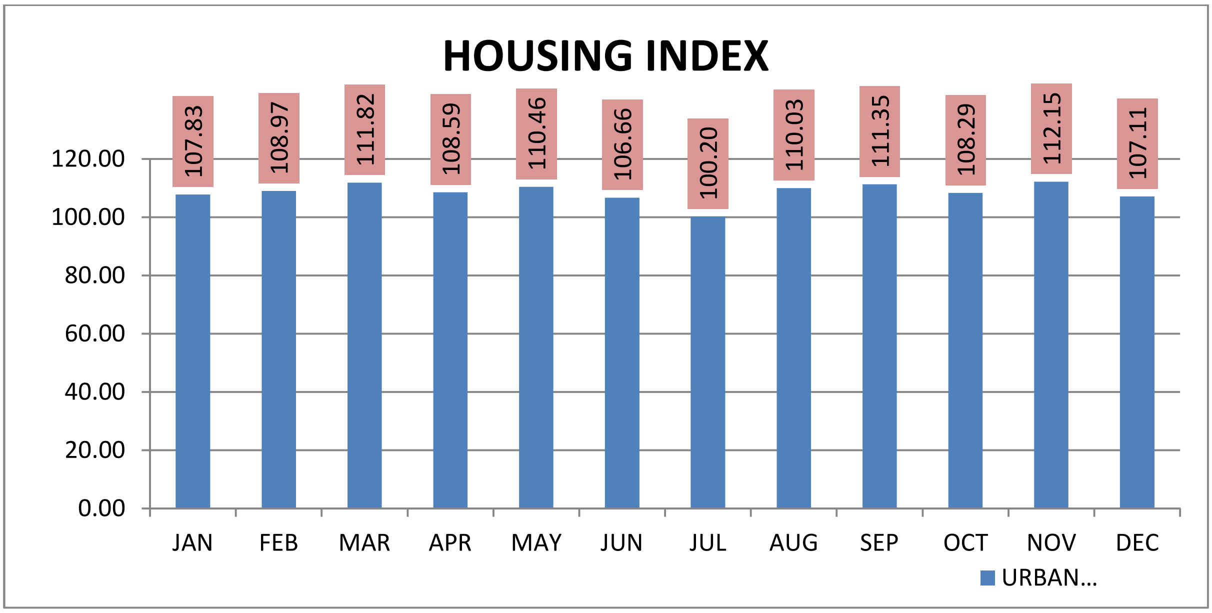
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	114.67	116.49	118.16	118.93	119.40	119.40	120.21	120.29	120.29	120.29	120.29	120.13
RURAL	109.84	111.37	113.73	113.73	113.73	115.72	115.71	115.76	115.81	115.83	115.81	115.81



HOUSING INDEX

The urban housing index presents a fluctuating trend over the year, reflecting varying cost pressures in the housing sector. It begins at 107.83 in January and rises steadily to a peak of 111.82 in March, indicating an early-year increase in housing costs. A dip follows in April and May, and the index reaches its lowest point at 100.20 in July, suggesting a significant mid-year decline. However, a sharp rebound occurs in August, with the index climbing again and hitting a secondary peak of 112.15 in November before falling to 107.11 in December. with notable volatility in the middle of the year and recovery towards the end.

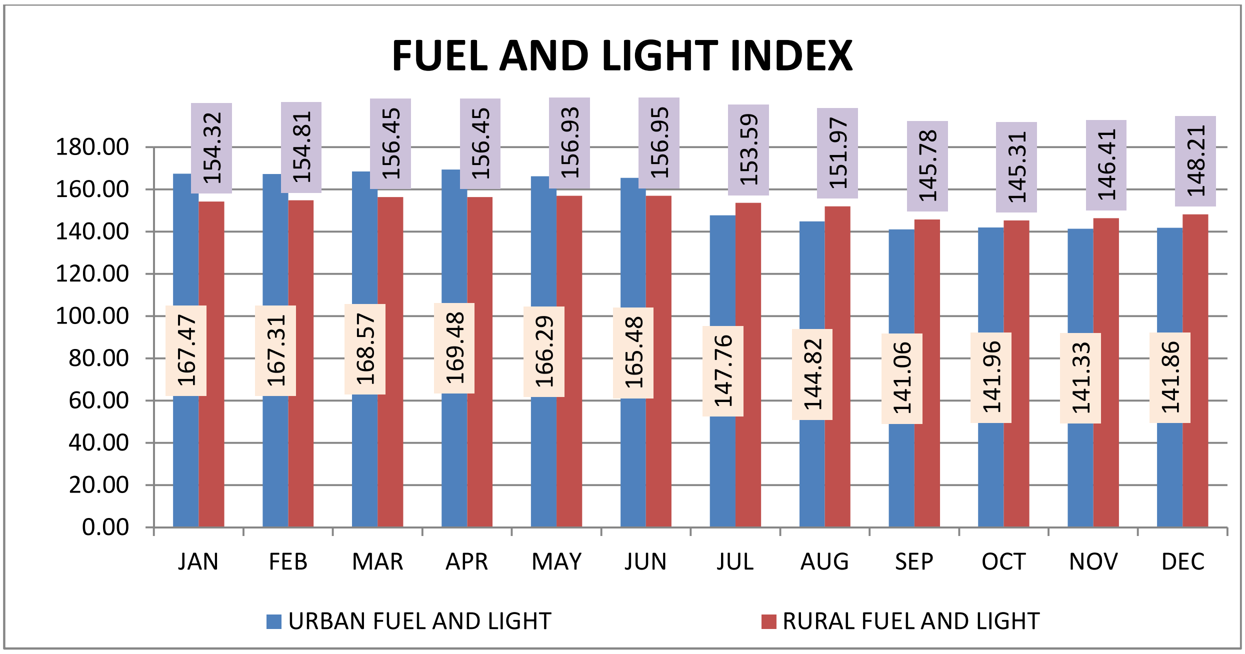
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	107.83	108.97	111.82	108.59	110.46	106.66	100.20	110.03	111.35	108.29	112.15	107.11



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The fuel and light index reveals contrasting trends between urban and rural areas throughout the year. In urban regions, the index starts high at 167.47 in January and reaches its peak at 169.48 in April, indicating elevated fuel costs in the first half of the year. However, from May onward, it declines sharply hitting a low of 141.06 in September and remaining relatively flat through December at 141.86. In rural areas, the index shows a steadier and more gradual pattern. It begins at 154.32 in January, peaks at 156.95 in June, and then gradually declines, reaching a low of 145.31 in October before rising again to 148.21 in December. This indicates that while urban areas experience significant volatility in fuel and light prices, rural areas undergo more stable and modest fluctuations over the year.

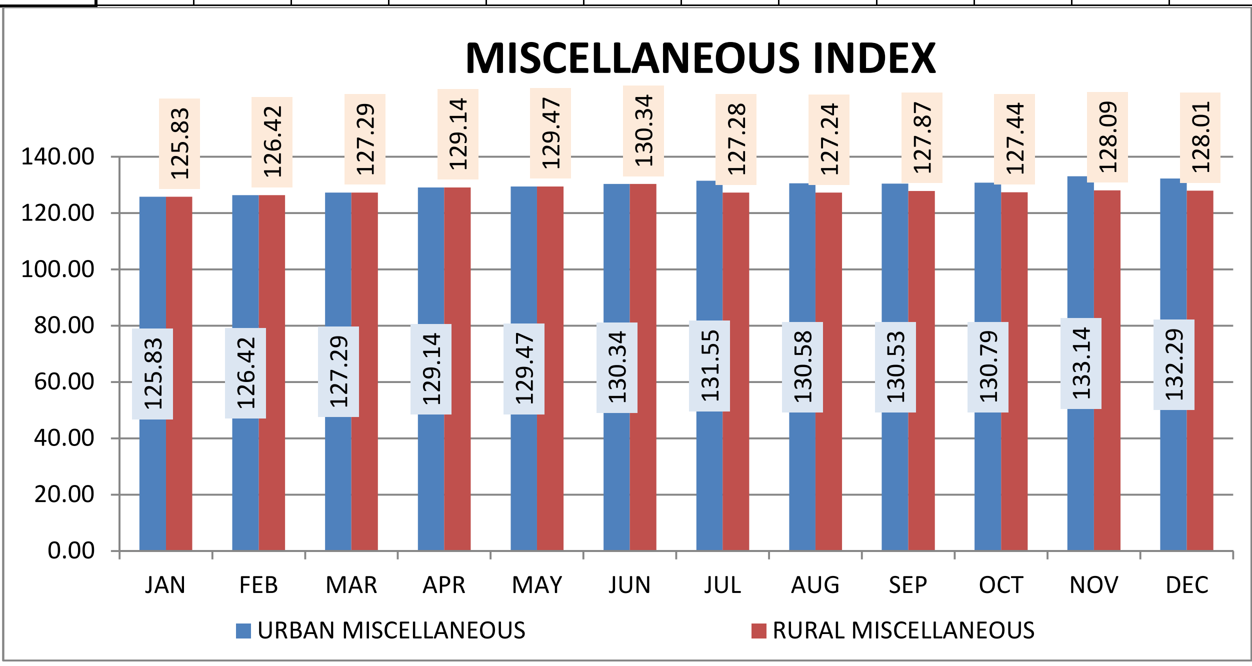
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	167.47	167.31	168.57	169.48	166.29	165.48	147.76	144.82	141.06	141.96	141.33	141.86
RURAL	154.32	154.81	156.45	156.45	156.93	156.95	153.59	151.97	145.78	145.31	146.41	148.21



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index for Urban and Rural areas shows a similar upward trend in the first half of the year, with both indices identical from January to June, rising from 125.83 to 130.34. However, from July onward, a divergence emerges: the urban index continues to climb, peaking at 133.14 in November before slightly easing to 132.29 in December, while the rural index declines to 127.28 in July and fluctuates modestly thereafter, ending the year at 128.01. This shift indicates that while prices for miscellaneous goods and services initially moved in tandem, urban areas experienced continued inflation, whereas rural areas saw relative price stability or even a slight decline in the second half.

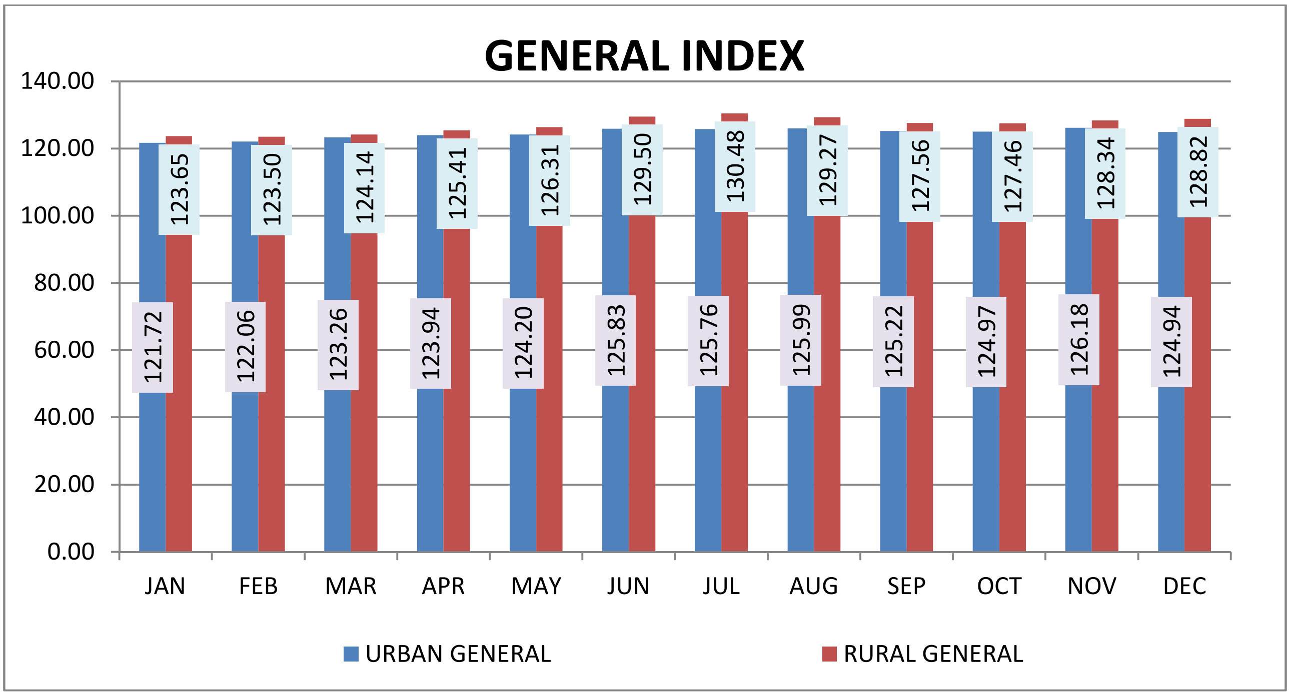
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	125.83	126.42	127.29	129.14	129.47	130.34	131.55	130.58	130.53	130.79	133.14	132.29
RURAL	125.83	126.42	127.29	129.14	129.47	130.34	127.28	127.24	127.87	127.44	128.09	128.01



GENERAL INDEX

The general index for both urban and rural areas shows a steady upward trend over the year, with rural indices consistently higher than their urban counterparts. In urban areas, the index increases gradually from 121.72 in January to a peak of 126.18 in November, before slightly dipping to 124.94 in December. Meanwhile, rural areas experience a sharper rise, starting at 123.65 in January and reaching the highest value of 130.48 in July. Though there is a minor fluctuation in the later months, the rural index remains relatively high, ending at 128.82 in December. This indicates that inflationary pressures or cost increases are more pronounced in rural regions throughout the year compared to urban areas.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	121.72	122.06	123.26	123.94	124.20	125.83	125.76	125.99	125.22	124.97	126.18	124.94
RURAL	123.65	123.50	124.14	125.41	126.31	129.50	130.48	129.27	127.56	127.46	128.34	128.82



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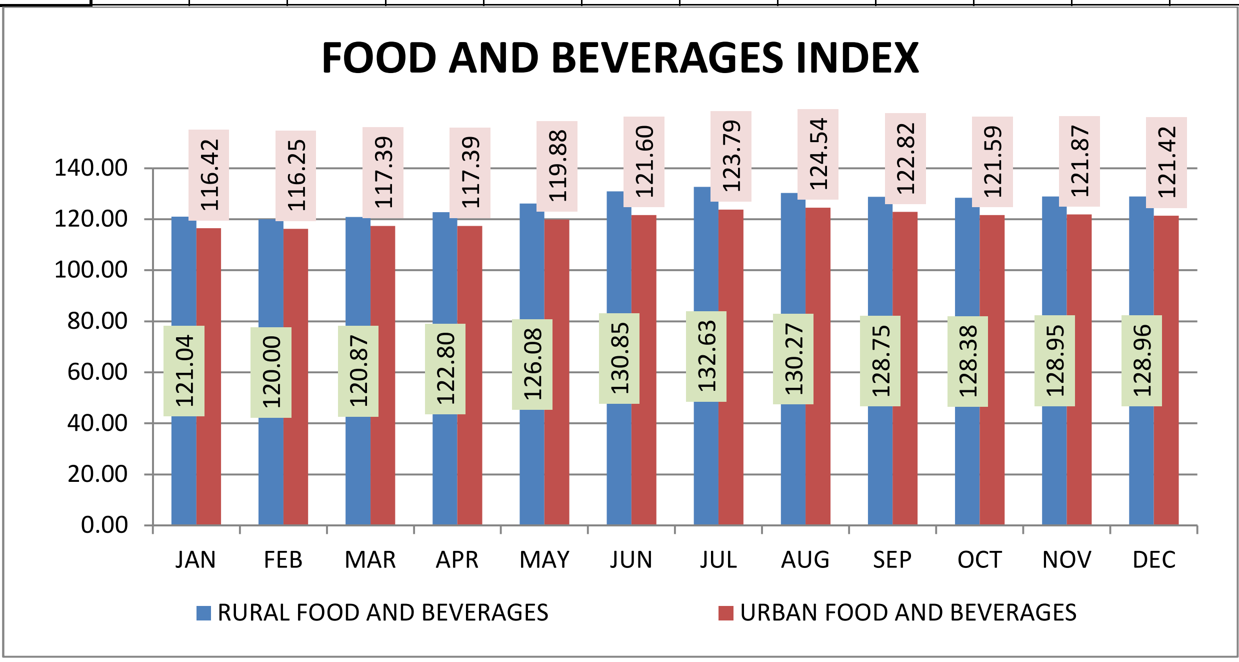
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The food and beverages index shows a consistent upward trend in both rural and urban areas, with rural values remaining higher throughout the year. In rural regions, the index starts at 121.04 in January and rises steadily to a peak of 132.63 in July, followed by a slight decline and stabilizing around 128.96 in December. Urban areas begin at a lower 116.42 in January and gradually increase to a high of 124.54 in August before dipping slightly toward the end of the year, ending at 121.42 in December. The data highlights stronger inflationary pressure in rural markets, particularly during the first half of the year, while urban areas exhibit a more gradual and moderate price increase for food and beverages.

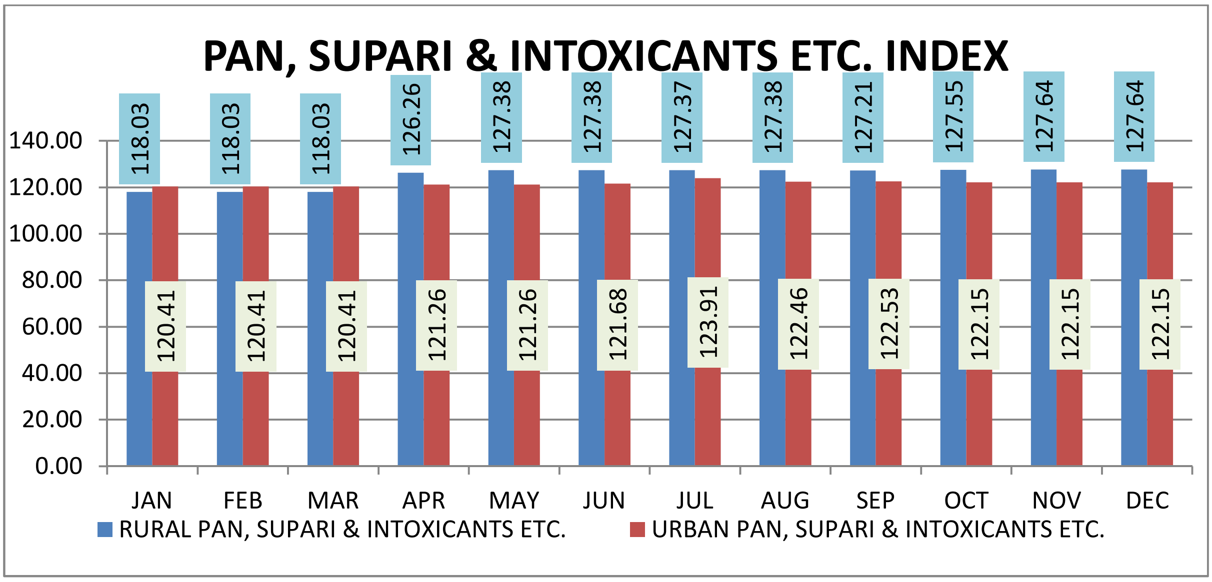
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	121.04	120.00	120.87	122.80	126.08	130.85	132.63	130.27	128.75	128.38	128.95	128.96
URBAN	116.42	116.25	117.39	117.39	119.88	121.60	123.79	124.54	122.82	121.59	121.87	121.42



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The index for *Pan, Supari & Intoxicants etc.* shows a steady rise in both rural and urban areas, with rural values generally remaining higher than urban values. In rural areas, the index stays flat at 118.03 from January to March, then rises sharply to 126.26 in April and continues to increase, reaching 127.64 by November, where it remains through December. Urban areas also begin steadily at 120.41 in the first quarter, and then gradually climb to a peak of 123.91 in July before slightly dipping and stabilizing at 122.15 from October to December. This trend indicates a more pronounced and sustained price increase in rural regions, while urban prices experience moderate growth with slight fluctuations toward the year's end.

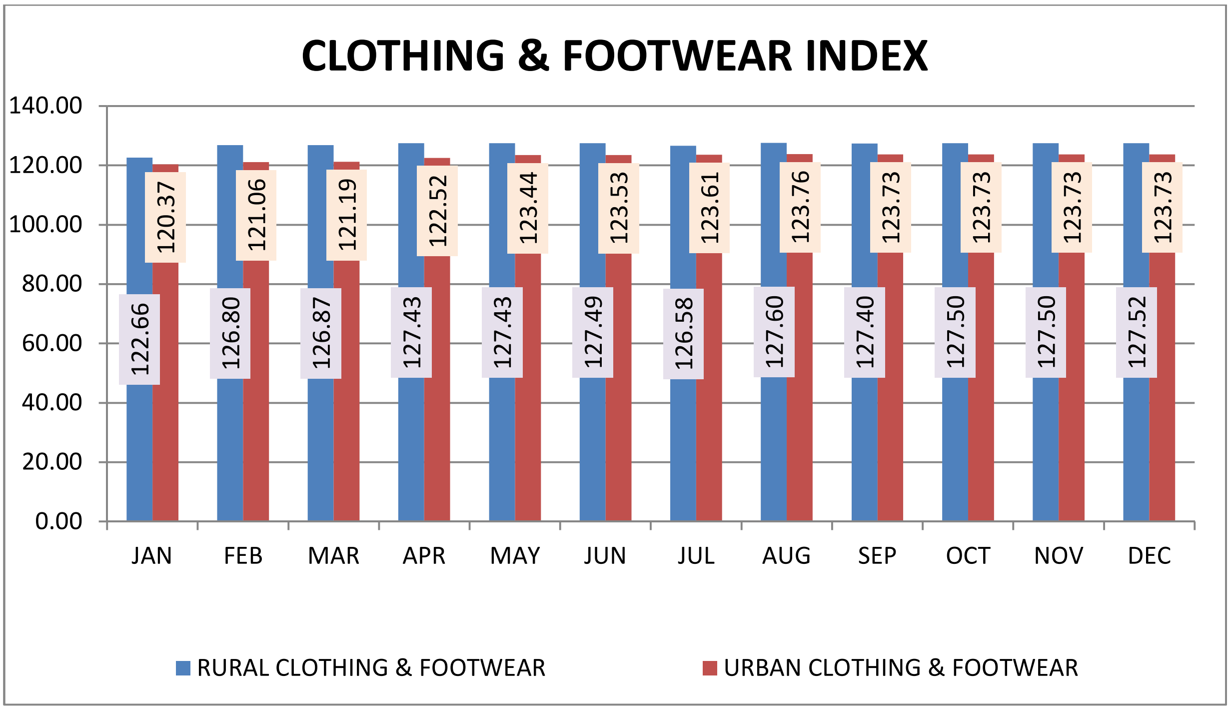
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	118.03	118.03	118.03	126.26	127.38	127.38	127.37	127.38	127.21	127.55	127.64	127.64
URBAN	120.41	120.41	120.41	121.26	121.26	121.68	123.91	122.46	122.53	122.15	122.15	122.15



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear Index shows a consistently higher level in rural areas compared to urban areas throughout the year. In rural regions, the index begins at 122.66 in January and steadily increases to 127.52 by December. Notably, there is a sharper increase during the early months, particularly from January to February. In contrast, urban areas start at 120.37 in January and rise more slowly, reaching a plateau of 123.73 from September to December. This suggests that while both regions experience price growth, rural areas see a slightly steeper and more sustained increase.

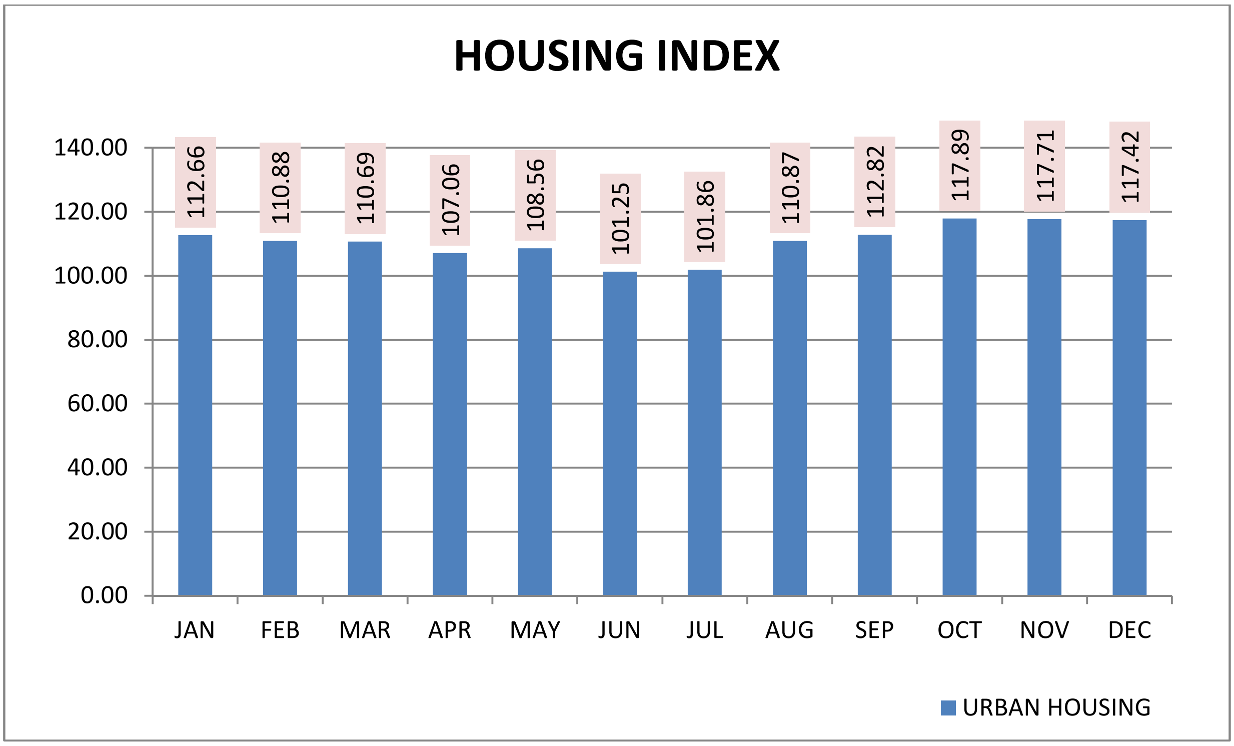
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	122.66	126.80	126.87	127.43	127.43	127.49	126.58	127.60	127.40	127.50	127.50	127.52
URBAN	120.37	121.06	121.19	122.52	123.44	123.53	123.61	123.76	123.73	123.73	123.73	123.73



HOUSING INDEX

The Urban Housing Index exhibits noticeable fluctuations throughout the year. Starting at 112.66 in January, the index declines steadily to reach a low of 101.25 in June, indicating a significant dip in housing-related costs or valuation during the first half of the year. From July onward, a recovery trend emerges, with the index climbing sharply to 117.89 in October, followed by a slight decline to 117.42 in December.

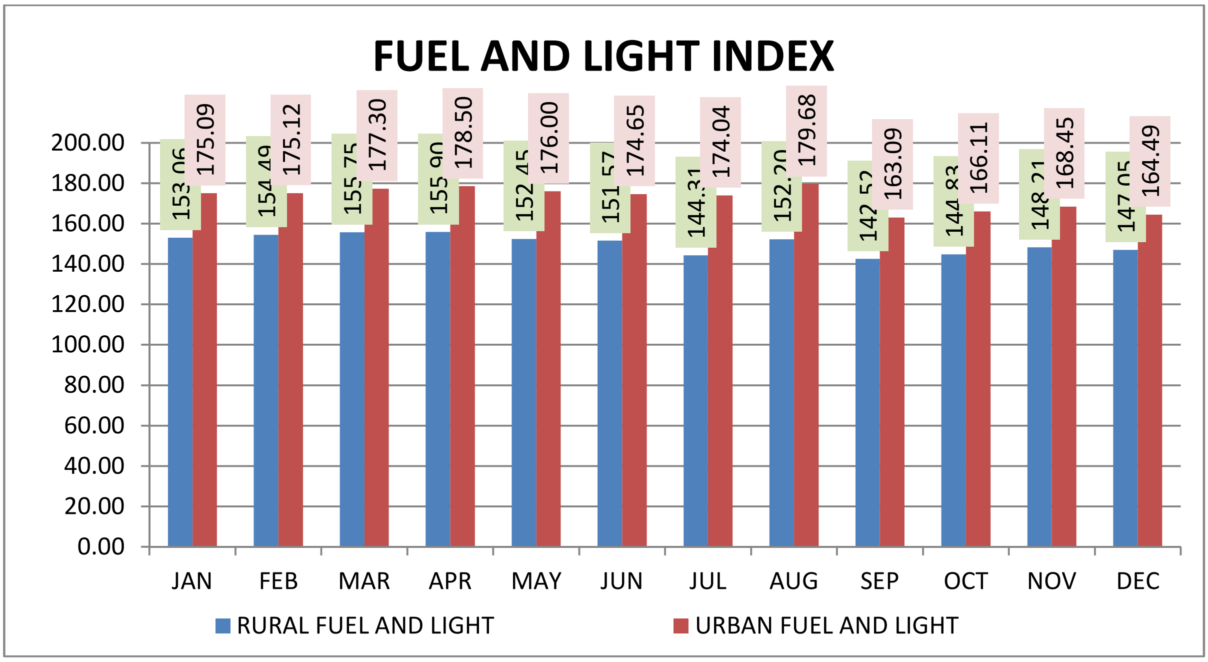
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	112.66	110.88	110.69	107.06	108.56	101.25	101.86	110.87	112.82	117.89	117.71	117.42



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index reveals notable differences between rural and urban areas over the year. In urban areas, the index consistently remains higher than in rural regions, peaking at 179.68 in August, likely reflecting higher costs in cities. Despite fluctuations, urban values stay relatively stable, ranging from 163.09 (September) to 179.68 (August). In contrast, the rural index shows more volatility, beginning at 153.06 in January, climbing to a high of 155.90 in April, and then declining sharply to a low of 142.52 in September, before mildly recovering to 147.05 in December. Overall, the data highlights a persistent rural-urban gap in fuel and light indices across all months.

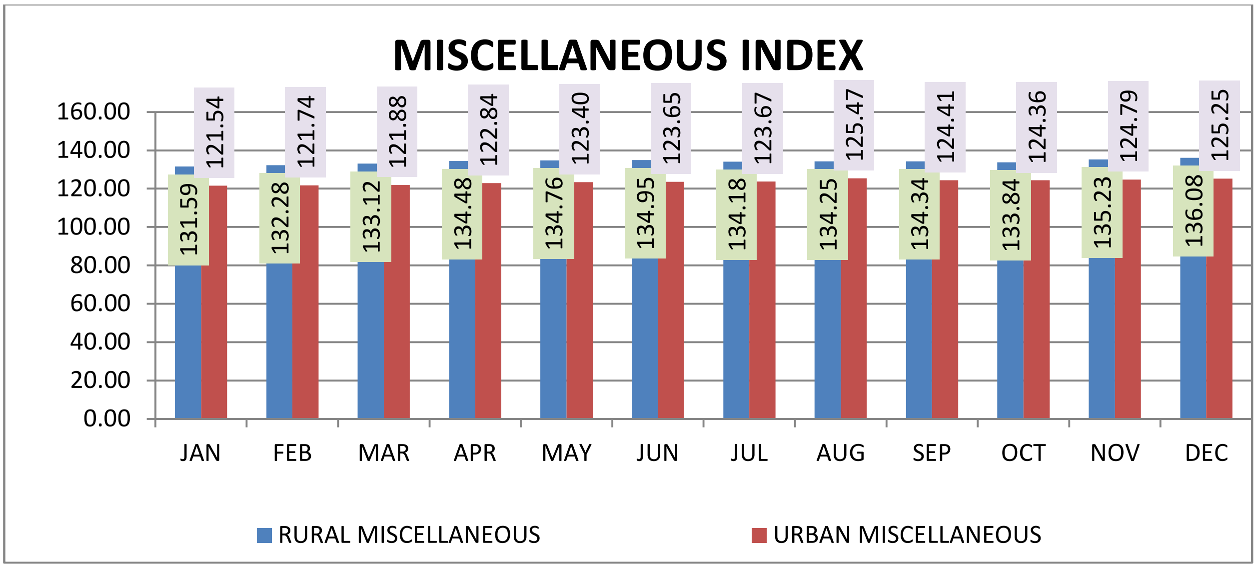
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	153.06	154.49	155.75	155.90	152.45	151.57	144.31	152.20	142.52	144.83	148.21	147.05
URBAN	175.09	175.12	177.30	178.50	176.00	174.65	174.04	179.68	163.09	166.11	168.45	164.49



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index shows a consistent rural-urban disparity throughout the year, with rural values remaining significantly higher than urban values. In rural areas, the index begins at 131.59 in January and rises steadily to 136.08 in December, indicating a gradual and sustained increase in miscellaneous expenses such as household goods, services, and personal care. Urban areas, on the other hand, exhibit slower and more moderate growth, starting from 121.54 in January and reaching 125.25 in December. While both regions show upward trends, the rural index grows by 4.49 points, compared to 3.71 points in urban areas. The sharper rise in rural areas may reflect growing costs of services and goods or expanding consumption patterns, whereas urban areas may benefit from better access, competition, or price regulation.

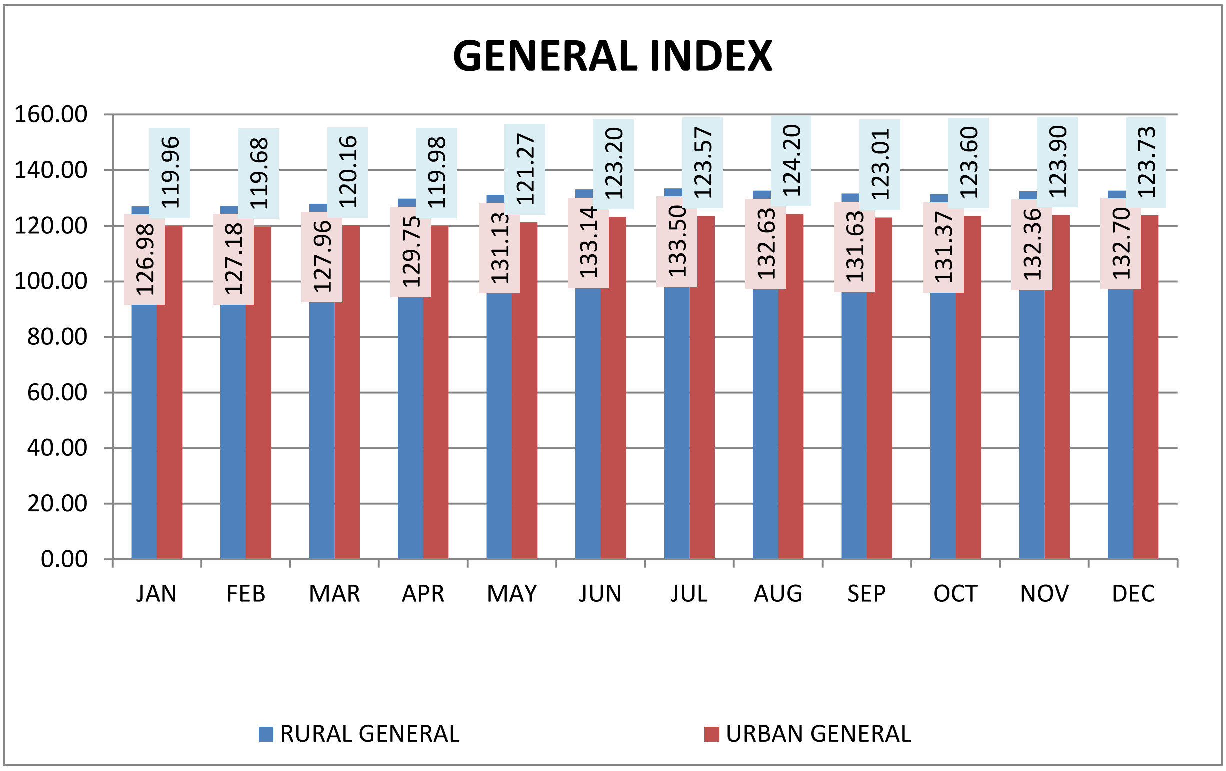
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	131.59	132.28	133.12	134.48	134.76	134.95	134.18	134.25	134.34	133.84	135.23	136.08
URBAN	121.54	121.74	121.88	122.84	123.40	123.65	123.67	125.47	124.41	124.36	124.79	125.25



GENERAL INDEX

The General index consistently remains higher in rural areas compared to urban areas throughout the year, highlighting a persistent rural-urban gap in overall price levels. In rural regions, the index starts at 126.98 in January and climbs steadily to a peak of 133.50 in July, followed by a slight dip and stabilizing around 132.70 in December. This indicates a clear upward trend in rural prices, possibly driven by rising costs in food, fuel, and miscellaneous items. In urban areas, the index begins lower at 119.96 in January, experiences modest fluctuations, and ends at 123.73 in December, showing a slower and more stable increase. The rural index rises by 5.72 points, while the urban index increases by only 3.77 points over the year.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	126.98	127.18	127.96	129.75	131.13	133.14	133.50	132.63	131.63	131.37	132.36	132.70
URBAN	119.96	119.68	120.16	119.98	121.27	123.20	123.57	124.20	123.01	123.60	123.90	123.73



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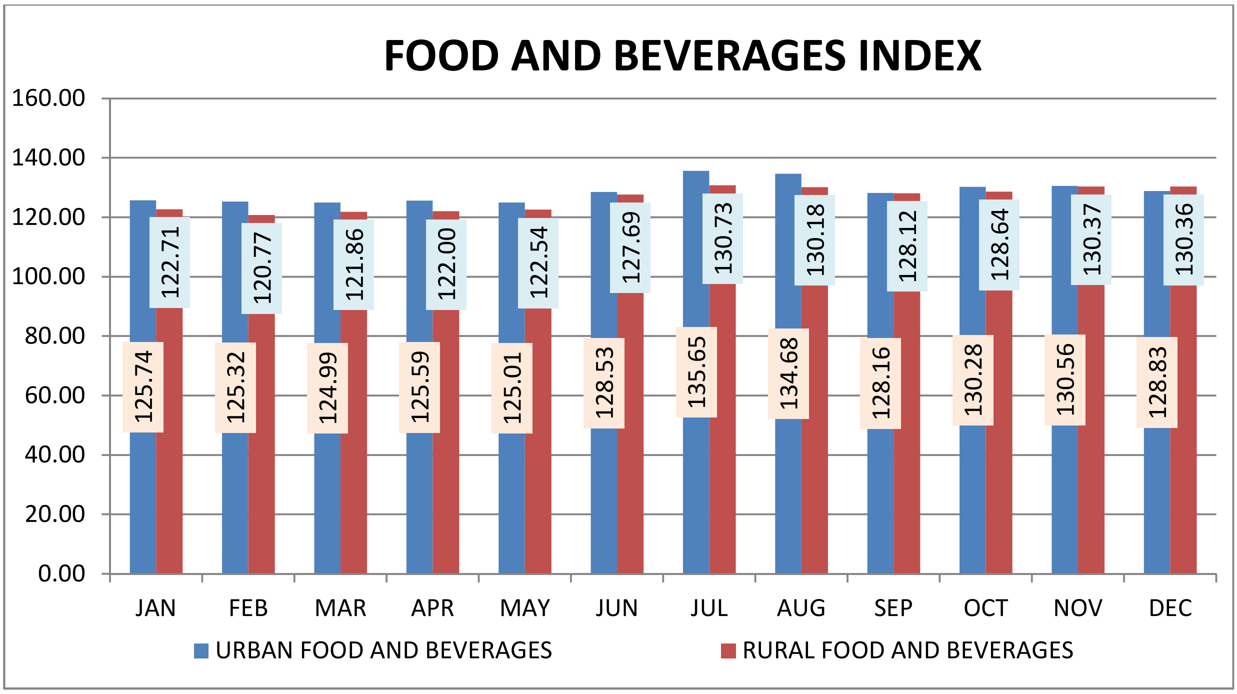
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages Index in both Urban and Rural sectors shows a fluctuating trend throughout the year. In urban areas, the index begins at 125.74 in January, remains relatively stable until May, and then rises sharply to a peak of 135.65 in July. It slightly declines in the following months, ending the year at 128.83 in December. Similarly, the rural index starts at 122.71 in January, dips slightly in February, and gradually increases, reaching its highest point of 130.73 in July. The rural index also shows a mild decline and stabilizes near 130 towards the end of the year. This trend indicates a mid-year spike in food and beverage prices, especially pronounced in urban area.

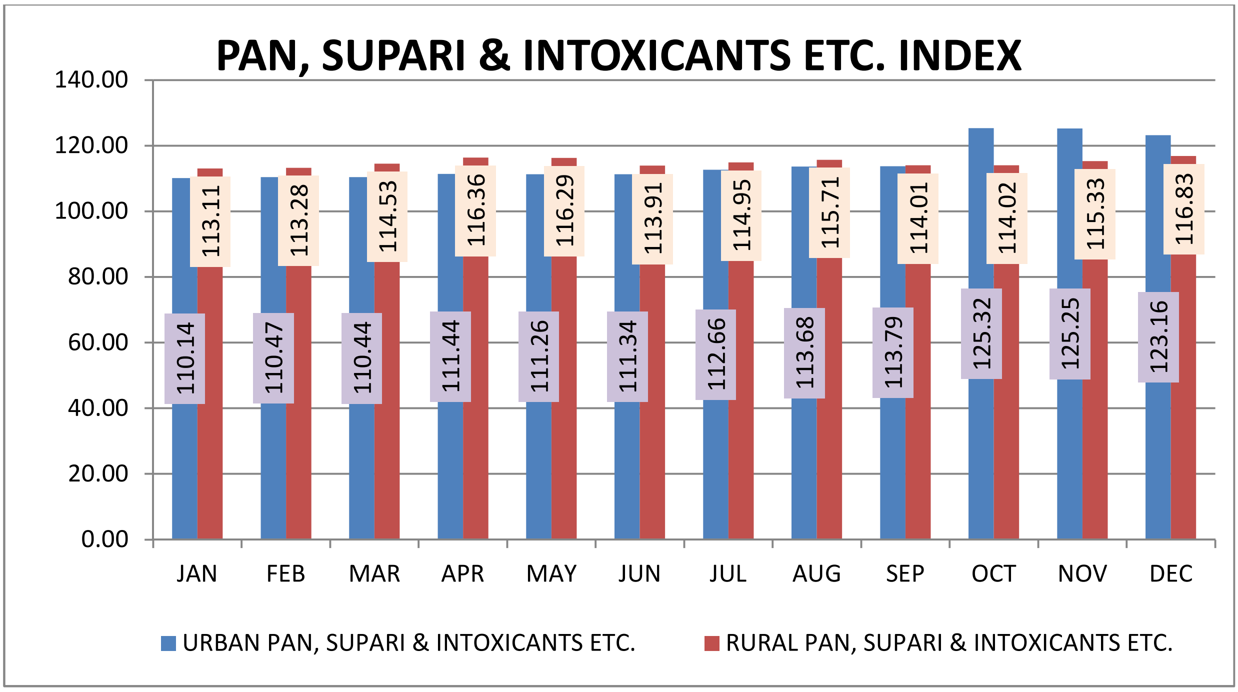
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	125.74	125.32	124.99	125.59	125.01	128.53	135.65	134.68	128.16	130.28	130.56	128.83
URBAN	122.71	120.77	121.86	122.00	122.54	127.69	130.73	130.18	128.12	128.64	130.37	130.36



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants index exhibits a generally increasing trend throughout the year in both urban and rural sectors, with notable divergence toward the end. In urban areas, the index starts at 110.14 in January and shows a steady rise, reaching a peak of 125.32 in October and maintaining that level through November before slightly dipping to 123.16 in December. In rural areas, the index begins higher at 113.11 and follows a fluctuating trend, peaking modestly at 116.83 in December. While the rural index also increases over the year, the rise is more gradual and less volatile compared to urban areas.

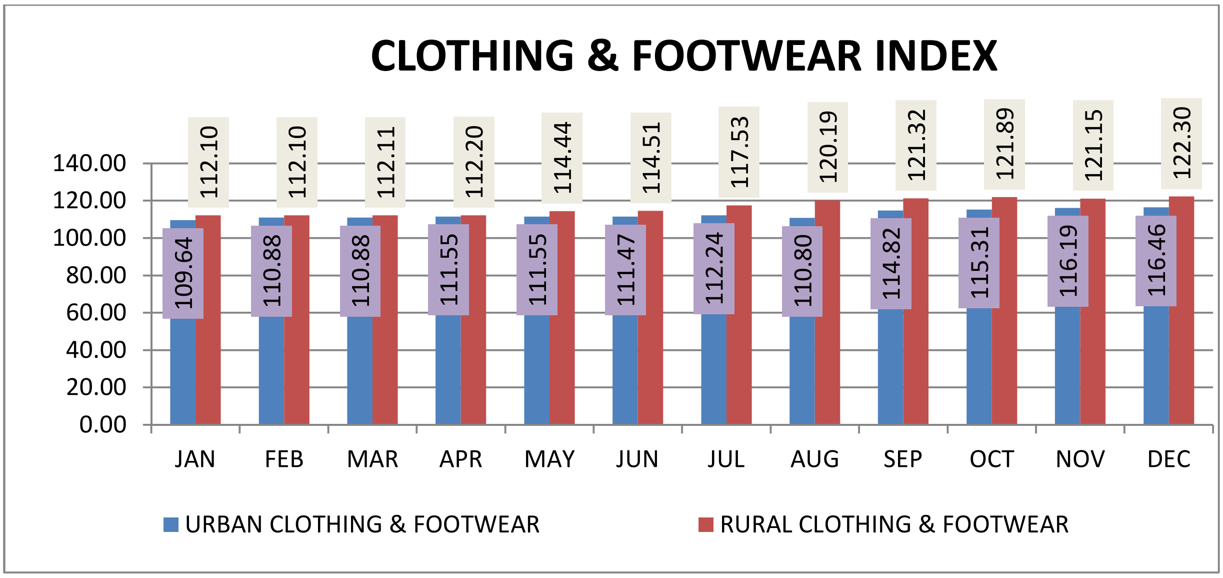
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	110.14	110.47	110.44	111.44	111.26	111.34	112.66	113.68	113.79	125.32	125.25	123.16
URBAN	113.11	113.28	114.53	116.36	116.29	113.91	114.95	115.71	114.01	114.02	115.33	116.83



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index in both urban and rural areas shows a steady upward trend over the year. In urban areas, the index begins at 109.64 in January and rises gradually to 116.46 by December, reflecting a consistent increase in clothing and footwear costs or demand. The growth is relatively smooth, with only a slight dip in August before accelerating again toward the year-end. In contrast, the rural index starts slightly higher at 112.10 in January and experiences a sharper rise, reaching 122.30 in December. Rural areas show more noticeable jumps, particularly from May to August.

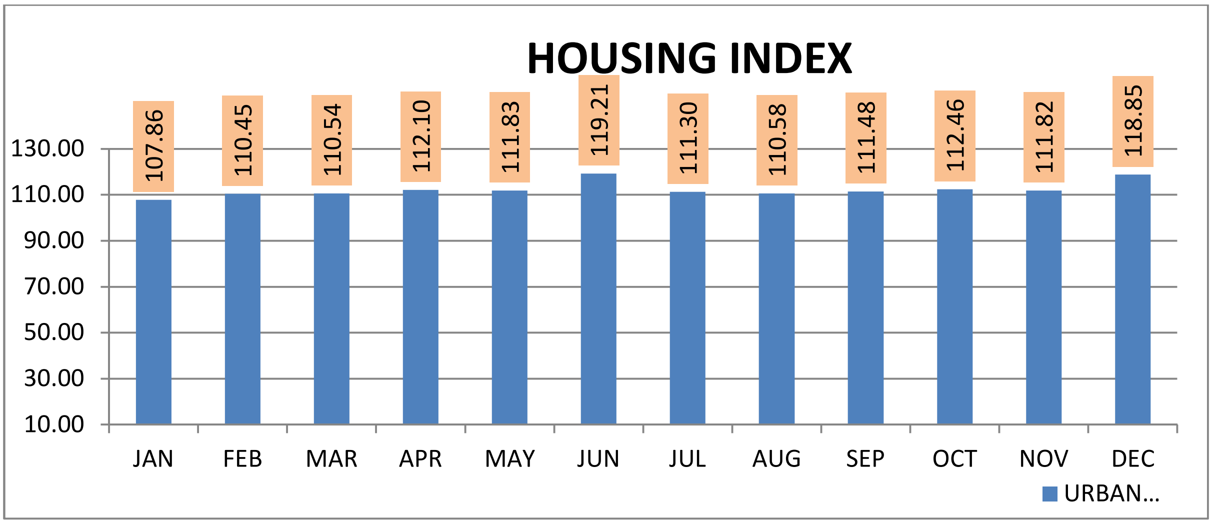
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	109.64	110.88	110.88	111.55	111.55	111.47	112.24	110.80	114.82	115.31	116.19	116.46
URBAN	112.10	112.10	112.11	112.20	114.44	114.51	117.53	120.19	121.32	121.89	121.15	122.30



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing Index in urban areas shows a fluctuating yet overall increasing trend over the year. It begins at 107.86 in January and gradually rises to 112.10 by April, indicating a steady growth in housing-related expenses. A sharp surge occurs in June, where the index reaches 119.21; however, this peak is followed by a slight decline during July and August, before the index stabilizes again from September onward. By December, the index climbs to 118.85, marking another significant rise.

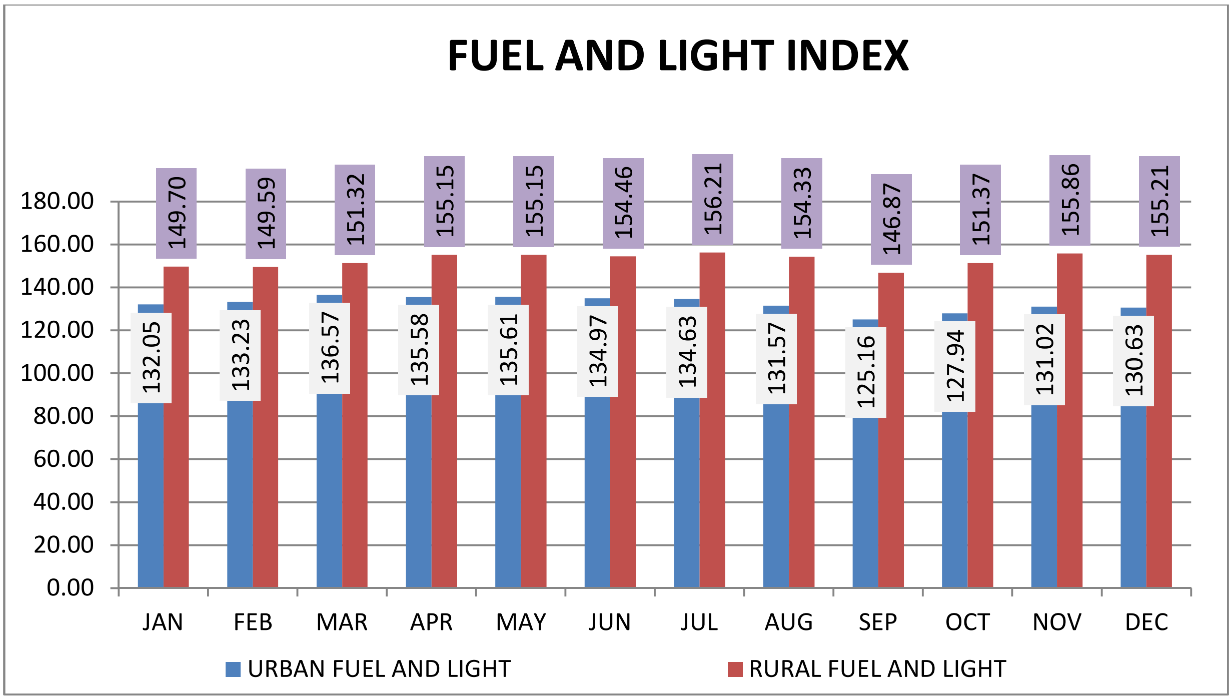
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	107.86	110.45	110.54	112.10	111.83	119.21	111.30	110.58	111.48	112.46	111.82	118.85



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light Index exhibits varying trends across urban and rural areas throughout the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 132.05 in January and peaks at 136.57 in March, reflecting a rise in fuel or electricity-related costs early in the year. However, a steady decline follows, reaching the lowest point of 125.16 in September, before recovering slightly to 130.63 by December. In contrast, the rural index remains consistently higher than urban levels, starting at 149.70 in January and peaking at 156.21 in July. Despite slight fluctuations, rural values remain stable, ending at 155.21 in December.

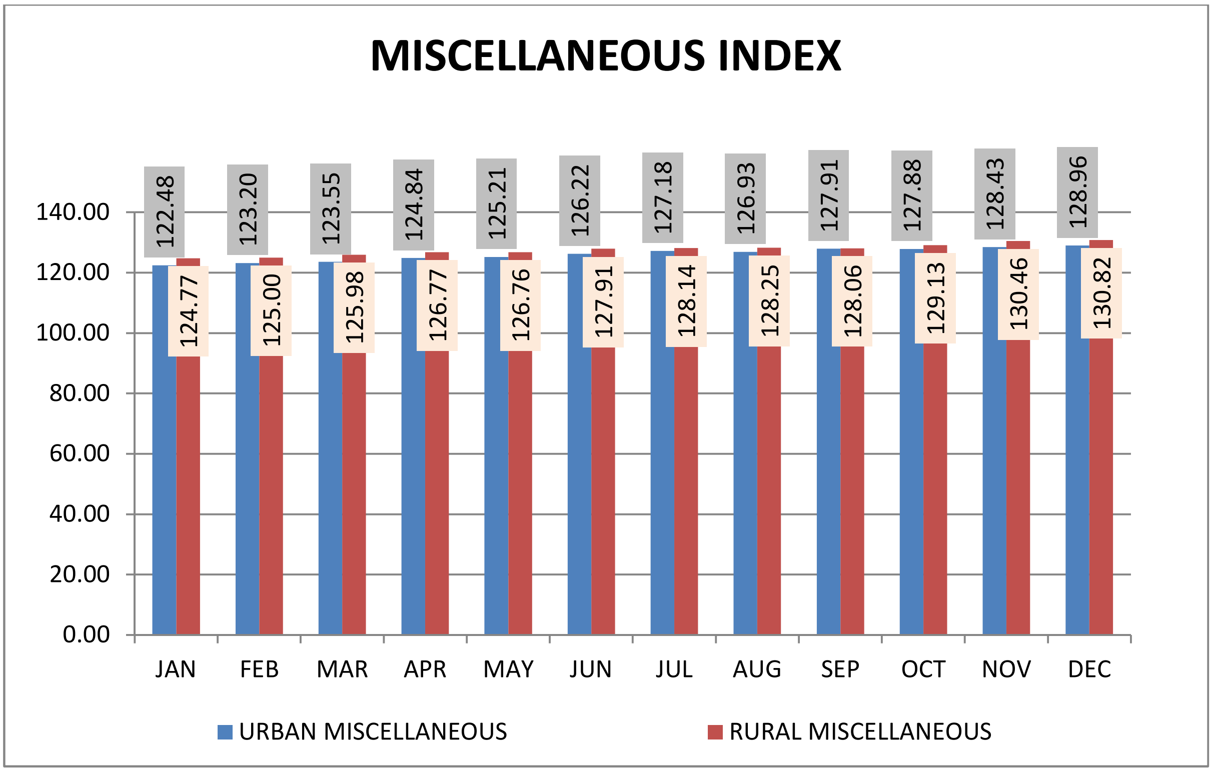
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	132.05	133.23	136.57	135.58	135.61	134.97	134.63	131.57	125.16	127.94	131.02	130.63
URBAN	149.70	149.59	151.32	155.15	155.15	154.46	156.21	154.33	146.87	151.37	155.86	155.21



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous Index in both urban and rural areas shows a steady and consistent upward trend throughout the year. In urban regions, the index begins at 122.48 in January and increases gradually every month, reaching 128.96 in December. Similarly, in rural areas, the index starts at a higher base of 124.77 in January and climbs steadily to 130.82 by December. The growth pattern indicates a continuous rise in prices or expenditures under miscellaneous categories such as personal care, household services, and communication. Although rural indices remain slightly higher than urban ones throughout the year, the rate of increase is relatively parallel.

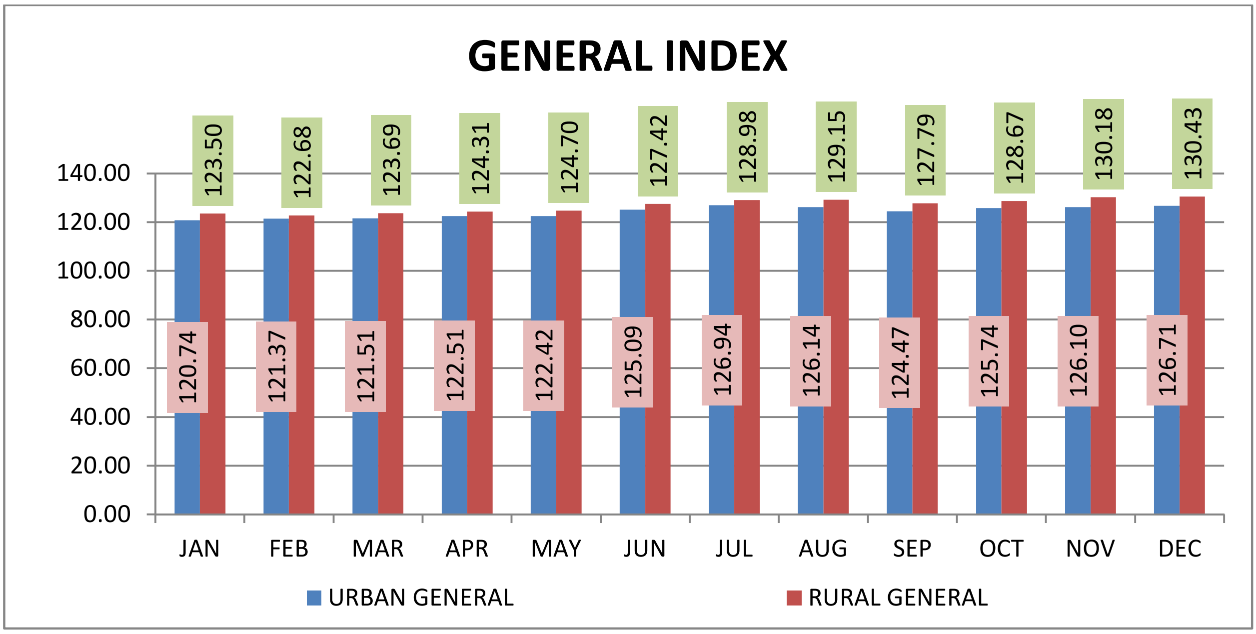
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	122.48	123.20	123.55	124.84	125.21	126.22	127.18	126.93	127.91	127.88	128.43	128.96
URBAN	124.77	125.00	125.98	126.77	126.76	127.91	128.14	128.25	128.06	129.13	130.46	130.82



GENERAL INDEX

The General Index for both urban and rural areas shows a consistent upward trend over the year, indicating a gradual rise in the overall cost of living. In urban areas, the index begins at 120.74 in January and climbs steadily to 126.71 by December, reflecting moderate inflation across various categories. The rise is especially notable from May onward, with minor fluctuations around September. Meanwhile, rural areas start at a higher index of 123.50 in January and increase more sharply, reaching 130.43 by December. The rural index consistently stays above the urban index, suggesting relatively higher inflationary pressure in rural regions. The data points to a year-long, steady increase in general prices, with both sectors experiencing similar growth patterns.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	120.74	121.37	121.51	122.51	122.42	125.09	126.94	126.14	124.47	125.74	126.10	126.71
URBAN	123.50	122.68	123.69	124.31	124.70	127.42	128.98	129.15	127.79	128.67	130.18	130.43



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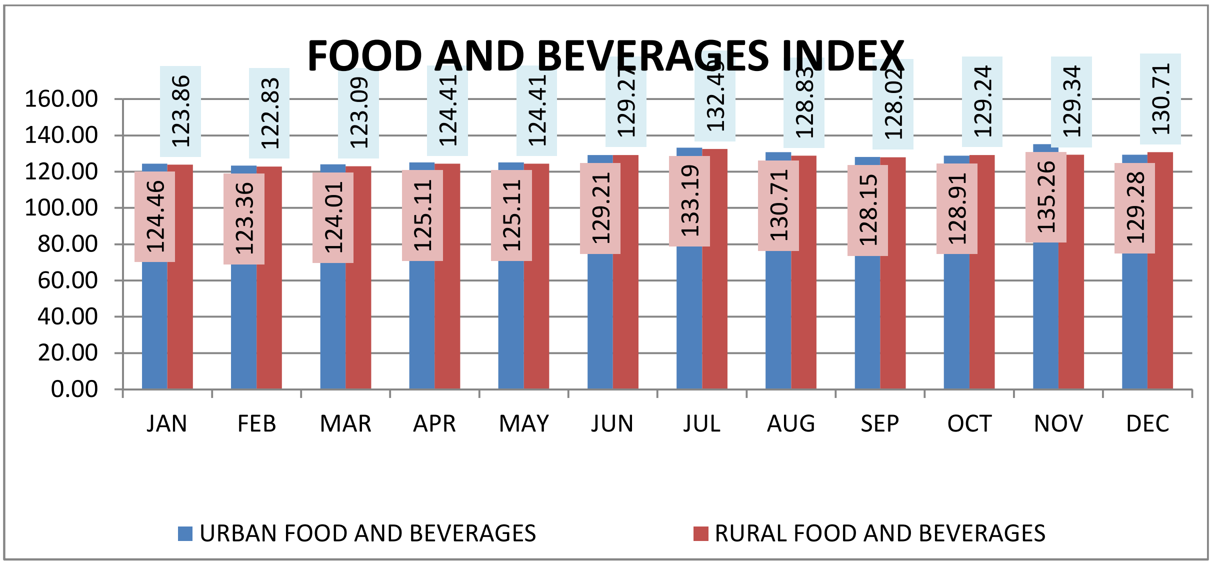
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages Index in both urban and rural areas shows a clear upward trend over the year, with urban areas experiencing slightly sharper increases. In urban regions, the index starts at 124.46 in January, dips slightly in February, and then steadily rises, reaching a peak of 135.26 in November before ending the year at 129.28 in December. Rural areas follow a similar pattern, beginning at 123.86 in January and gradually climbing to 130.71 by December, with smaller monthly variations. A notable surge in both sectors occurs between May and July, throughout the year, rural values remain just below urban figures, indicating relatively lower food and beverage price levels in rural markets.

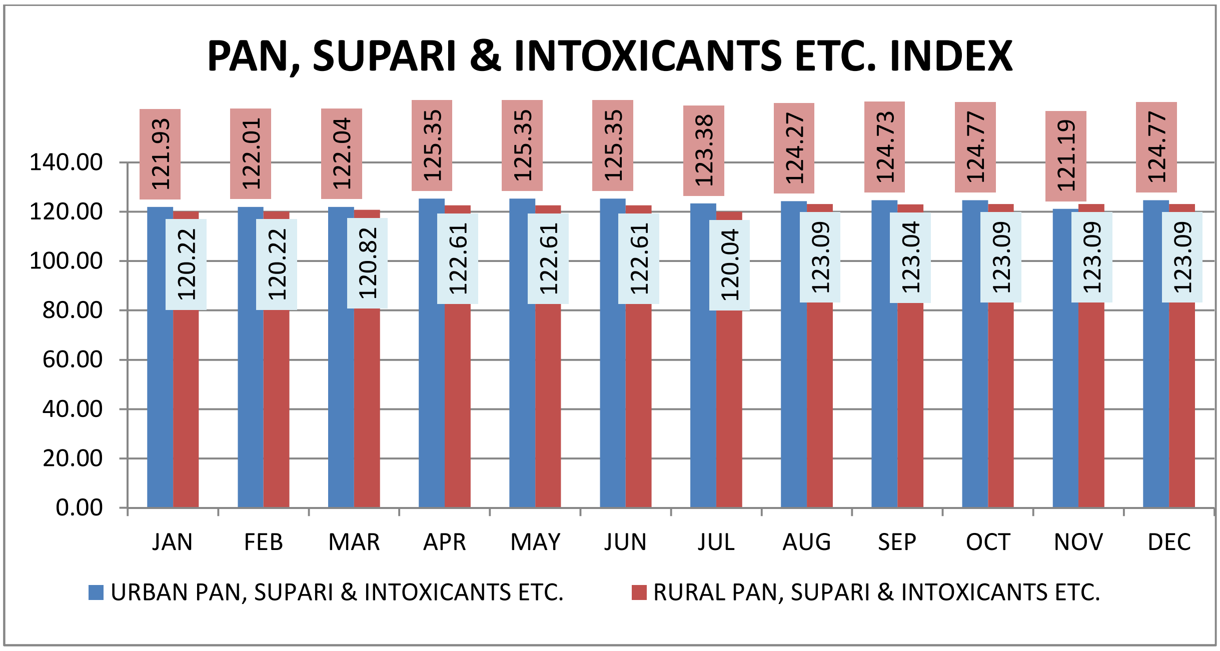
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	124.46	123.36	124.01	125.11	125.11	129.21	133.19	130.71	128.15	128.91	135.26	129.28
URBAN	123.86	122.83	123.09	124.41	124.41	129.27	132.49	128.83	128.02	129.24	129.34	130.71



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants Index shows a steady but slightly fluctuating trend in both urban and rural areas throughout the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 121.93 in January and rises gradually to 125.35 by April, maintaining that level through June. After a brief dip in July to 123.38, it recovers slightly and stabilizes around 124.77 by December. In rural areas, the index is consistently lower than the urban values, beginning at 120.22 in January and showing a slow rise to 123.09 by August, which then remains unchanged through December. While urban areas reflect more noticeable month-to-month changes, rural values demonstrate a flat, stable pattern in the latter half of the year.

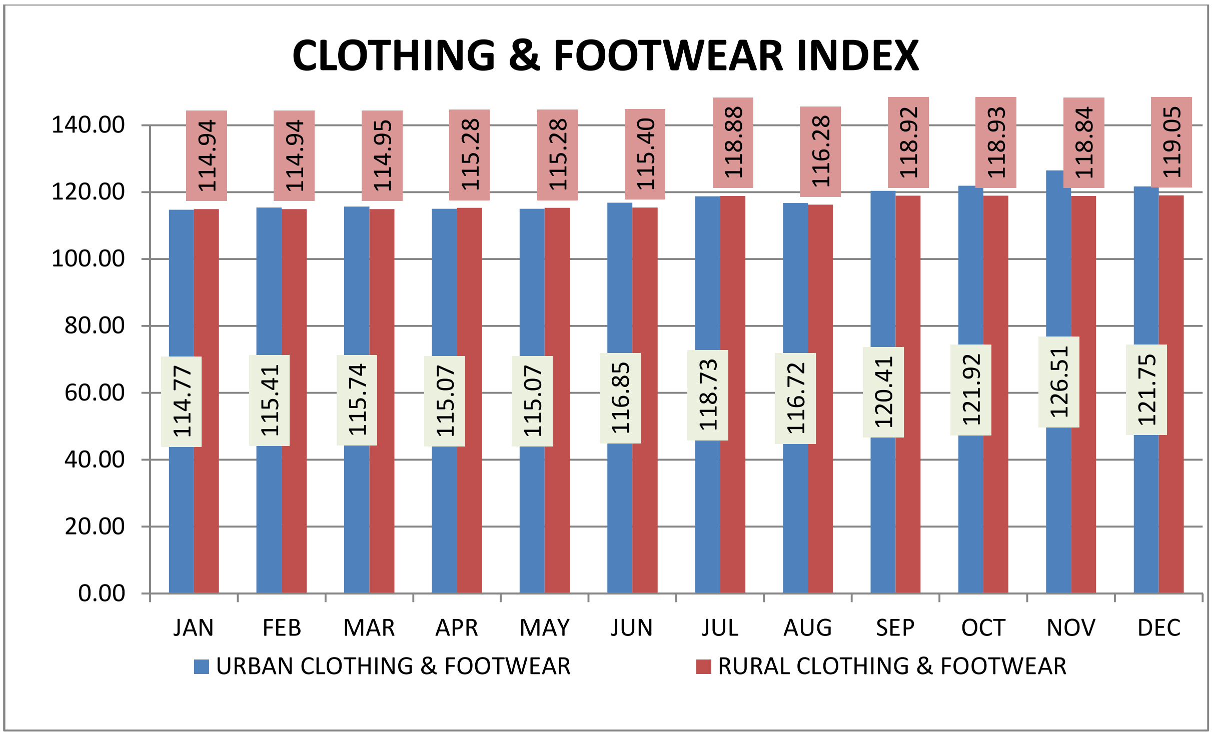
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	121.93	122.01	122.04	125.35	125.35	125.35	123.38	124.27	124.73	124.77	121.19	124.77
URBAN	120.22	120.22	120.82	122.61	122.61	122.61	120.04	123.09	123.04	123.09	123.09	123.09



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear Index for both urban and rural areas shows a gradual increase throughout the year, with urban regions experiencing more pronounced growth. In urban areas, the index starts at 114.77 in January and rises steadily, peaking at 126.51 in November before slightly dipping to 121.75 in December. In rural areas, the index begins at 114.94 in January and remains relatively stable in the first half of the year. From July onwards, it shows a more noticeable rise, ending at 119.05 in December. Although rural values are initially higher than urban ones, urban prices surpass them mid-year and continue to rise at a faster pace.

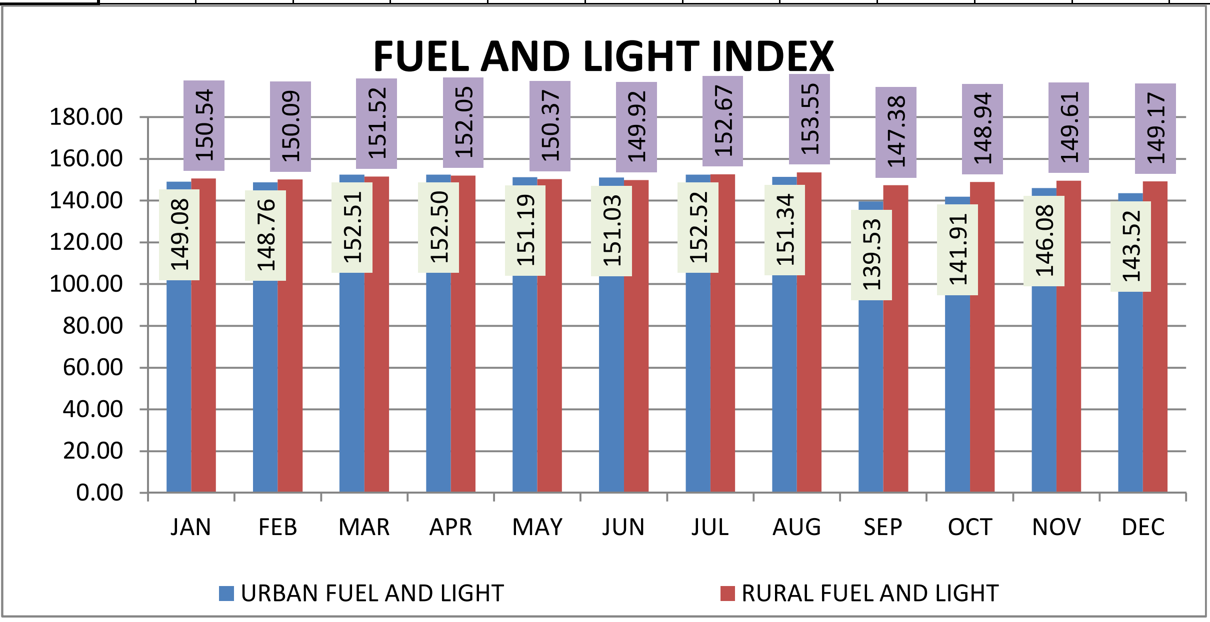
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	114.77	115.41	115.74	115.07	115.07	116.85	118.73	116.72	120.41	121.92	126.51	121.75
URBAN	114.94	114.94	114.95	115.28	115.28	115.40	118.88	116.28	118.92	118.93	118.84	119.05



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light Index in both urban and rural areas displays a fluctuating trend over the year. In urban areas, the index begins at 149.08 in January and reaches a peak of 152.52 in July, reflecting increased fuel or energy-related costs during mid-year. However, a sharp decline follows, with the index dropping to 139.53 in September before slightly recovering to 143.52 by December. In rural areas, the index starts slightly higher at 150.54 and also peaks in August at 153.55, showing greater volatility. The rural index then declines but remains relatively stable around 149 by the end of the year. Overall, rural prices are consistently higher than urban, with both showing a mid-year rise followed by a downward correction.

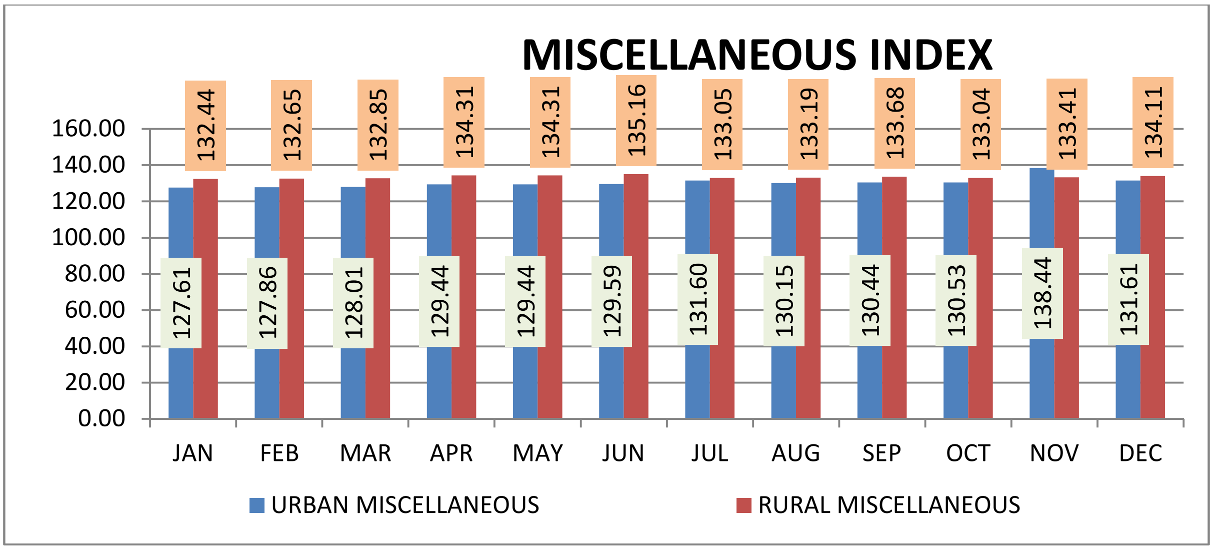
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	149.08	148.76	152.51	152.50	151.19	151.03	152.52	151.34	139.53	141.91	146.08	143.52
URBAN	150.54	150.09	151.52	152.05	150.37	149.92	152.67	153.55	147.38	148.94	149.61	149.17



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous Index in both urban and rural areas shows a generally increasing trend throughout the year, with rural values consistently higher than urban ones. In urban areas, the index starts at 127.61 in January and steadily rises to 131.60 by July, followed by a slight dip and another surge to a peak of 138.44 in November, before settling at 131.61 in December. In contrast, the rural index begins at 132.44 and climbs gradually to a high of 135.16 in June, after which it fluctuates mildly around 133 to 134 levels. The sharper rise and volatility in urban areas, especially in the later months, suggest increased spending or cost pressures in services and other non-essential categories. Meanwhile, rural areas experience a steadier and more consistent trend, indicating relatively stable price movements in miscellaneous goods and services.

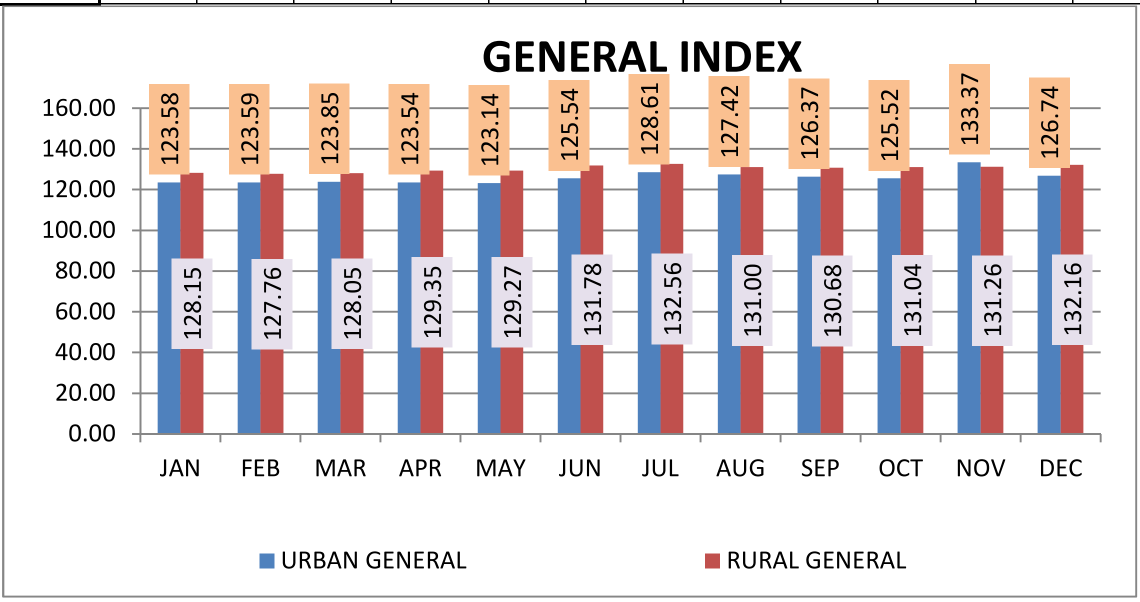
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	127.61	127.86	128.01	129.44	129.44	129.59	131.60	130.15	130.44	130.53	138.44	131.61
URBAN	132.44	132.65	132.85	134.31	134.31	135.16	133.05	133.19	133.68	133.04	133.41	134.11



GENERAL INDEX

The General Index in both urban and rural areas presents an overall upward trend with noticeable fluctuations throughout the year. In urban areas, the index begins at 123.58 in January and remains relatively steady through May. It then rises significantly to a peak of 133.37 in November before declining to 126.74 in December. In rural areas, the index starts higher at 128.15 in January and steadily increases, reaching 132.56 in July. After a slight dip in the following months, it recovers to 132.16 by December. Rural values consistently stay above urban values, indicating greater price levels in rural regions. The data highlights a sharper rise in urban prices during the second half of the year, while rural areas show a more gradual and sustained increase, reflecting varying inflation dynamics across regions.

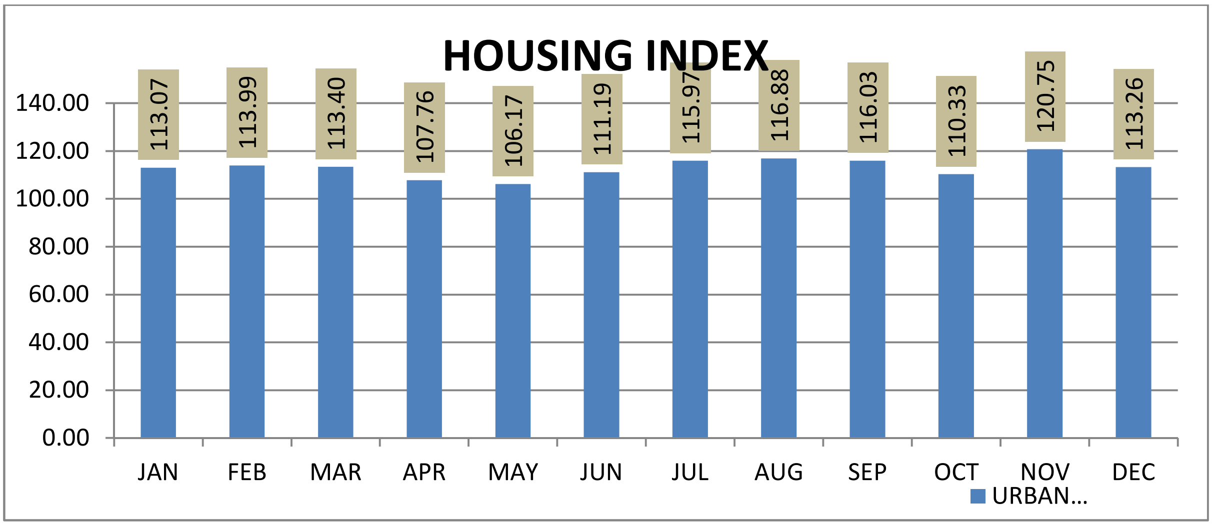
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	123.58	123.59	123.85	123.54	123.14	125.54	128.61	127.42	126.37	125.52	133.37	126.74
URBAN	128.15	127.76	128.05	129.35	129.27	131.78	132.56	131.00	130.68	131.04	131.26	132.16



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing Index in urban areas displays notable fluctuations throughout the year. It starts at 113.07 in January and slightly rises to 113.99 in February, but then declines sharply to 106.17 by May, indicating a significant drop in housing-related costs or rent during the early part of the year. From June onward, the index recovers steadily, peaking at 120.75 in November. However, it slightly falls to 113.26 in December. Overall, the trend reflects a mid-year dip followed by a strong upward movement, highlighting a volatile but ultimately inflationary pattern in urban housing costs.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	113.07	113.99	113.40	107.76	106.17	111.19	115.97	116.88	116.03	110.33	120.75	113.26



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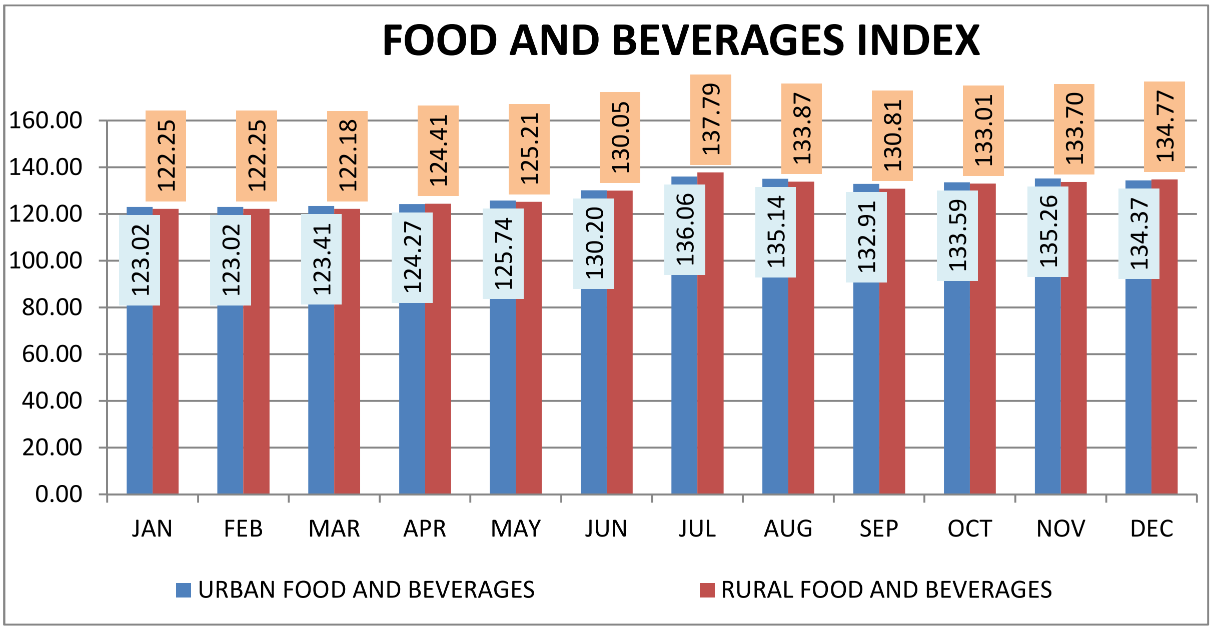
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages Index in both urban and rural areas shows a clear and consistent upward trend throughout the year, with some fluctuations in the latter half. In urban areas, the index remains stable at 123.02 in January and February, and then gradually rises to a peak of 136.06 in July. Following this peak, the index slightly declines but stays elevated, ending the year at 134.37 in December. Rural areas begin at 122.25 and closely mirror the urban trend, surpassing urban values in July with a high of 137.79. Although the rural index dips slightly afterward, it closes the year at 134.77, slightly above the urban figure. The data indicates sustained inflation in food and beverages across both sectors, with rural areas experiencing sharper mid-year increases and maintaining a marginally higher price level by year-end.

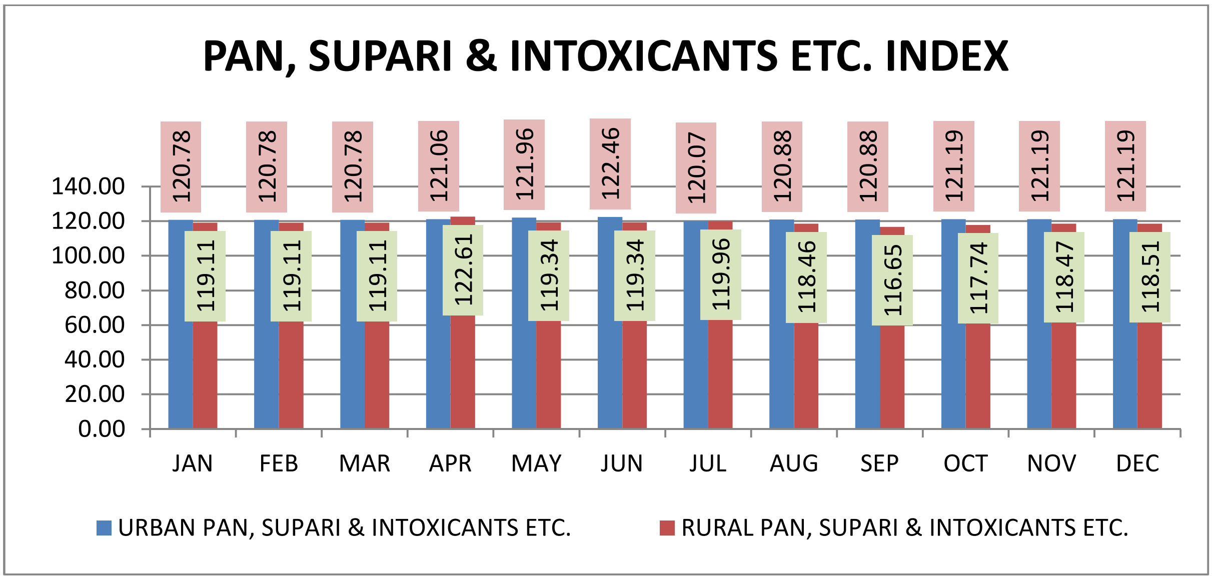
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	123.02	123.02	123.41	124.27	125.74	130.20	136.06	135.14	132.91	133.59	135.26	134.37
URBAN	122.25	122.25	122.18	124.41	125.21	130.05	137.79	133.87	130.81	133.01	133.70	134.77



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants Index in both urban and rural areas remains relatively stable throughout the year, with only minor fluctuations. In urban areas, the index starts at 120.78 in January and maintains that level through March. It rises slightly in the following months, peaking at 122.46 in June before declining to 120.07 in July. From August onward, the index stabilizes again around 121.19, continuing through December. In rural areas, the index begins at 119.11 and remains unchanged until March. It then shows slight increases and decreases, peaking briefly at 122.61 in April before gradually declining to a low of 116.65 in September. The index recovers mildly to 118.51 by December. Overall, the data indicates that prices in this category are largely stable in urban regions, while rural areas exhibit more fluctuation, especially in the second half of the year.

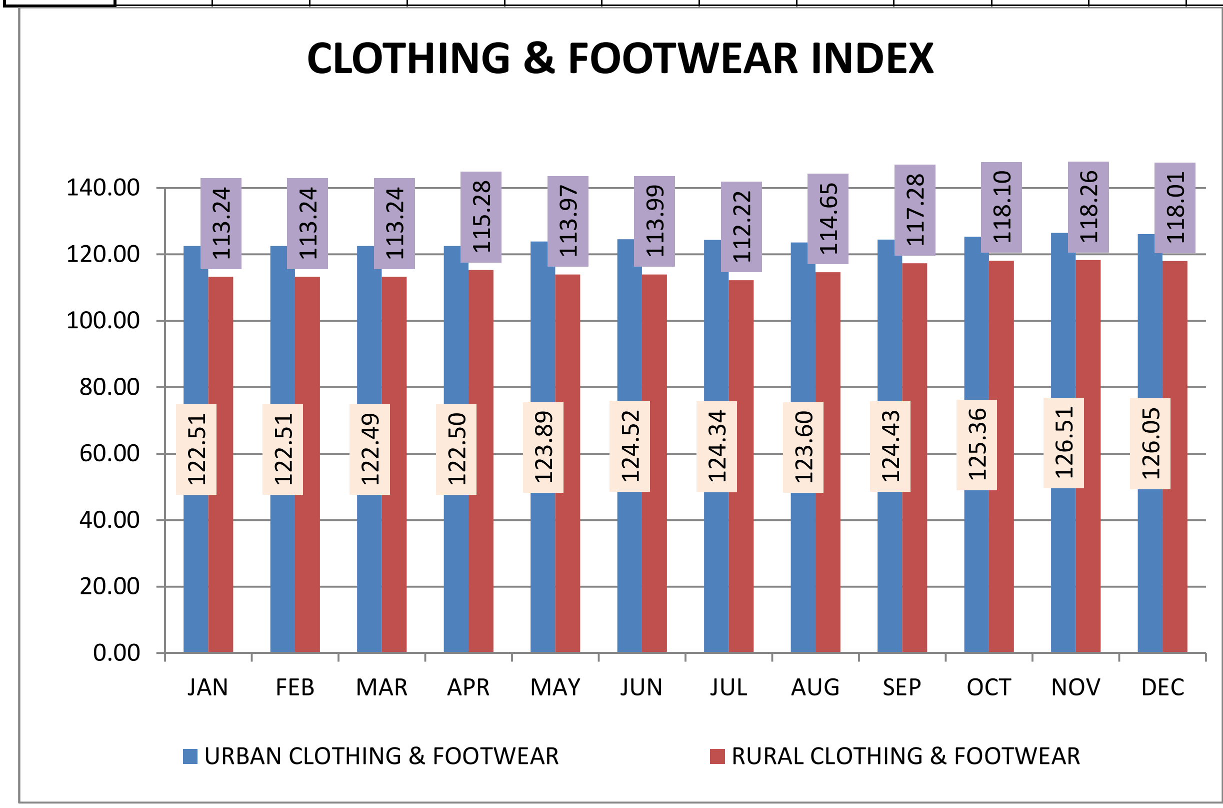
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	120.78	120.78	120.78	121.06	121.96	122.46	120.07	120.88	120.88	121.19	121.19	121.19
URBAN	119.11	119.11	119.11	122.61	119.34	119.34	119.96	118.46	116.65	117.74	118.47	118.51



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear Index in both urban and rural areas shows an overall rising trend throughout the year, although the movement is uneven, especially in rural regions. In urban areas, the index starts at 122.51 in January and remains steady through April. From May onward, it steadily increases, peaking at 126.51 in November before slightly declining to 126.05 in December, indicating consistent inflation in clothing and footwear costs. In rural areas, the index begins at 113.24 and stays flat through March, followed by mild fluctuations. It dips in July to 112.22, then climbs significantly from August, reaching 118.26 in November and ending slightly lower at 118.01 in December. While urban prices remain higher and follow a smoother trajectory, rural prices show more variability but still reflect a clear upward movement in the latter half of the year.

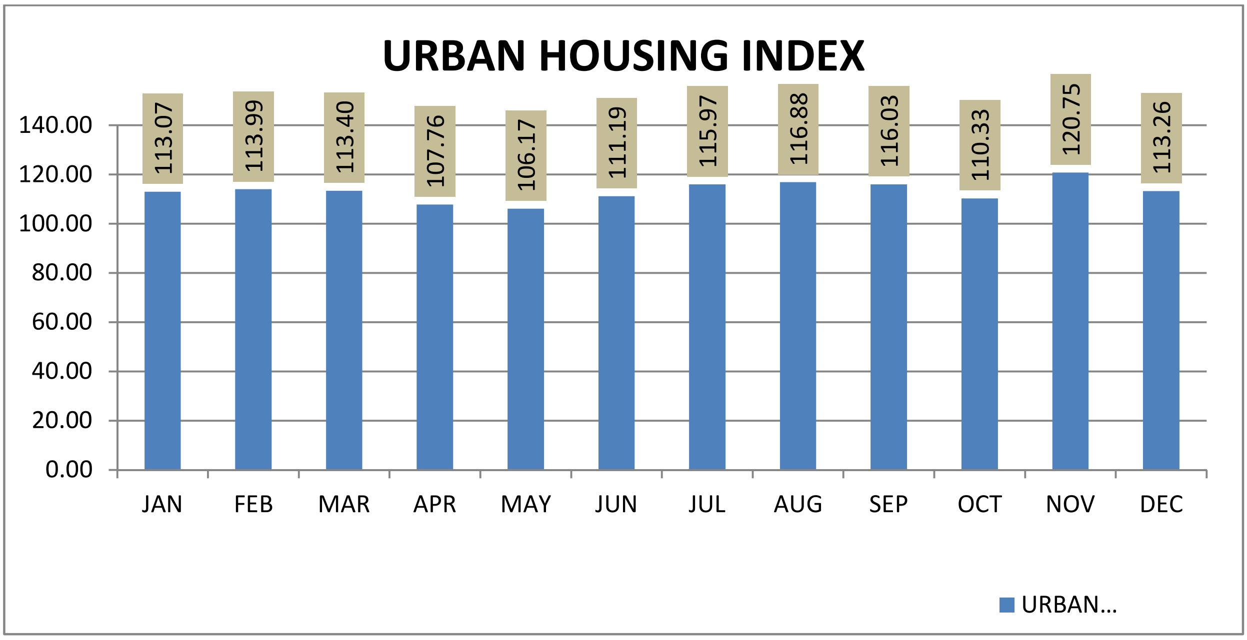
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	122.51	122.51	122.49	122.50	123.89	124.52	124.34	123.60	124.43	125.36	126.51	126.05
URBAN	113.24	113.24	113.24	115.28	113.97	113.99	112.22	114.65	117.28	118.10	118.26	118.01



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing Index in urban areas shows a generally increasing trend throughout the year, with some fluctuations. It starts at 112.72 in January and remains unchanged in February. A noticeable rise occurs in March and April, reaching 116.11, followed by a brief dip in May and June. From July onward, the index climbs sharply, peaking at 120.75 in November before slightly declining to 117.98 in December. This pattern indicates a mid-year surge in housing-related costs, reflects sustained inflationary pressure in the urban housing.

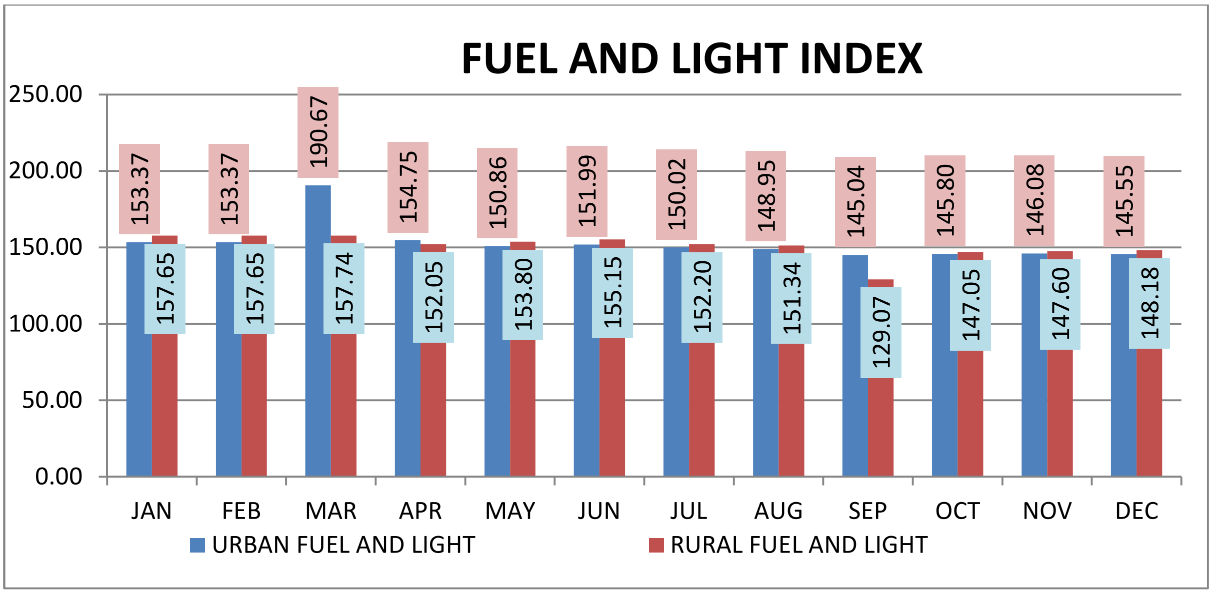
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	112.72	112.72	115.75	116.11	112.81	113.19	118.53	116.66	118.55	119.93	120.75	117.98



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light Index in both urban and rural areas shows significant variation throughout the year, with urban prices experiencing sharper fluctuations. In urban areas, the index remains stable at 153.37 in January and February, then spikes dramatically to 190.67 in March indicating a possible policy change or price shock. After this peak, the index quickly drops to 154.75 in April and continues a gradual decline, reaching 145.55 by December. In rural areas, the index starts higher at 157.65 and stays relatively steady through June, followed by a noticeable drop to 129.07 in September. It then recovers slightly, ending the year at 148.18. While both regions see declines in the second half of the year, the urban sector shows greater volatility, whereas rural prices remain more stable with a gentler downward trend.

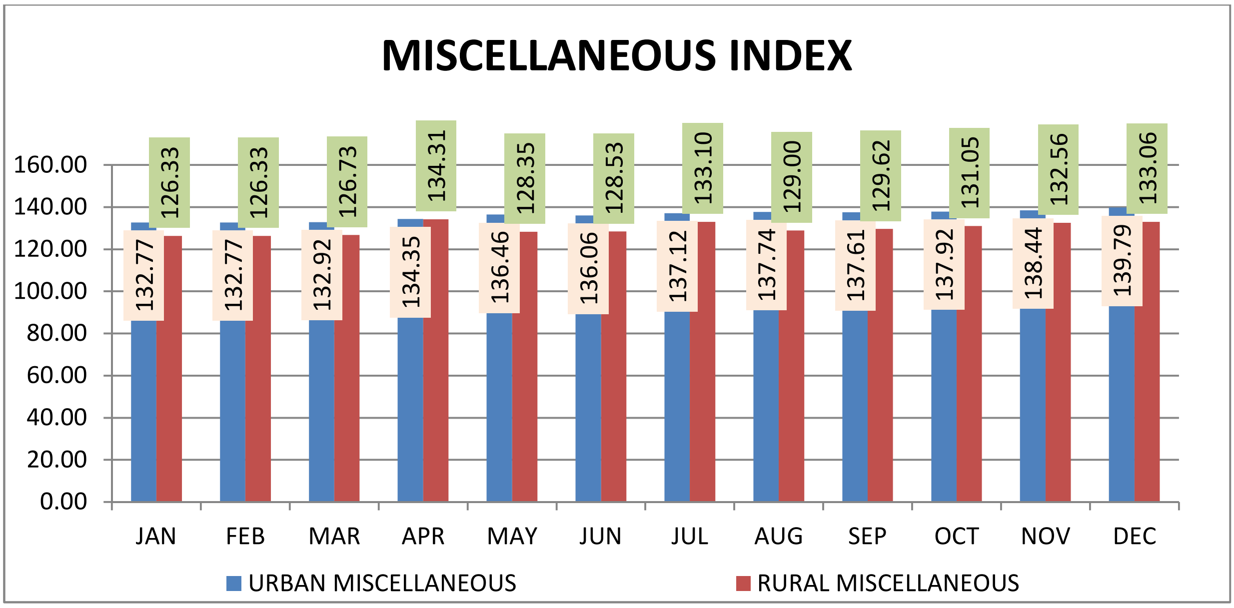
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	153.37	153.37	190.67	154.75	150.86	151.99	150.02	148.95	145.04	145.80	146.08	145.55
URBAN	157.65	157.65	157.74	152.05	153.80	155.15	152.20	151.34	129.07	147.05	147.60	148.18



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous Index in both urban and rural areas shows a steady upward trend over the year, with urban prices consistently higher and more stable. In urban areas, the index starts at 132.77 in January and increases almost every month, reaching 139.79 in December. This steady rise reflects continuous inflation in miscellaneous goods and services, such as personal care, household services, and communication. In contrast, the rural index begins at 126.33, rises sharply to 134.31 in April—briefly surpassing the urban figure—before fluctuating through the middle of the year and finally settling at 133.06 in December. Overall, both sectors experience inflation, but urban areas show a smoother and stronger raise, indicating more persistent increases in miscellaneous expenditures.

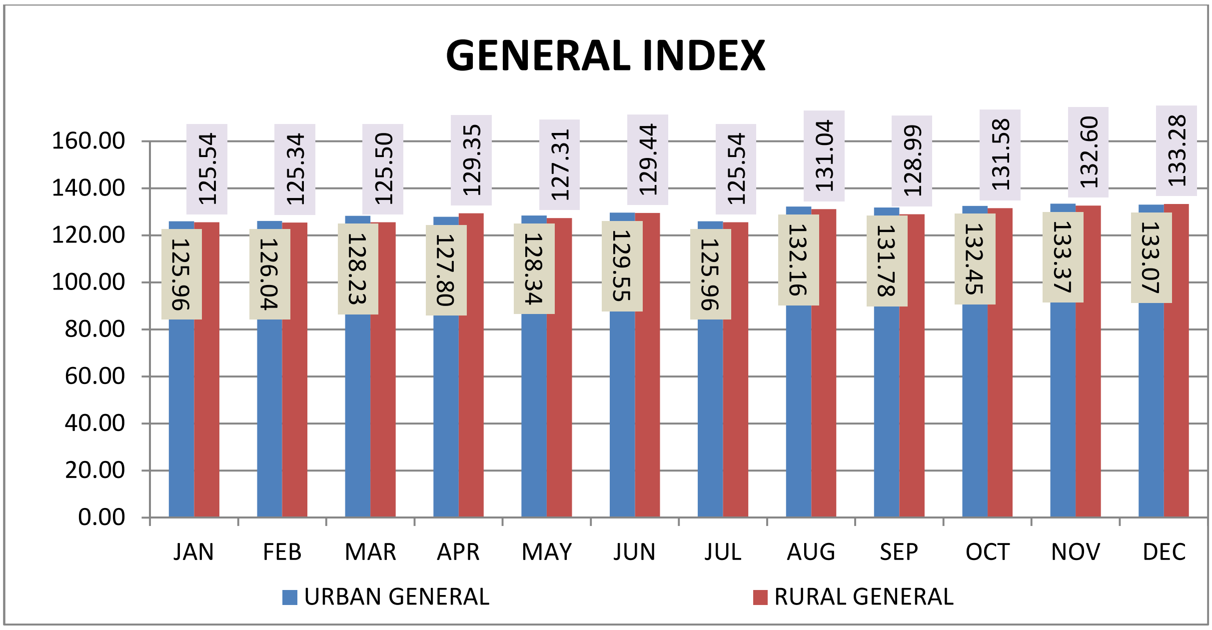
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	132.77	132.77	132.92	134.35	136.46	136.06	137.12	137.74	137.61	137.92	138.44	139.79
URBAN	126.33	126.33	126.73	134.31	128.35	128.53	133.10	129.00	129.62	131.05	132.56	133.06



GENERAL INDEX

The General Index in both urban and rural areas shows a rising trend overall, though with fluctuations that suggest varying inflation patterns across the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 125.96 in January and gradually increases, peaking at 133.37 in November before ending slightly lower at 133.07 in December. A temporary dip is observed in July, but the upward momentum resumes quickly. In rural areas, the index begins slightly lower at 125.54, then rises steadily, reaching 133.28 in December—slightly surpassing the urban value. Notably, the rural index spikes sharply in April to 129.35 and again in August.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	125.96	126.04	128.23	127.80	128.34	129.55	125.96	132.16	131.78	132.45	133.37	133.07
URBAN	125.54	125.34	125.50	129.35	127.31	129.44	125.54	131.04	128.99	131.58	132.60	133.28

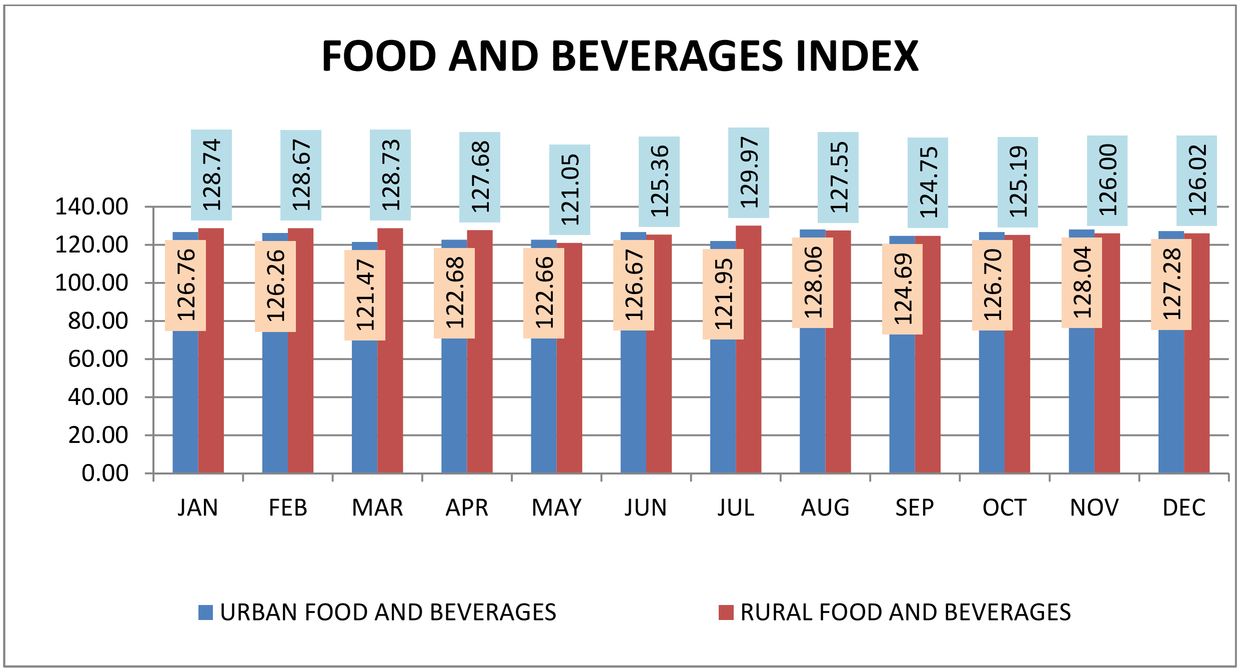


PALAKKAD

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages Index in both urban and rural areas fluctuates throughout the year, reflecting varying price pressures. In urban areas, the index begins at 126.76 in January, dips to a low of 121.47 in March, and then recovers steadily, reaching 128.04 in November before ending slightly lower at 127.28 in December. In contrast, rural areas start higher at 128.74 and maintain relatively elevated levels throughout the year, with a peak of 129.97 in July. Although there is a noticeable drop in May to 121.05, the index quickly rebounds and stays above 124 thereafter, ending at 126.02 in December. Overall, rural prices consistently exceed urban ones, indicating stronger and more persistent inflationary pressure on food and beverages in rural regions for most of the year.

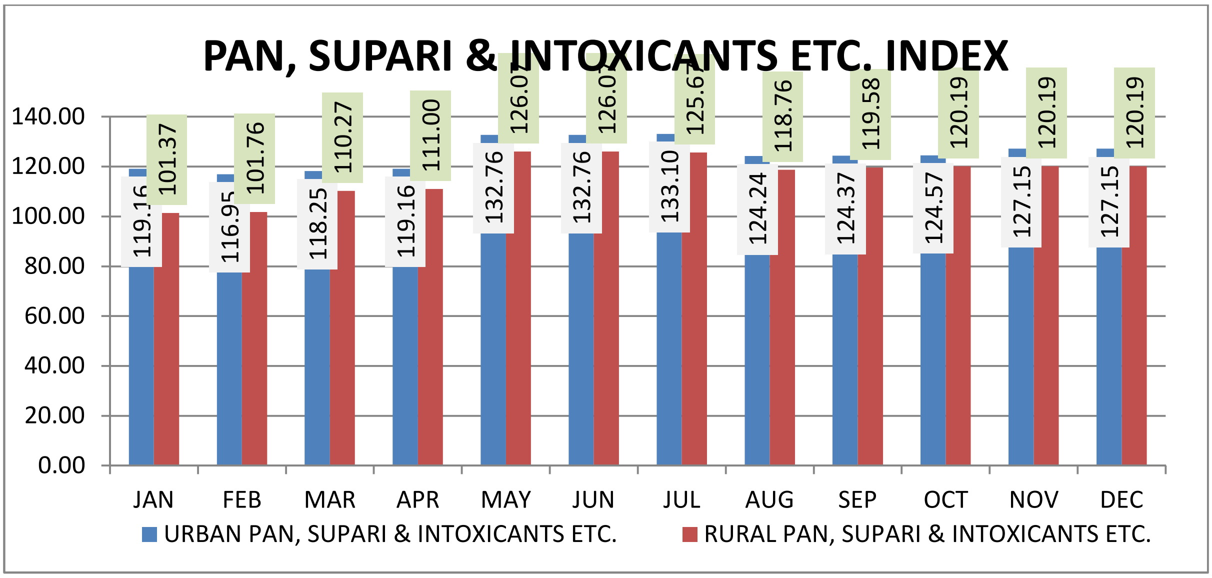
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	126.76	126.26	121.47	122.68	122.66	126.67	121.95	128.06	124.69	126.70	128.04	127.28
URBAN	128.74	128.67	128.73	127.68	121.05	125.36	129.97	127.55	124.75	125.19	126.00	126.02



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants Index shows a clear upward trend in both urban and rural areas, though with differing magnitudes and timing. In urban areas, the index begins at 119.16 in January, dips slightly in February, and then climbs steadily, reaching a peak of 133.10 in July. After that, it declines slightly but remains elevated, ending at 127.15 in December, Followed by relative price stability. In rural areas, the index starts much lower at 101.37 and gradually increases, with a sharp rise from March onward, peaking at 126.07 in May and June. It then declines modestly and stabilizes around 120.19 from October through December. Throughout the year, rural prices remain consistently below urban levels, though the gap narrows significantly in the second half. The data indicates widespread inflation in this category, with rural areas showing more dramatic relative increases and urban areas maintaining higher absolute price levels.

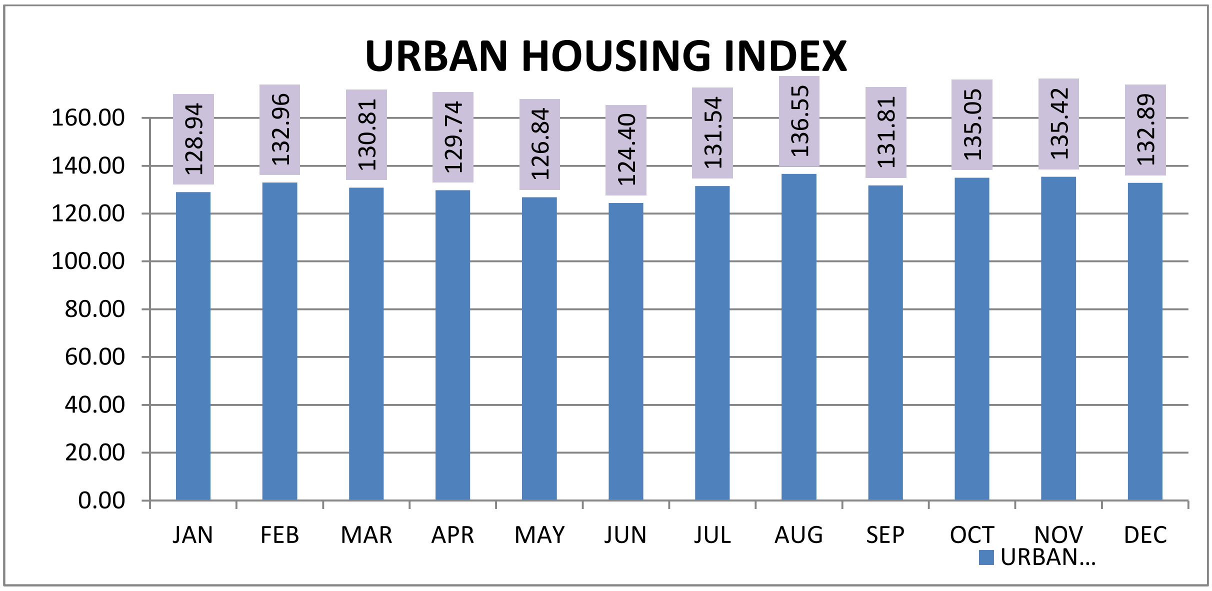
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	119.16	116.95	118.25	119.16	132.76	132.76	133.10	124.24	124.37	124.57	127.15	127.15
URBAN	101.37	101.76	110.27	111.00	126.07	126.07	125.67	118.76	119.58	120.19	120.19	120.19



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing Index in urban areas shows moderate fluctuation with an overall rising trend across the year. It begins at 128.94 in January and climbs to a high of 132.96 in February, followed by a gradual decline that reaches its lowest point at 124.40 in June. From July onwards, the index recovers steadily, peaking at 136.55 in August. It then remains elevated through the final months, ending at 132.89 in December. This pattern suggests that urban housing costs experience a mid-year dip, possibly due to seasonal factors or temporary easing in rental pressures, followed by a strong recovery and sustained inflation in the latter half of the year.

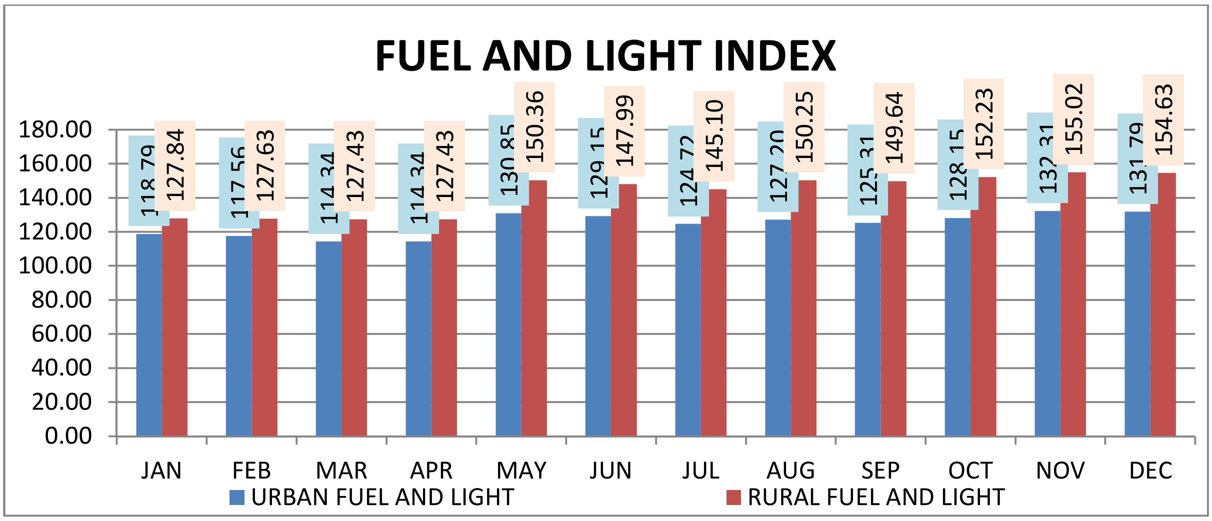
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	128.94	132.96	130.81	129.74	126.84	124.40	131.54	136.55	131.81	135.05	135.42	132.89



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light Index in both urban and rural areas shows a distinct upward trend, with rural prices consistently higher than urban ones throughout the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 118.79 in January and declines gradually until April, reaching 114.34. A sharp rise occurs in May, peaking at 132.31 in November before slightly dipping to 131.79 in December, reflecting a strong second-half surge in fuel and light costs. In rural areas, the index begins at a higher level of 127.84 in January and remains relatively steady through April. It then jumps significantly in May to 150.36 and continues to rise, hitting a peak of 155.02 in November and ending just slightly lower at 154.63 in December. This trend indicates that rural regions face more intense and sustained inflationary pressure in fuel and light expenses, while urban areas also experience sharp increases, particularly in the latter half of the year.

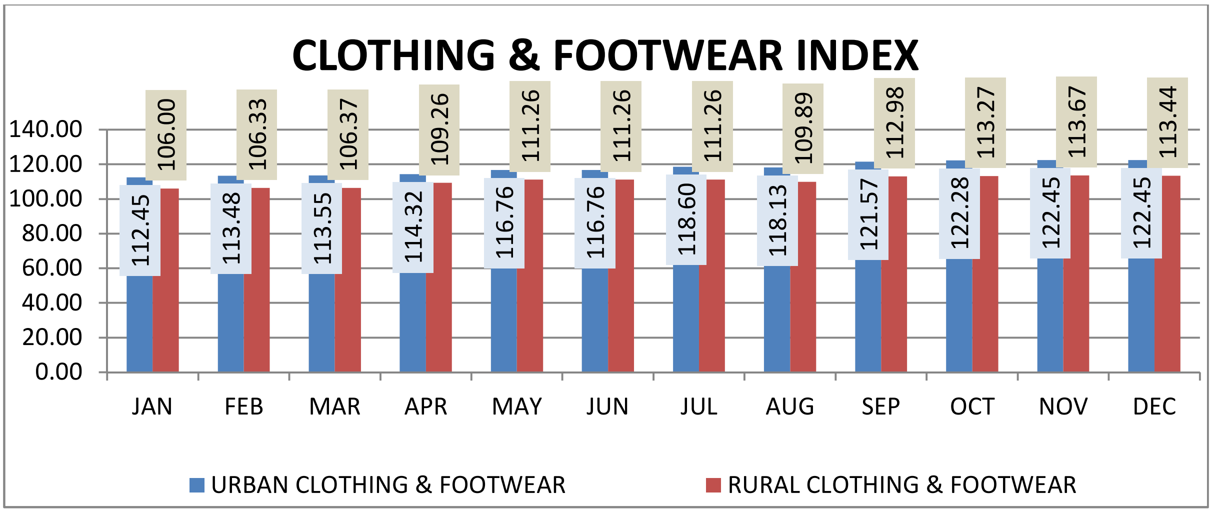
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	118.79	117.56	114.34	114.34	130.85	129.15	124.72	127.20	125.31	128.15	132.31	131.79
URBAN	127.84	127.63	127.43	127.43	150.36	147.99	145.10	150.25	149.64	152.23	155.02	154.63



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear Index in both urban and rural areas shows a consistent upward trend throughout the year, with urban prices remaining higher than rural ones. In urban areas, the index starts at 112.45 in January and steadily increases each month, reaching 122.45 by November and maintaining that level in December. This indicates gradual but sustained inflation in urban clothing and footwear costs. In rural areas, the index begins at 106.00 and rises more moderately, reaching 113.67 in November before slightly dipping to 113.44 in December. Despite the slower growth, rural regions also reflect steady price increases, particularly from April onward. Overall, the data suggests that both urban and rural consumers face growing costs in this category, with urban areas experiencing slightly faster and more consistent inflation.

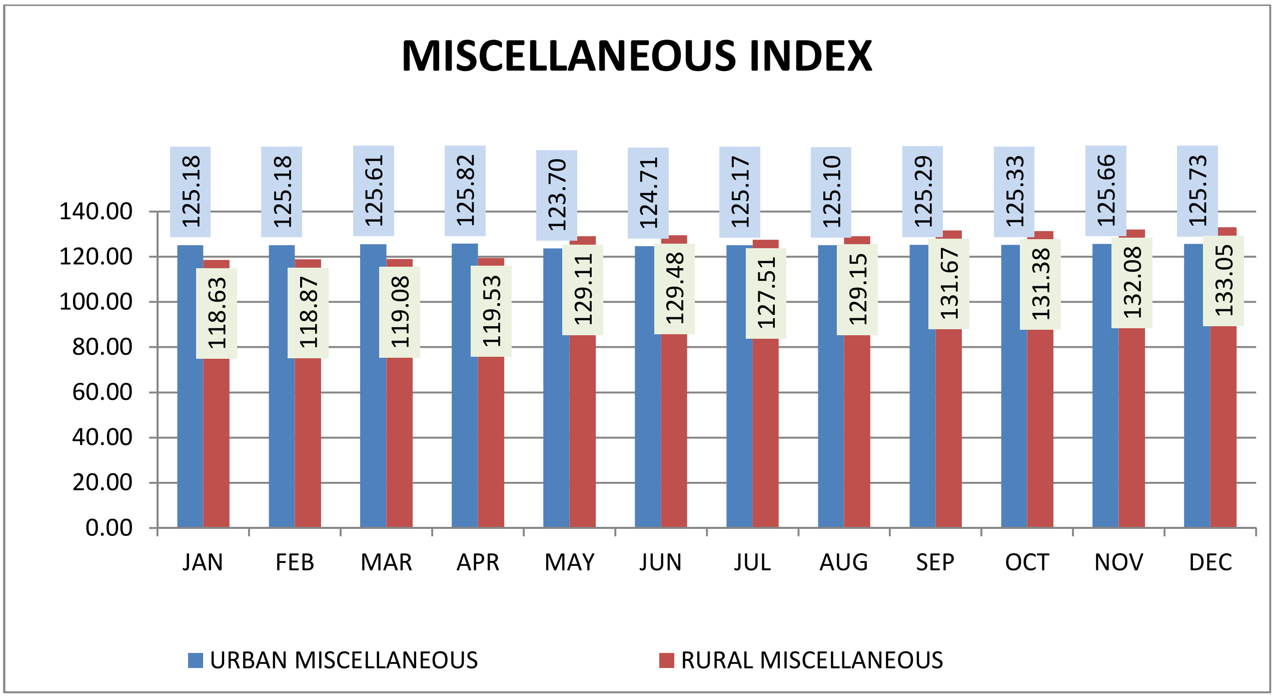
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	112.45	113.48	113.55	114.32	116.76	116.76	118.60	118.13	121.57	122.28	122.45	122.45
URBAN	106.00	106.33	106.37	109.26	111.26	111.26	111.26	109.89	112.98	113.27	113.67	113.44



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous Index in both urban and rural areas shows a general upward trend throughout the year, with rural prices rising more sharply than urban ones. In urban areas, the index begins at 125.18 in January and remains relatively stable, with slight month-to-month increases, ending at 125.73 in December. This suggests mild and steady inflation in miscellaneous goods and services in urban markets. In contrast, rural areas start at a lower value of 118.63 in January but exhibit more dynamic growth, particularly from May onward when the index jumps to 129.11 and continues climbing, reaching 133.05 by December. This indicates stronger inflationary pressure on miscellaneous expenditures in rural areas during the second half of the year.

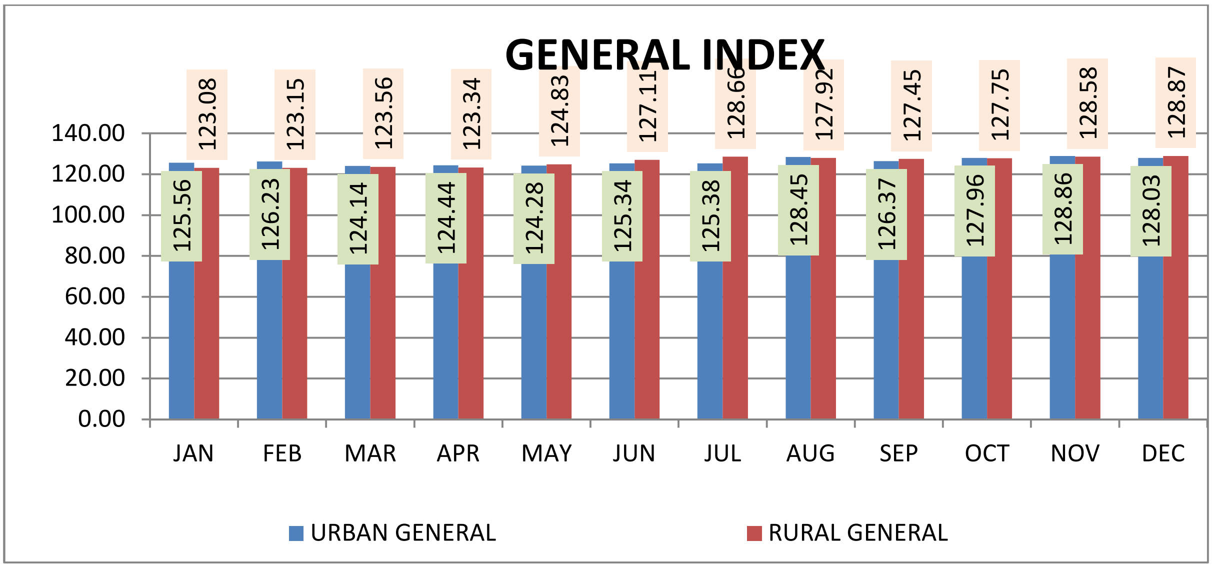
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	125.18	125.18	125.61	125.82	123.70	124.71	125.17	125.10	125.29	125.33	125.66	125.73
URBAN	118.63	118.87	119.08	119.53	129.11	129.48	127.51	129.15	131.67	131.38	132.08	133.05



GENERAL INDEX

The General Index in both urban and rural areas exhibits a gradual upward trend over the year, reflecting overall inflation in consumer prices. In urban areas, the index starts at 125.56 in January, dips slightly in March and April, and then rises steadily from May onward, peaking at 128.86 in November before ending slightly lower at 128.03 in December. This indicates consistent inflationary pressure with brief mid-year stabilization. In rural areas, the index begins at 123.08 and increases more gradually in the first few months. A more noticeable rise occurs from May, reaching 128.87 in December, slightly surpassing the urban index. This suggests that while urban areas experience more pronounced month-to-month variations, rural regions undergo steadier growth, eventually closing the year with a higher overall index. Both areas reflect rising living costs, with rural prices catching up to and slightly exceeding urban levels by year-end.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RURAL	125.56	126.23	124.14	124.44	124.28	125.34	125.38	128.45	126.37	127.96	128.86	128.03
URBAN	123.08	123.15	123.56	123.34	124.83	127.11	128.66	127.92	127.45	127.75	128.58	128.87

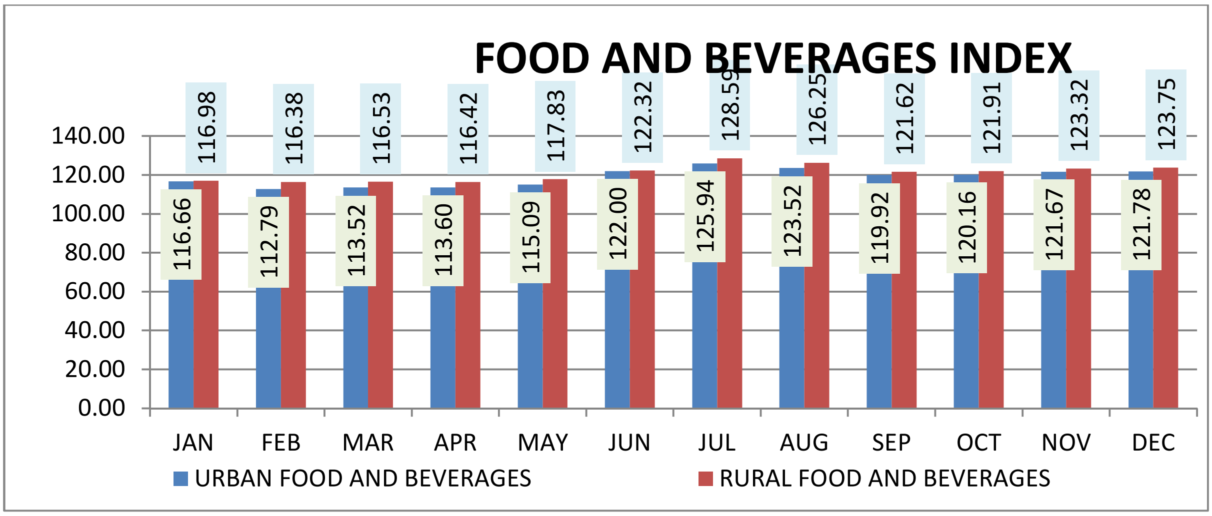


MALAPPURAM

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages Index in both urban and rural areas shows a clear upward trend over the year, with rural prices consistently remaining higher than urban ones. In urban areas, the index begins at 116.66 in January, dips to 112.79 in February, and then gradually rises, peaking at 125.94 in July. A slight decline follows, but the index stabilizes around 121.78 in December. In rural areas, the index starts at 116.98 and follows a smoother upward trajectory, reaching a high of 128.59 in July and ending the year at 123.75. The steady increase in both sectors reflects on going inflation in food and beverage prices, with rural consumers facing relatively higher and more stable price levels throughout the year.

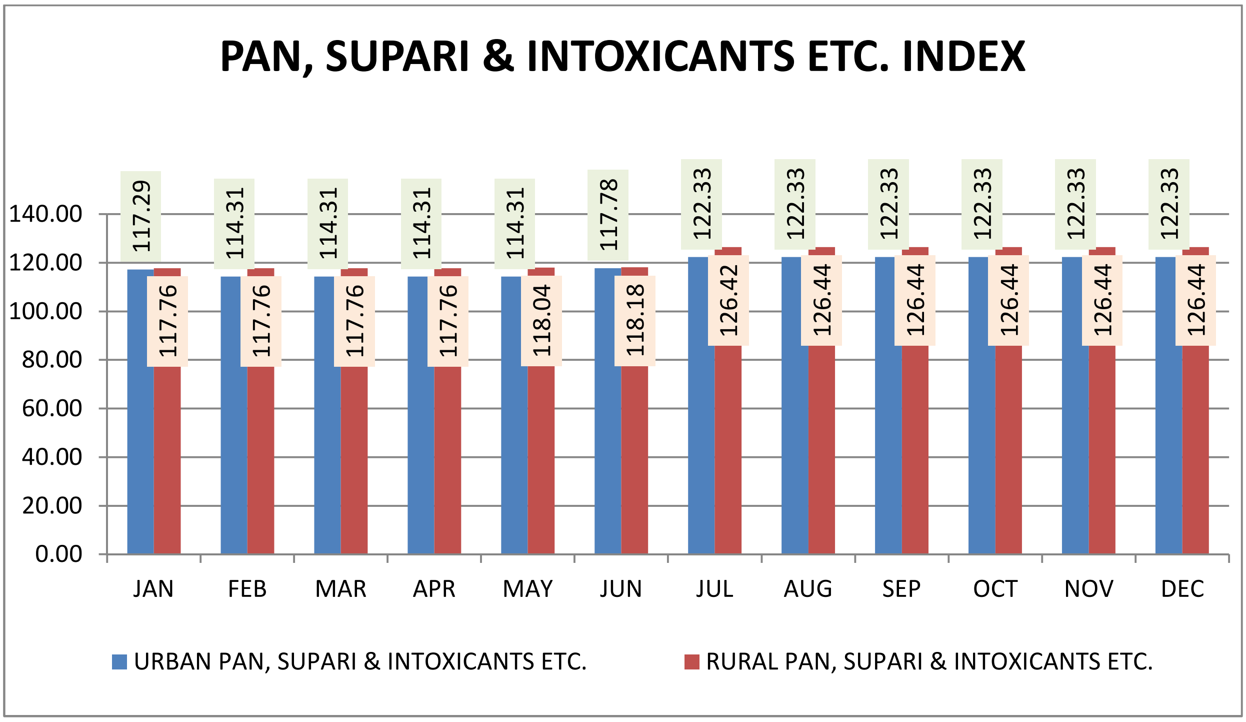
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	116.66	112.79	113.52	113.60	115.09	122.00	125.94	123.52	119.92	120.16	121.67	121.78
RURAL	116.98	116.38	116.53	116.42	117.83	122.32	128.59	126.25	121.62	121.91	123.32	123.75



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants Index in both urban and rural areas demonstrates a steady and significant increase over the year. In urban areas, the index begins at 117.29 in January and declines slightly through April, stabilizing at 114.31. From June onward, it rises sharply, reaching 122.33 in July and remains at that level through December, indicating a sustained price hike in the second half of the year. In rural areas, the index starts slightly higher at 117.76 and remains constant through April. A gradual increase begins in May, accelerating in July when it jumps to 126.42, and then stabilizes at 126.44 from August through December. This trend reflects a stronger and more consistent inflationary pressure in rural markets compared to urban ones, especially in the second half of the year.

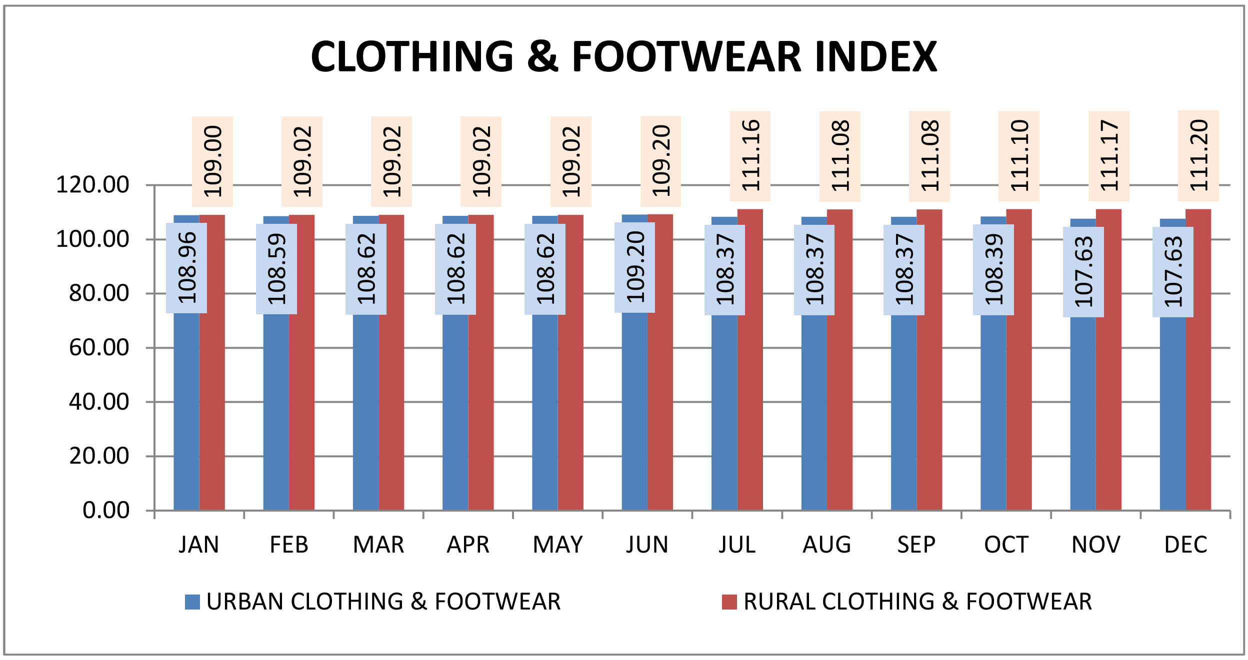
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	117.29	114.31	114.31	114.31	114.31	117.78	122.33	122.33	122.33	122.33	122.33	122.33
RURAL	117.76	117.76	117.76	117.76	118.04	118.18	126.42	126.44	126.44	126.44	126.44	126.44



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear Index in both urban and rural areas shows relative stability with slight fluctuations over the year, but rural prices consistently remain higher. In urban areas, the index starts at 108.96 in January and shows a minor downward trend, ending at 107.63 in December, indicating marginal deflation in this category. Most months reflect minimal variation. In contrast, the rural index begins at 109.00 and gradually increases, reaching 111.20 by December. A noticeable rise occurs in July, with the index jumping from 109.20 in June to 111.16, and it remains steady afterward. Overall, urban prices slightly decline, while rural prices rise steadily, widening the rural-urban gap in clothing and footwear costs by year-end.

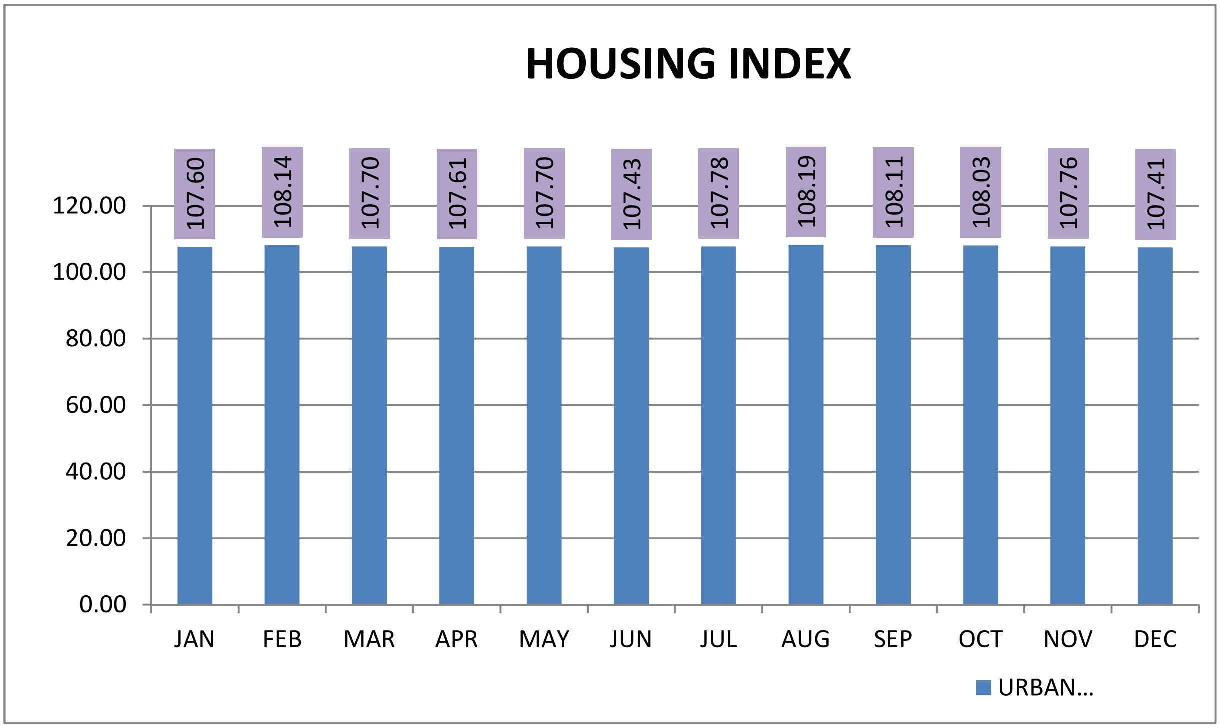
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	108.96	108.59	108.62	108.62	108.62	109.20	108.37	108.37	108.37	108.39	107.63	107.63
RURAL	109.00	109.02	109.02	109.02	109.02	109.20	111.16	111.08	111.08	111.10	111.17	111.20



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing Index in urban areas remains relatively stable throughout the year, with only minor fluctuations indicating minimal price volatility. The index starts at 107.60 in January and sees a slight increase in February to 108.14, followed by small ups and downs over the following months. The highest point is recorded in August at 108.19, while the lowest is in December at 107.41. This overall pattern suggests that urban housing costs are largely steady during the year, with no significant inflationary pressure or seasonal spikes. The consistency in values reflects a stable housing market with controlled pricing trends in urban areas.

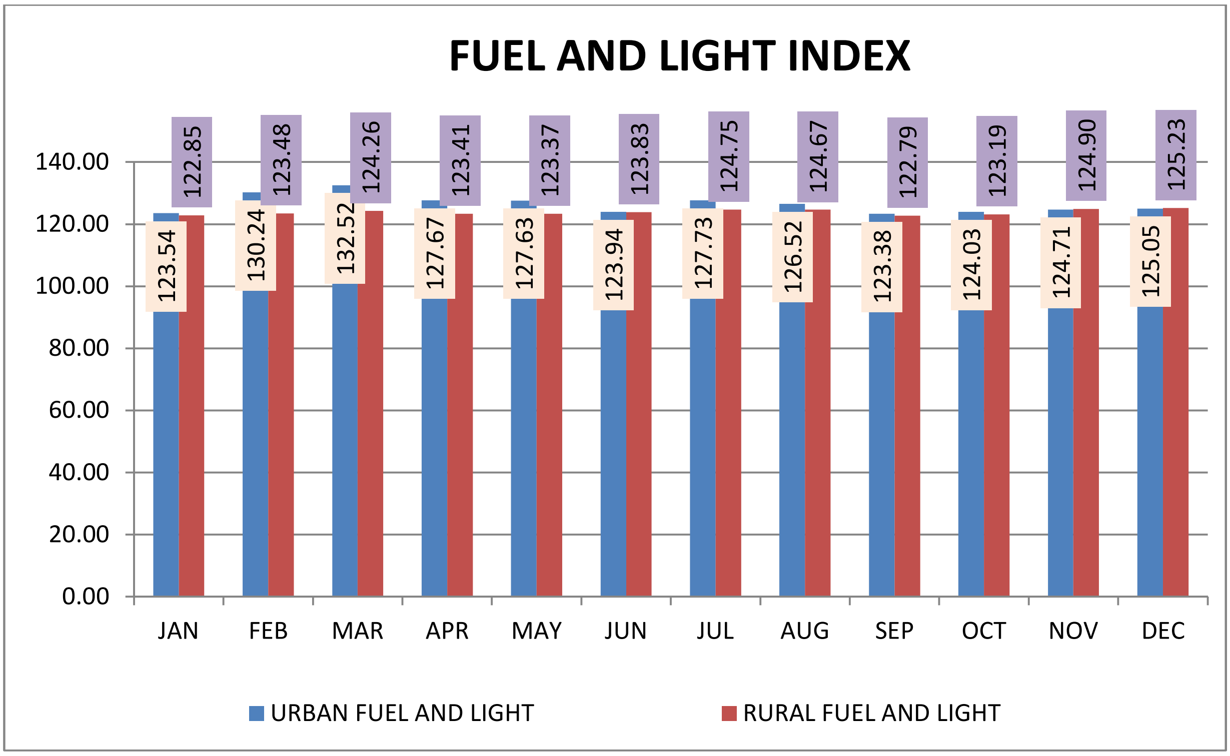
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	107.60	108.14	107.70	107.61	107.70	107.43	107.78	108.19	108.11	108.03	107.76	107.41



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light Index in both urban and rural areas shows mild fluctuations throughout the year, with urban prices generally staying above rural prices. In urban areas, the index begins at 123.54 in January, rises to a peak of 132.52 in March, and then gradually declines and stabilizes in the second half of the year, ending at 125.05 in December. This pattern suggests a surge in energy costs during the first quarter followed by relative stabilization. In rural areas, the index starts slightly lower at 122.85 and shows modest month-to-month increases, peaking at 125.23 in December. The rural trend is more stable and gradually upward, indicating steadier fuel price movements compared to the urban pattern.

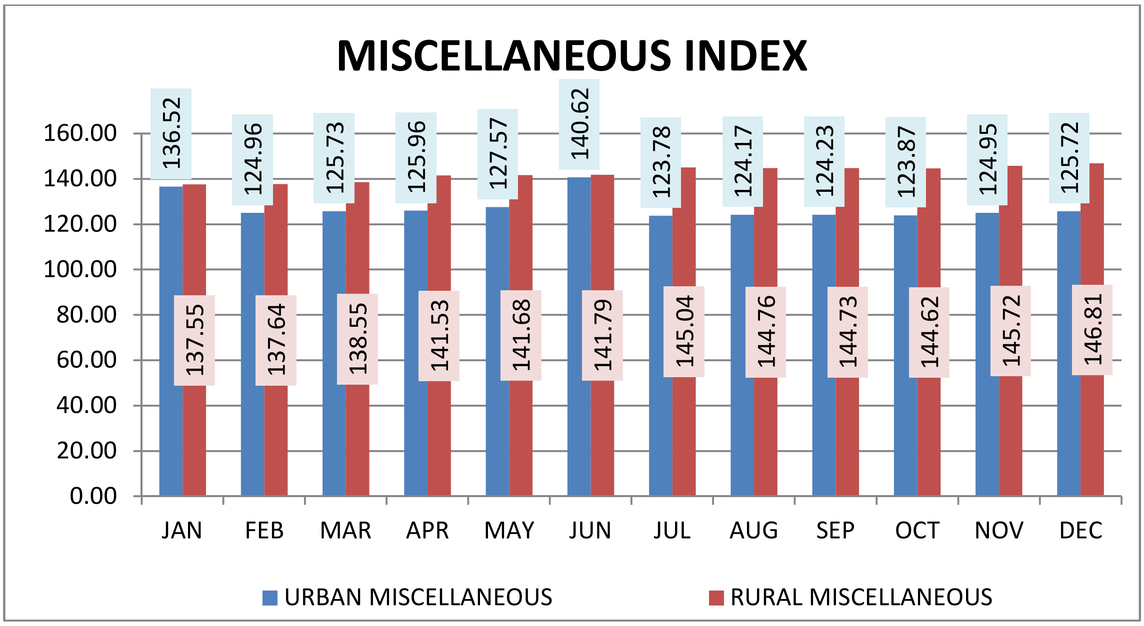
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	123.54	130.24	132.52	127.67	127.63	123.94	127.73	126.52	123.38	124.03	124.71	125.05
RURAL	122.85	123.48	124.26	123.41	123.37	123.83	124.75	124.67	122.79	123.19	124.90	125.23



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous Index displays contrasting trends between urban and rural areas. In urban areas, the index starts at a high of 136.52 in January but drops sharply to 124.96 in February. It then fluctuates slightly through the year, reaching a low of 123.78 in July and closing at 125.72 in December. This overall decline suggests a reduction in the cost of miscellaneous goods and services in urban markets. In contrast, rural areas show a consistent upward trajectory. The index starts at 137.55 in January and rises steadily, reaching 146.81 in December. This steady increase indicates growing prices in rural regions for various non-essential and miscellaneous items, reflecting stronger inflationary pressures. The divergence suggests differing consumption patterns or cost structures between urban and rural areas throughout the year.

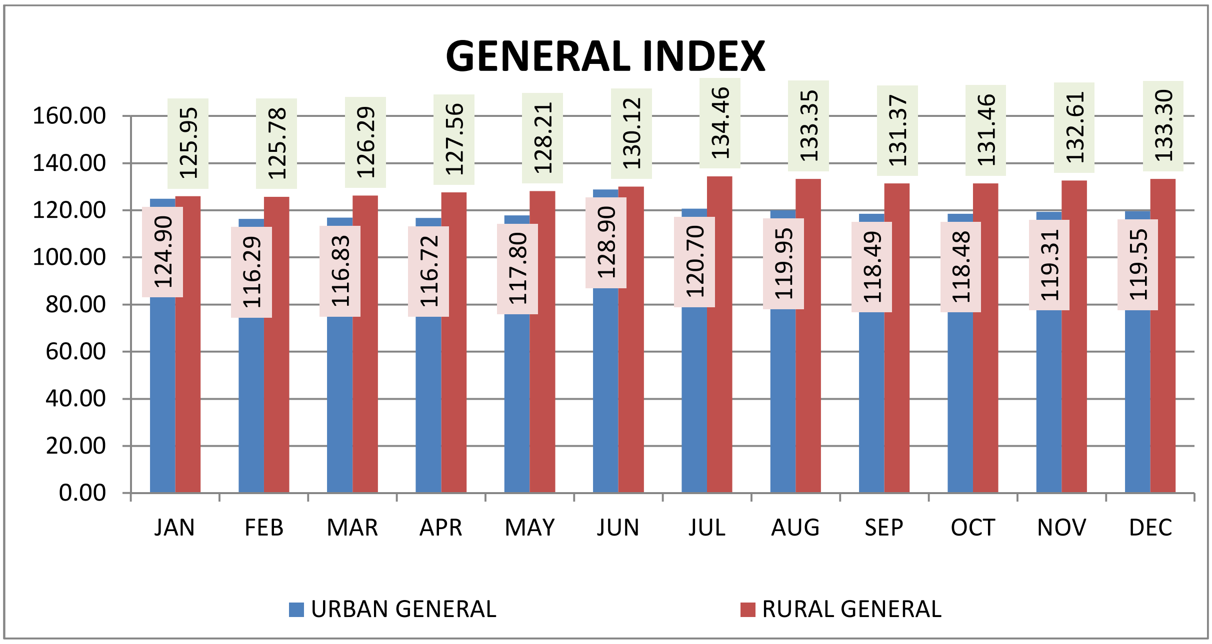
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	136.52	124.96	125.73	125.96	127.57	140.62	123.78	124.17	124.23	123.87	124.95	125.72
RURAL	137.55	137.64	138.55	141.53	141.68	141.79	145.04	144.76	144.73	144.62	145.72	146.81



GENERAL INDEX

The General Index shows a distinct divergence between urban and rural areas throughout the year. In urban regions, the index begins at 124.90 in January but declines significantly over the next few months, reaching a low of 116.29 in February. It fluctuates slightly thereafter, rising to 128.90 in June—the highest point before declining again and stabilizing around 119.55 in December. This trend indicates moderate volatility in urban prices with a mid-year spike. In contrast, rural areas exhibit a steady and pronounced upward trend. Starting at 125.95 in January, the index climbs consistently to a peak of 134.46 in July and closes the year slightly lower at 133.30. The consistent rural increase suggests sustained inflationary pressure on general goods and services.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	124.90	116.29	116.83	116.72	117.80	128.90	120.70	119.95	118.49	118.48	119.31	119.55
RURAL	125.95	125.78	126.29	127.56	128.21	130.12	134.46	133.35	131.37	131.46	132.61	133.30



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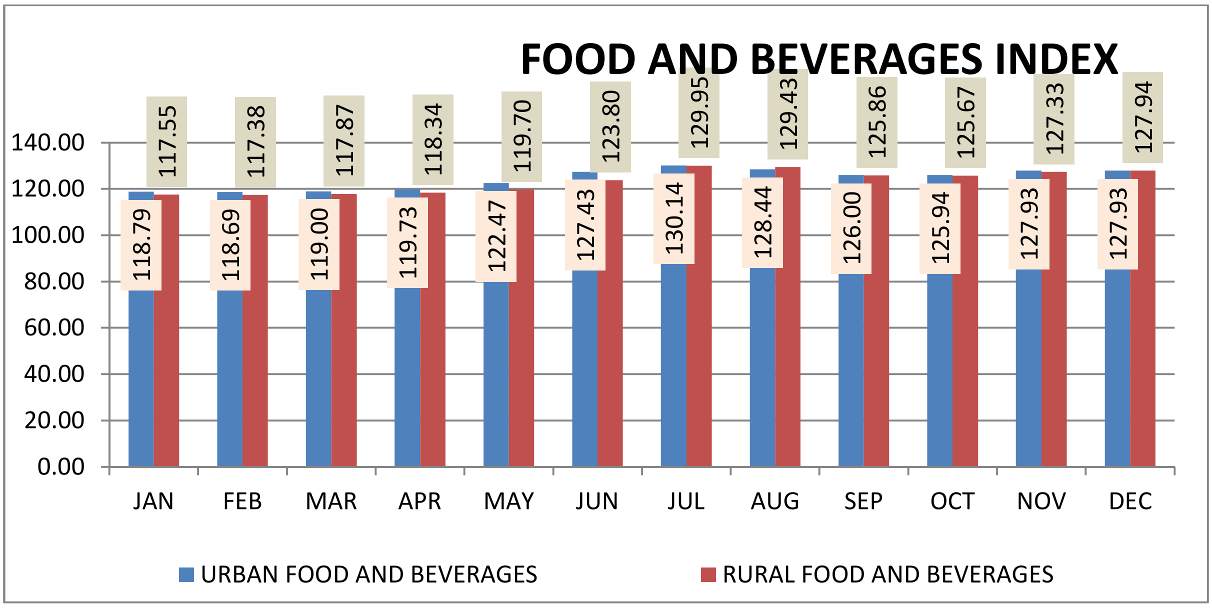
FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDEX

The monthly data on Food and Beverages prices reveals a clear upward trend in both urban and rural areas over the year. In urban regions, the index starts at 118.79 in January and steadily rises to 127.93 by December, with notable increases during the summer months—peaking at 130.14 in July. A similar pattern is observed in rural areas, beginning at 117.55 in January and climbing to 127.94 in December. The rise is more gradual in rural areas until June, after which it accelerates and nearly converges with urban prices by year-end. The smallest gap between urban and rural indices occurs in December, where rural slightly surpasses urban by a marginal 0.01 point, indicating a narrowing disparity. Overall, food and beverage prices show a consistent inflationary trend across both sectors throughout the year.

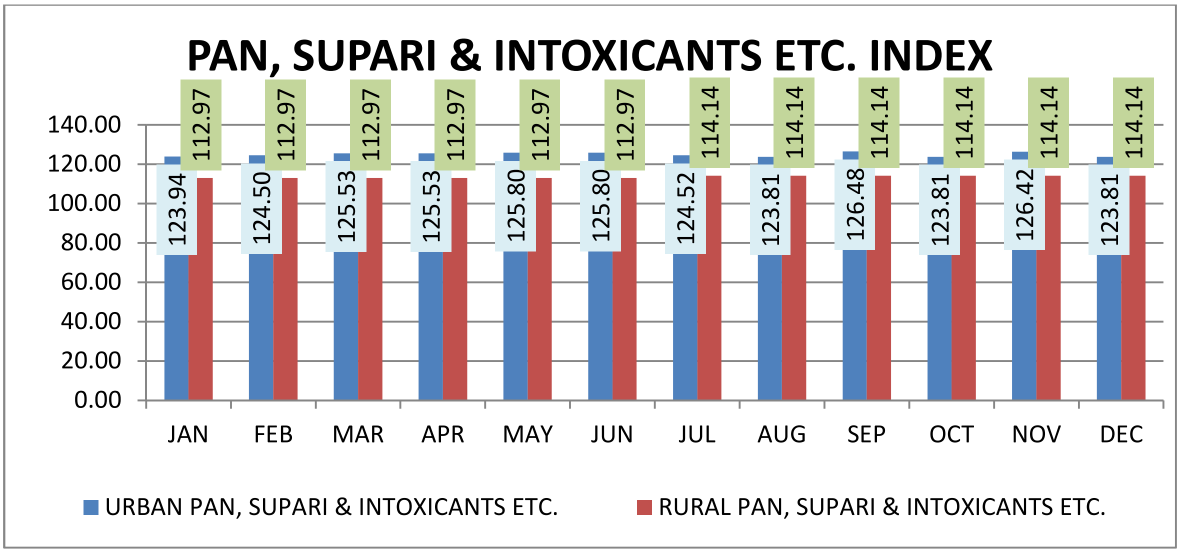
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	118.79	118.69	119.00	119.73	122.47	127.43	130.14	128.44	126.00	125.94	127.93	127.93
URBAN	117.55	117.38	117.87	118.34	119.70	123.80	129.95	129.43	125.86	125.67	127.33	127.94



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The index for Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc. shows a relatively steady trend throughout the year, with minor fluctuations in both urban and rural areas. In urban regions, the index begins at 123.94 in January and experiences modest increases, peaking at 126.48 in September. However, values dip intermittently in the second half of the year, ending at 123.81 in December—the same level as August and October. In contrast, the rural index remains constant at 112.97 for the first six months, indicating price stability. From July onward, it rises slightly and consistently maintains a value of 114.14 until year-end. While urban prices show slight variability across months, rural prices reflect a more static trend, with a noticeable but modest increase starting midyear. Overall, urban values remain significantly higher than rural throughout the year, pointing to a persistent price gap in this category.

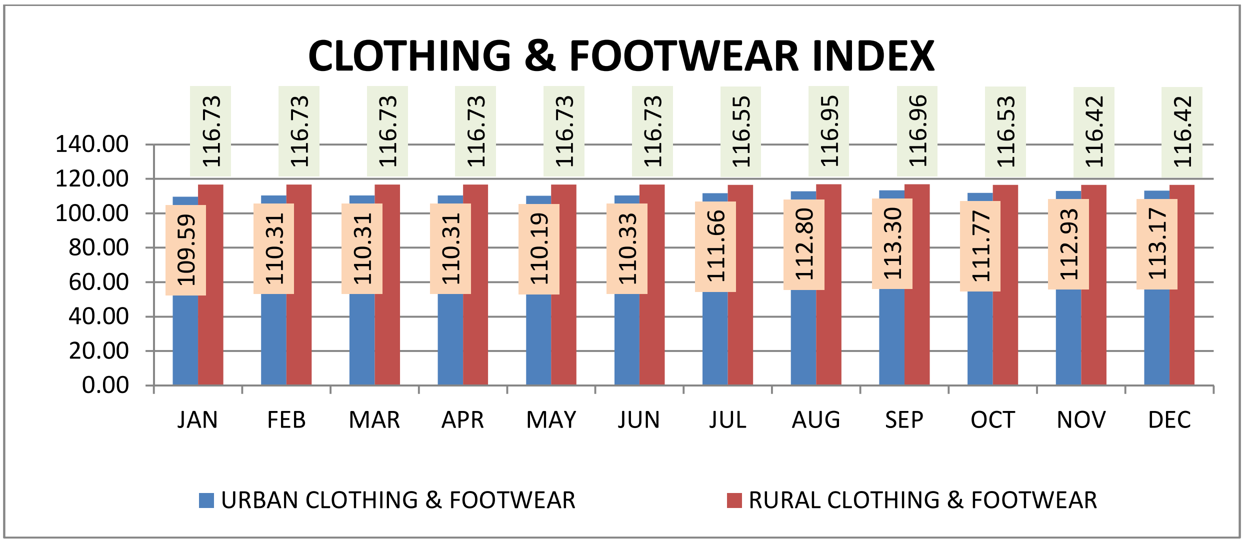
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	123.94	124.50	125.53	125.53	125.80	125.80	124.52	123.81	126.48	123.81	126.42	123.81
URBAN	112.97	112.97	112.97	112.97	112.97	112.97	114.14	114.14	114.14	114.14	114.14	114.14



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The index for Clothing & Footwear in both urban and rural areas shows a steady and moderate upward trend throughout the year. In urban areas, the index begins at 109.59 in January and rises gradually to 113.17 by December, reflecting a consistent increase in clothing and footwear costs. Minor fluctuations occur mid-year, but the overall trend remains upward. In contrast, rural prices are more stable, starting at 116.73 in January and remaining unchanged until June. Slight variations begin from July, ending the year at 116.42 in December, indicating a subtle decline in the last few months. Overall, while urban prices show steady growth, rural prices remain relatively stable with minor adjustments.

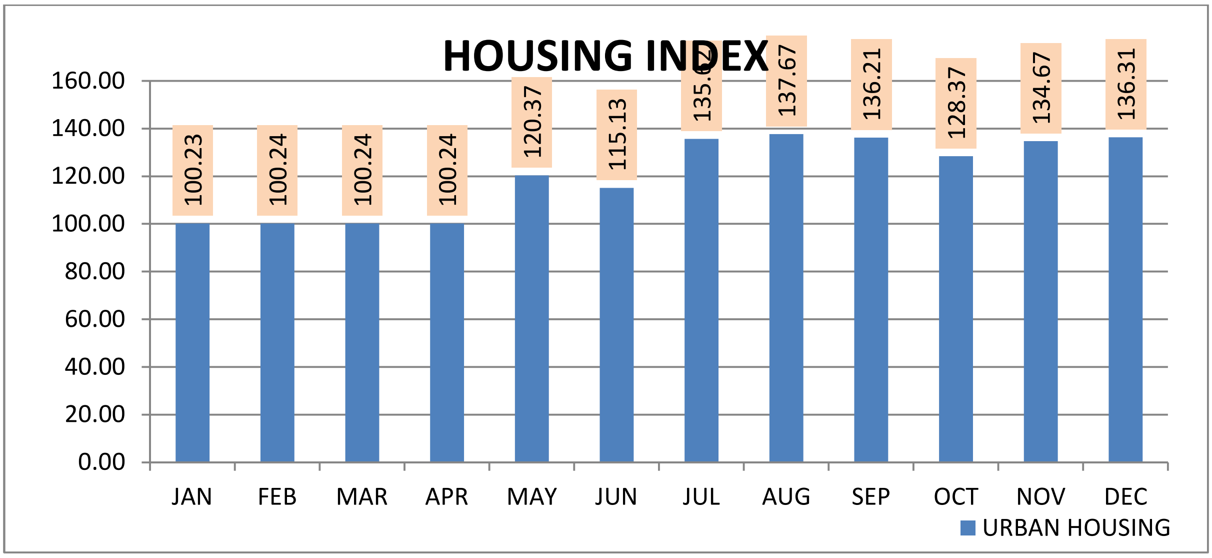
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	109.59	110.31	110.31	110.31	110.19	110.33	111.66	112.80	113.30	111.77	112.93	113.17
URBAN	116.73	116.73	116.73	116.73	116.73	116.73	116.55	116.95	116.96	116.53	116.42	116.42



HOUSING INDEX

The urban housing index remains stable at around 100.23 to 100.24 from January to April, indicating minimal changes in housing costs during this period. In May, there is a sharp increase to 120.37, suggesting a significant rise in housing expenses. The index slightly dips to 115.13 in June but then continues to climb, peaking at 137.67 in August. From September to December, the index fluctuates slightly but stays elevated, ending the year at 136.31. Overall, the data shows a marked escalation in urban housing costs from May onward, with consistently high values in the latter half of the year.

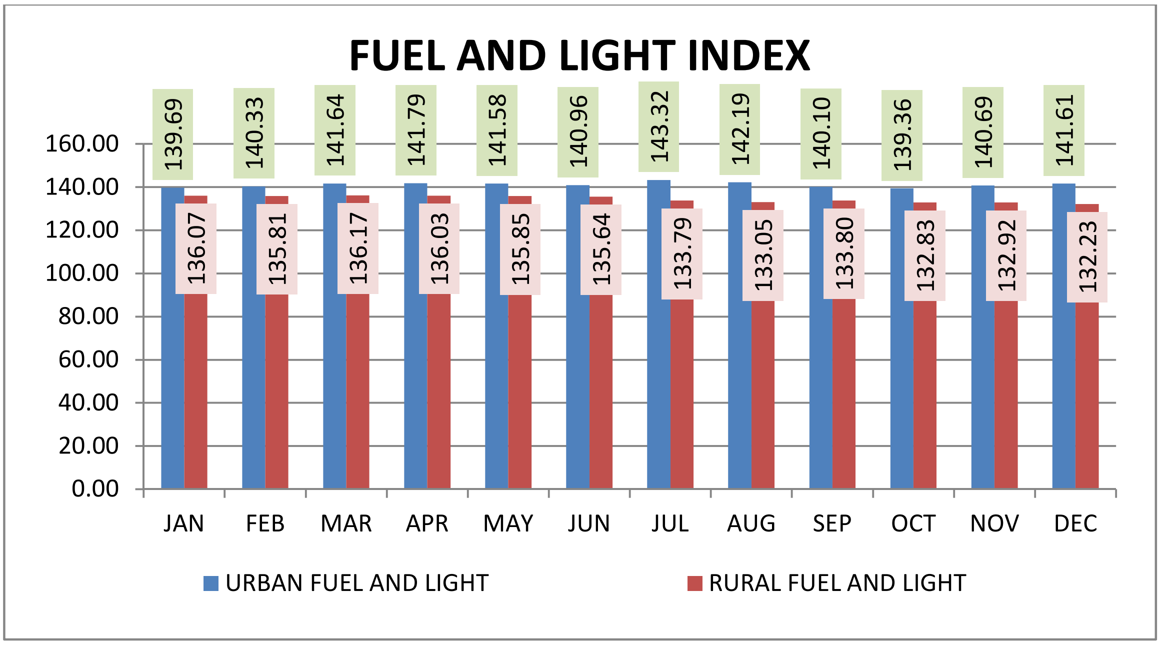
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	100.23	100.24	100.24	100.24	120.37	115.13	135.62	137.67	136.21	128.37	134.67	136.31



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index shows contrasting trends between urban and rural areas over the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 139.69 in January and shows a generally rising pattern, peaking at 143.32 in July, indicating increased energy costs during mid-year. Although there are slight fluctuations afterward, the index remains elevated, ending at 141.61 in December. In contrast, rural areas exhibit a gradual and consistent decline in the index, from 136.07 in January to 132.23 in December. This steady downward trend suggests either improved energy efficiency or reduced fuel costs in rural regions. Overall, urban fuel and light prices tend to rise over the year, while rural prices steadily decline.

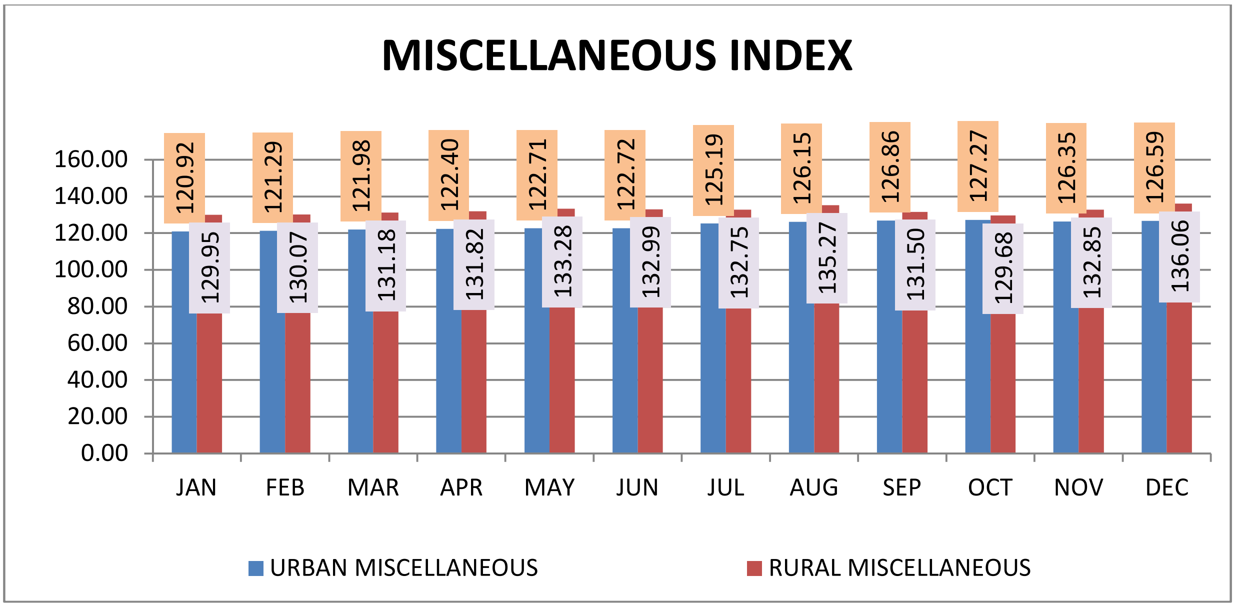
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	139.69	140.33	141.64	141.79	141.58	140.96	143.32	142.19	140.10	139.36	140.69	141.61
RURAL	136.07	135.81	136.17	136.03	135.85	135.64	133.79	133.05	133.80	132.83	132.92	132.23



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index in both urban and rural areas shows an overall increasing trend throughout the year, with rural areas consistently recording higher values than urban areas. In urban regions, the index gradually rises from 120.92 in January to 126.59 in December, with minor fluctuations, especially between July and October, where the pace of increase is more notable. In rural areas, the index begins at 129.95 in January and reaches a peak of 136.06 in December, indicating a stronger rise compared to urban figures. The rural index shows intermittent dips, such as in September and October, but recovers quickly. Overall, both regions reflect rising miscellaneous expenses over the year, with rural areas experiencing a steeper and more variable climb.

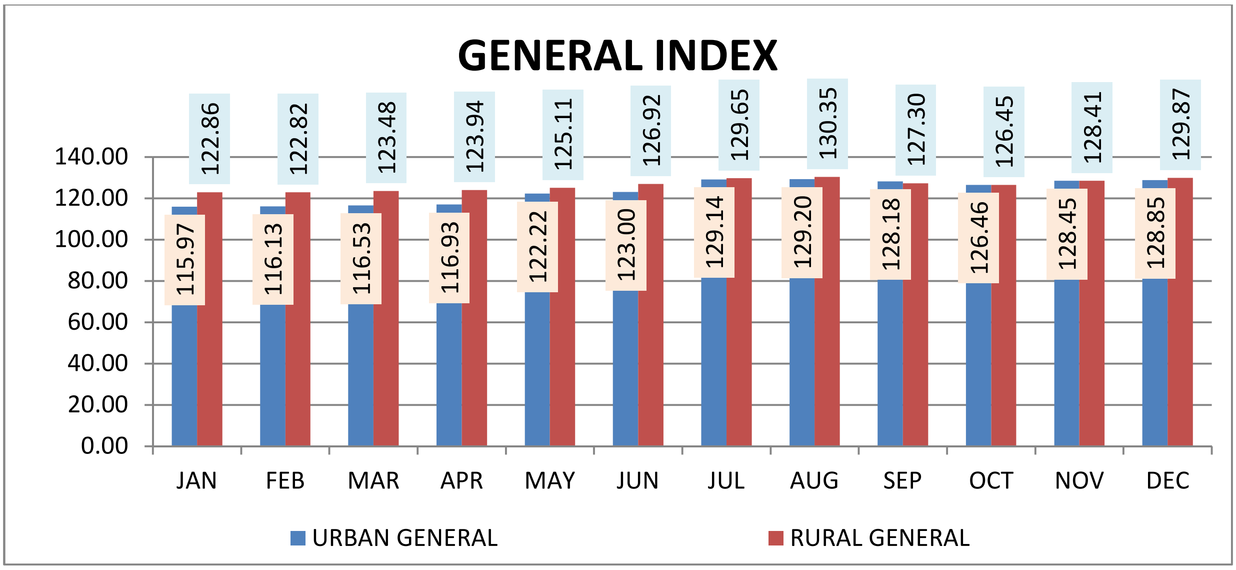
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	120.92	121.29	121.98	122.40	122.71	122.72	125.19	126.15	126.86	127.27	126.35	126.59
RURAL	129.95	130.07	131.18	131.82	133.28	132.99	132.75	135.27	131.50	129.68	132.85	136.06



GENERAL INDEX

The General index for both urban and rural areas exhibits a consistent upward trend over the year, reflecting a rise in the overall cost of living. In urban areas, the index increases steadily from 115.97 in January to 128.85 in December, with notable jumps during May to August, suggesting mid-year inflationary pressures. The rural index begins at a higher level of 122.86 in January and follows a similar trend, reaching 129.87 in December. Rural values remain higher than urban throughout the year, although the gap narrows significantly by year-end. Both sectors peak around August, dip slightly in September and October, and then rise again towards December. Overall, the data shows persistent inflation in both urban and rural areas, with rural regions maintaining slightly higher general price levels.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	115.97	116.13	116.53	116.93	122.22	123.00	129.14	129.20	128.18	126.46	128.45	128.85
RURAL	122.86	122.82	123.48	123.94	125.11	126.92	129.65	130.35	127.30	126.45	128.41	129.87



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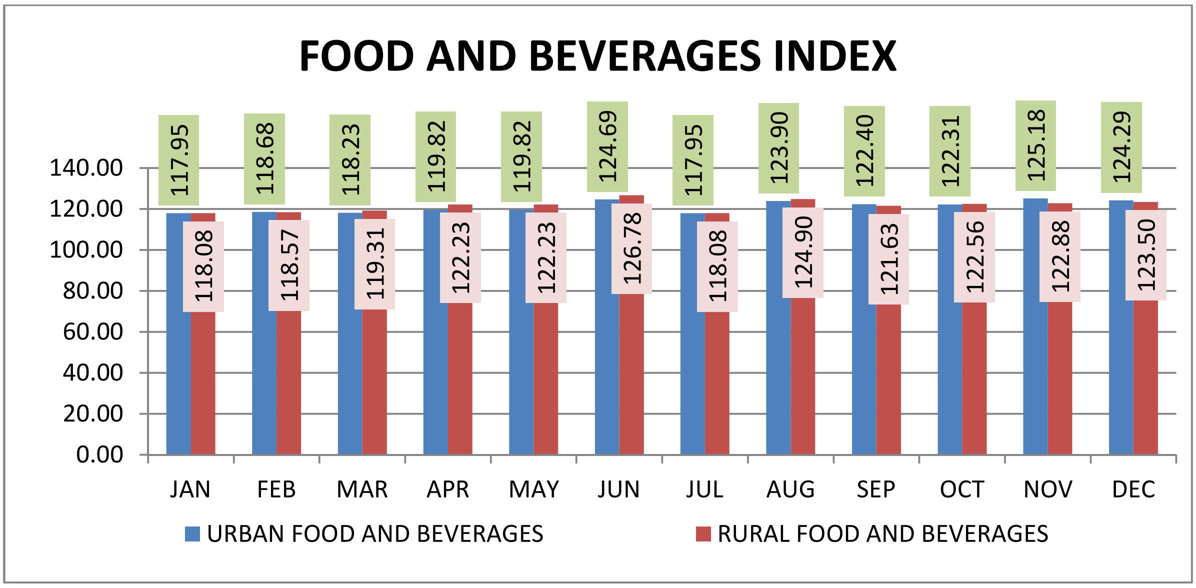
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index in both urban and rural areas shows a generally increasing trend over the year, reflecting rising food costs. In urban areas, the index begins at 117.95 in January, climbs steadily to 124.69 by June, and dips back to 117.95 in July, and then rises again, peaking at 125.18 in November before closing the year at 124.29. In rural areas, the index also starts at 118.08 in January, follows a consistent upward trend reaching a peak of 126.78 in June, and then fluctuates mildly, ending at 123.50 in December. The rural index remains higher than the urban index for most of the year, indicating slightly higher food and beverage costs in rural regions. Overall, both segments reflect mid-year price peaks and a sustained increase in food-related expenses.

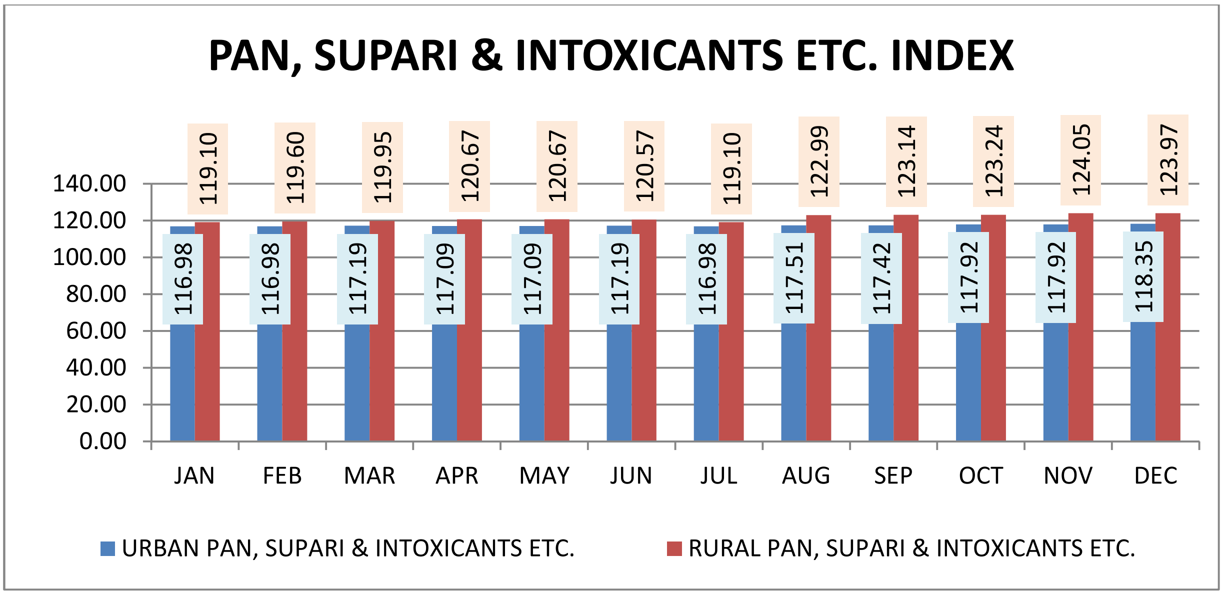
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	117.95	118.68	118.23	119.82	119.82	124.69	117.95	123.90	122.40	122.31	125.18	124.29
RURAL	118.08	118.57	119.31	122.23	122.23	126.78	118.08	124.90	121.63	122.56	122.88	123.50



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants index shows a generally stable but gradually increasing trend in both urban and rural areas. In urban regions, the index remains around 116.98 to 117.19 from January to July, followed by a modest rise in the latter part of the year, ending at 118.35 in December. In rural areas, the index begins at 119.10 in January and increases more noticeably, peaking at 124.05 in November before slightly easing to 123.97 in December. Throughout the year, rural values remain consistently higher than urban, indicating relatively greater price levels or consumption in rural markets. The sharper rise in rural indices, especially from August onward. Overall, the trend reflects mild inflationary pressure in urban areas and a more pronounced rise in rural areas for this category.

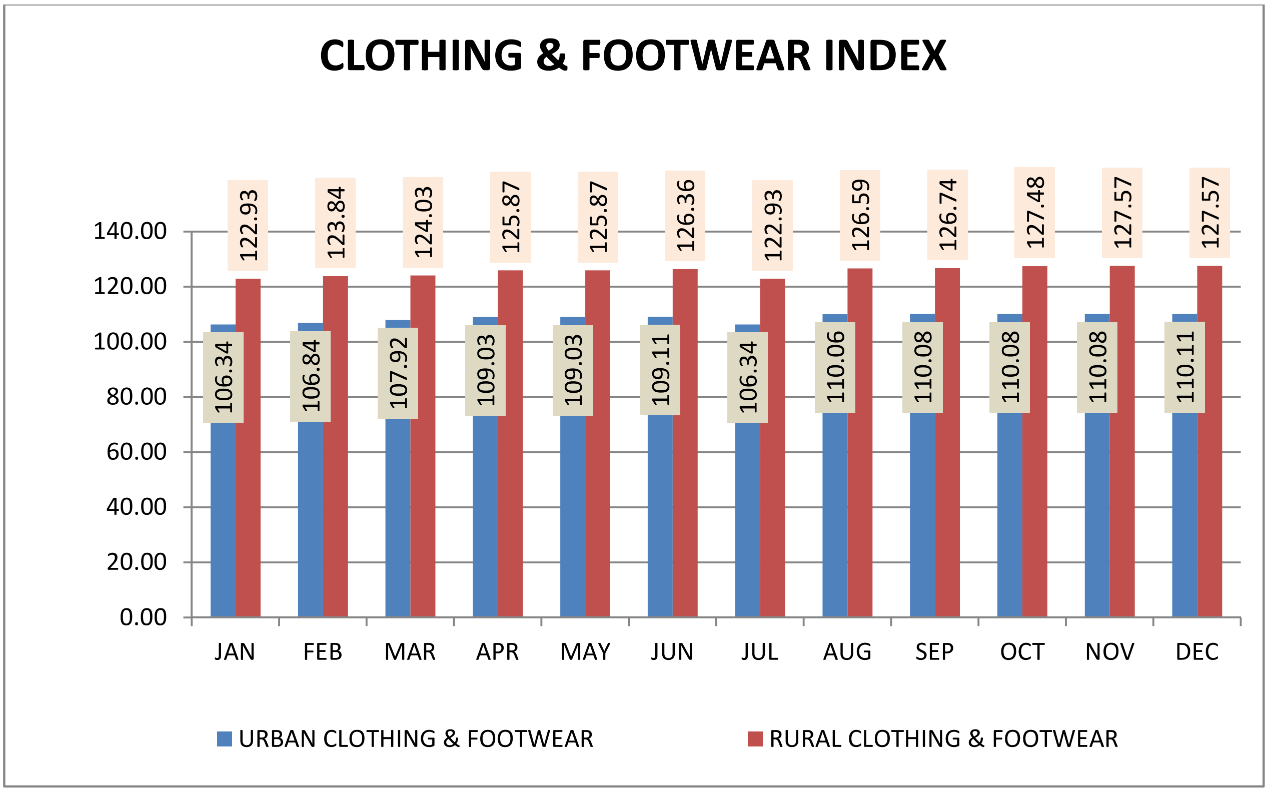
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	116.98	116.98	117.19	117.09	117.09	117.19	116.98	117.51	117.42	117.92	117.92	118.35
RURAL	119.10	119.60	119.95	120.67	120.67	120.57	119.10	122.99	123.14	123.24	124.05	123.97



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index shows a steady upward trend in both urban and rural areas throughout the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 106.34 in January, gradually increases with minor fluctuations, and ends at 110.11 in December. There is a slight dip in July, returning to the January level, but the overall trajectory remains positive. In rural areas, the index begins at 122.93 in January and rises consistently to reach 127.57 by November and December, showing no decline across the months. Rural values remain significantly higher than urban throughout the year, suggesting a higher price level or consumption pattern in rural regions for clothing and footwear. Overall, both regions experience a moderate rise, with rural areas showing a more stable and consistent increase.

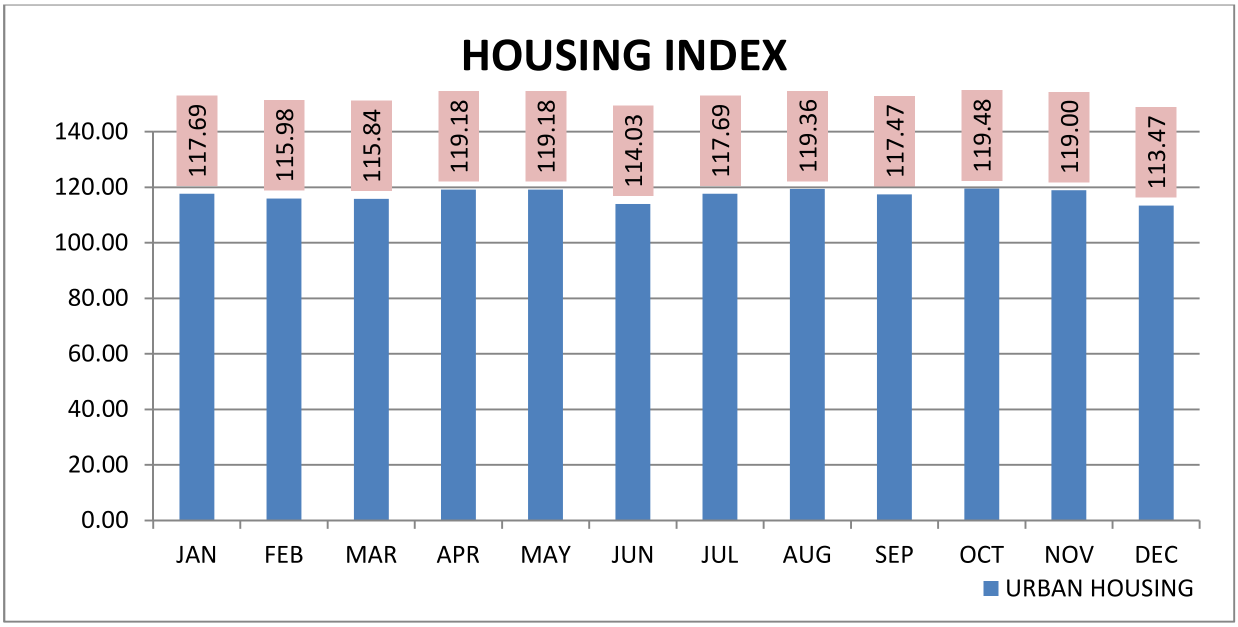
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	106.34	106.84	107.92	109.03	109.03	109.11	106.34	110.06	110.08	110.08	110.08	110.11
RURAL	122.93	123.84	124.03	125.87	125.87	126.36	122.93	126.59	126.74	127.48	127.57	127.57



HOUSING INDEX

The urban housing index shows moderate fluctuations throughout the year without a clear upward or downward trend. It starts at 117.69 in January, dips slightly in February and March, and then rises to 119.18 in April and May, suggesting a brief increase in housing costs during that period. A notable drop occurs in June to 114.03, followed by a rebound in July and August, peaking at 119.48 in October. Afterward, the index shows a mild decline and ends the year at a low of 113.47 in December, the lowest point of the year. Overall, the urban housing sector experiences cyclical changes, with intermittent increases and declines, are indicating an unstable housing cost pattern over the year.

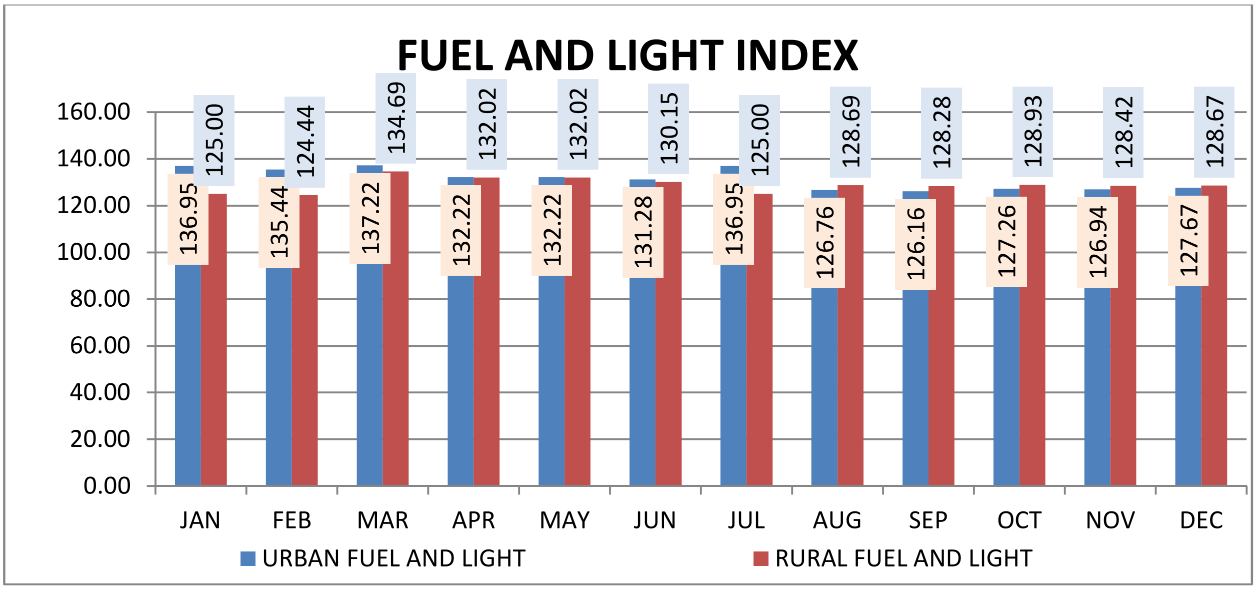
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	117.69	115.98	115.84	119.18	119.18	114.03	117.69	119.36	117.47	119.48	119.00	113.47



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index displays distinct trends across urban and rural areas over the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 136.95 in January, dips slightly in February, and peaks again in March at 137.22. It then declines steadily to 131.28 by June, showing a mid-year drop in urban fuel and light costs. After a brief rise in July, the index drops sharply in August and September, reaching its lowest at 126.16, and remains relatively stable through December at 127.67. In contrast, the rural index begins at 125.00 in January, follows a rising trend to a peak of 134.69 in March, and then declines and stabilizes around 128 from August onward. Overall, urban prices show sharper fluctuations, while rural prices demonstrate a more gradual and consistent pattern, with both converging to similar levels by year-end.

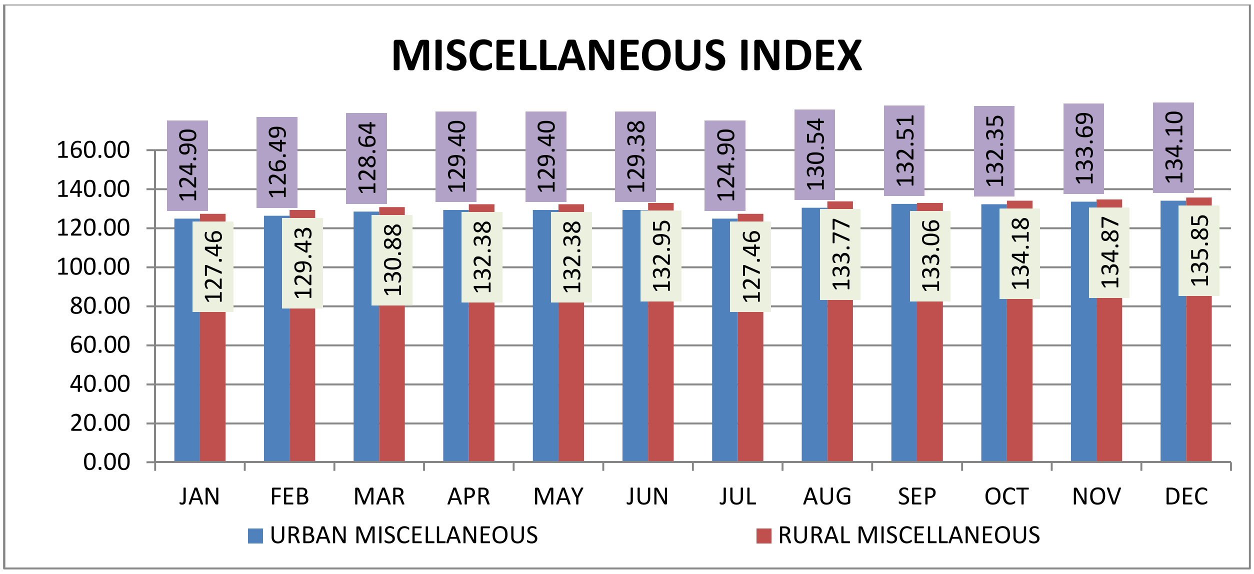
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	136.95	135.44	137.22	132.22	132.22	131.28	136.95	126.76	126.16	127.26	126.94	127.67
RURAL	125.00	124.44	134.69	132.02	132.02	130.15	125.00	128.69	128.28	128.93	128.42	128.67



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index in both urban and rural areas shows a clear upward trend over the year, indicating rising costs in this category. In urban areas, the index begins at 124.90 in January, rises steadily through the first half of the year, and after a brief drop back to 124.90 in July, it climbs sharply again, reaching 134.10 by December. This suggests a rebound in miscellaneous expenditures after mid-year. In rural areas, the index starts at 127.46 and shows a more consistent and gradual rise throughout the year, peaking at 135.85 in December. Rural values consistently remain higher than urban ones, indicating slightly higher miscellaneous costs in rural regions. Overall, both sectors reflect increasing trends, with urban areas showing a mid-year dip and rural areas maintaining steady growth.

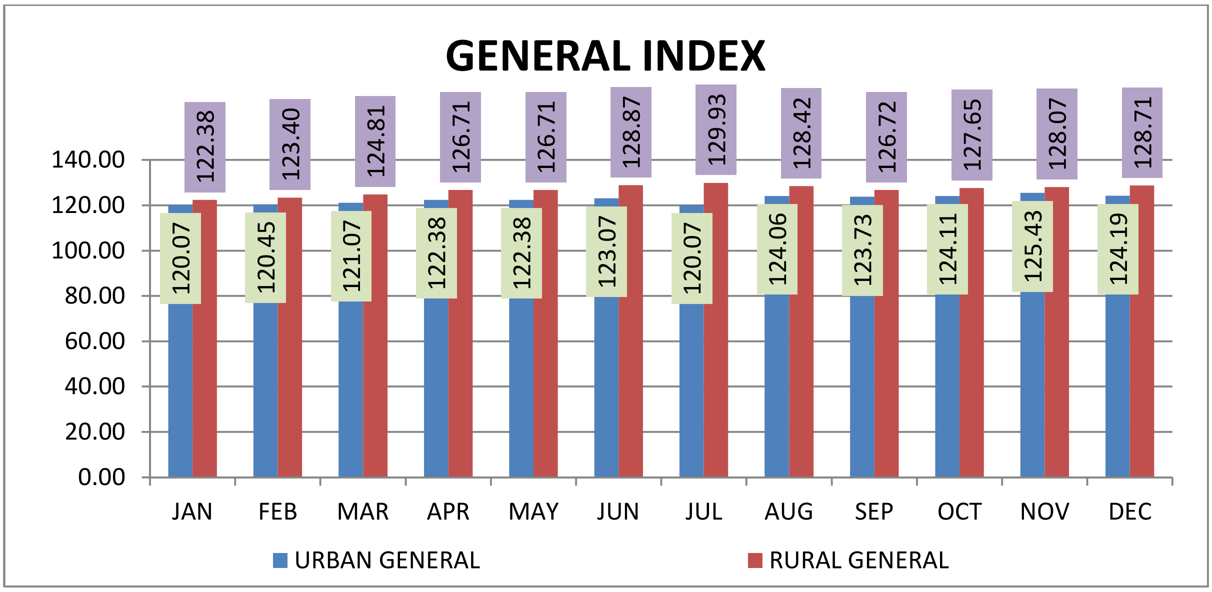
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	124.90	126.49	128.64	129.40	129.40	129.38	124.90	130.54	132.51	132.35	133.69	134.10
RURAL	127.46	129.43	130.88	132.38	132.38	132.95	127.46	133.77	133.06	134.18	134.87	135.85



GENERAL INDEX

The General index reveals a consistent upward trend in both urban and rural areas, indicating a rise in overall prices throughout the year. In urban areas, the index increases steadily from 120.07 in January to a peak of 125.43 in November, before settling slightly lower at 124.19 in December. A brief dip occurs in July, but the overall movement remains positive. In rural areas, the index starts higher at 122.38 and shows a stronger rise, reaching a peak of 129.93 in July, followed by slight fluctuations and ending at 128.71 in December. Rural values consistently exceed urban levels, suggesting relatively higher general prices in rural regions. Overall, both urban and rural indices reflect inflationary pressures, with rural areas experiencing a steeper and more sustained increase.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	120.07	120.45	121.07	122.38	122.38	123.07	120.07	124.06	123.73	124.11	125.43	124.19
RURAL	122.38	123.40	124.81	126.71	126.71	128.87	129.93	128.42	126.72	127.65	128.07	128.71



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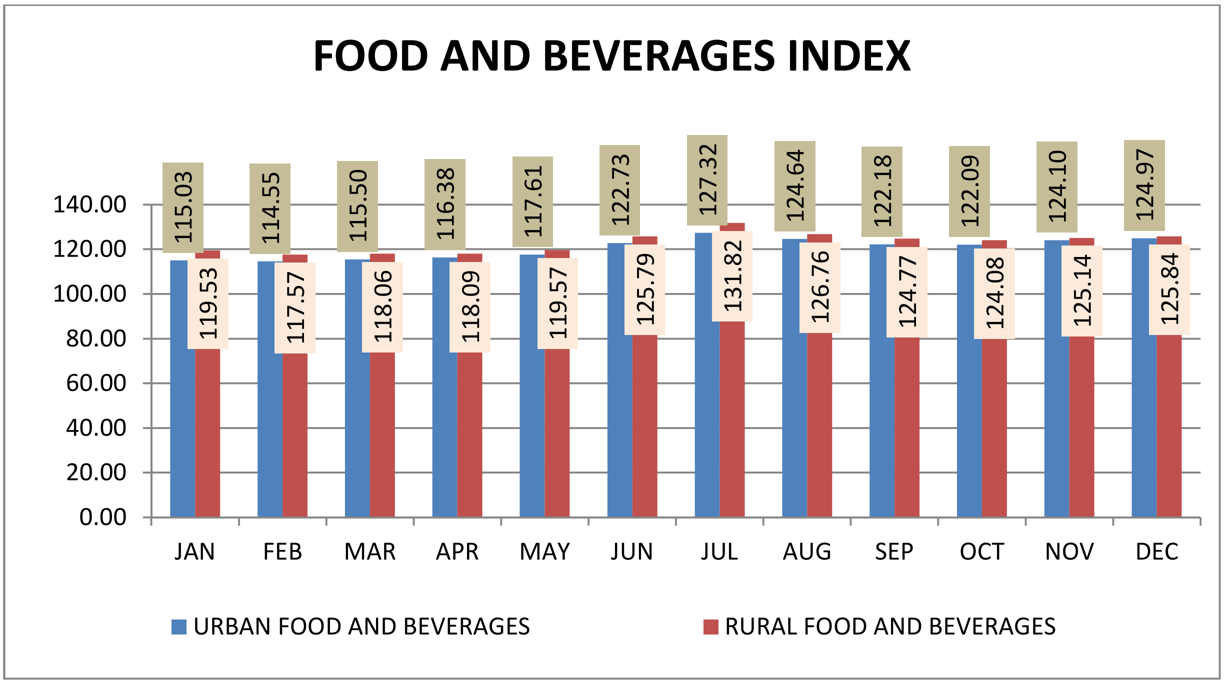
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index shows a noticeable upward trend in both urban and rural areas, reflecting increasing food prices over the year. In urban areas, the index begins at 115.03 in January, dips slightly in February, and then rises steadily, peaking at 127.32 in July. Afterward, it experiences minor fluctuations and ends the year at 124.97 in December, indicating sustained high food costs in the latter half. In rural areas, the index starts higher at 119.53, shows a similar trend of increase, reaching a peak of 131.82 in July, and then declines slightly but remains elevated, closing at 125.84 in December. Throughout the year, rural values stay above urban ones, suggesting comparatively higher food and beverage costs in rural regions. Overall, both areas reflect rising prices with mid-year peaks and stable high levels toward year-end.

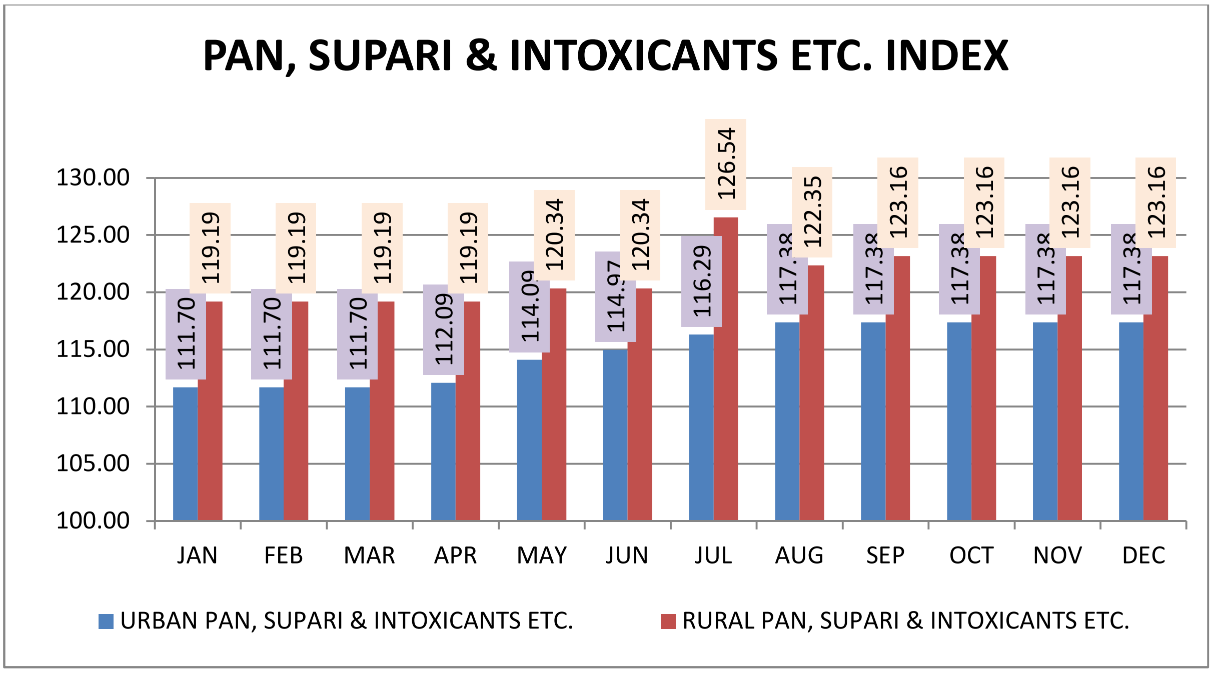
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	115.03	114.55	115.50	116.38	117.61	122.73	127.32	124.64	122.18	122.09	124.10	124.97
RURAL	119.53	117.57	118.06	118.09	119.57	125.79	131.82	126.76	124.77	124.08	125.14	125.84



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari & Intoxicants index in both urban and rural areas shows a gradual upward trend throughout the year, with rural prices consistently higher than urban. In urban areas, the index remains steady at 111.70 from January to March, and then rises incrementally to reach 117.38 by August, where it stabilizes through December, indicating price increases mostly in the first eight months. In rural areas, the index also holds steady at 119.19 through April, then increases to 120.34 in May and June, and jumps sharply to 126.54 in July. A slight correction follows in August, settling at 123.16 from September through December. Overall, both urban and rural areas exhibit rising trends in the first half of the year, with rural areas showing more volatility and higher overall price levels in this category.

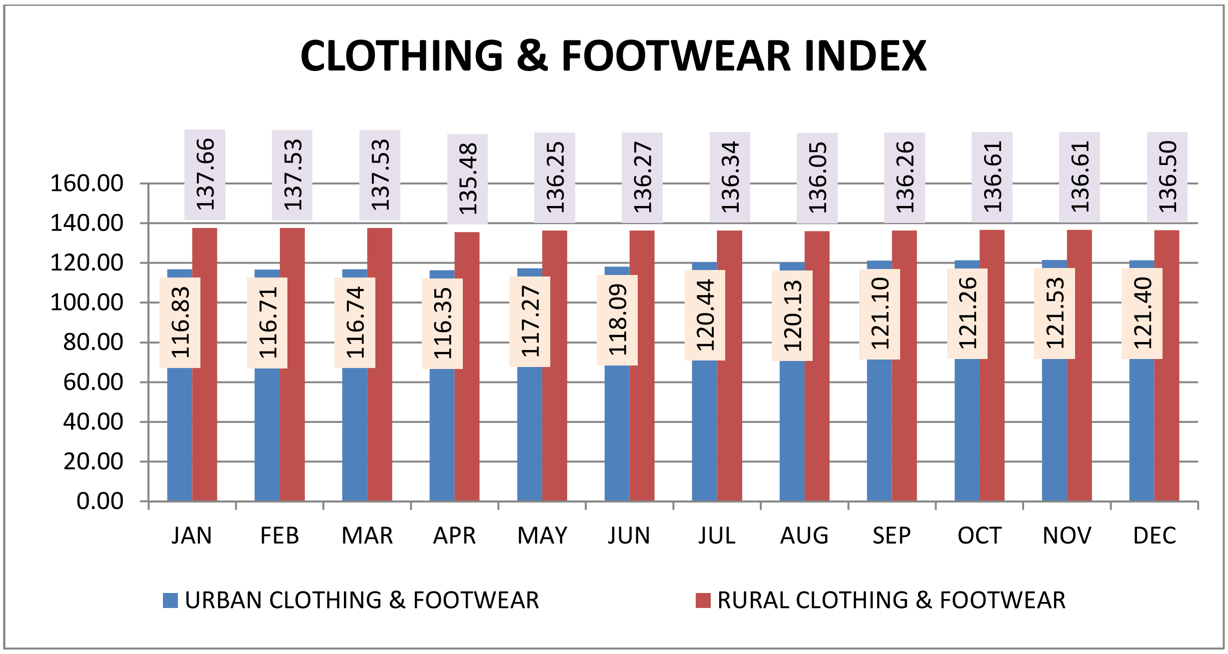
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	111.70	111.70	111.70	112.09	114.09	114.97	116.29	117.38	117.38	117.38	117.38	117.38
RURAL	119.19	119.19	119.19	119.19	120.34	120.34	126.54	122.35	123.16	123.16	123.16	123.16



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index presents a steady upward trend in urban areas, while rural areas show relative stability with minor fluctuations. In urban regions, the index begins at 116.83 in January, dips slightly in February and April, then steadily rises from May onward, peaking at 121.53 in November before ending slightly lower at 121.40 in December. This indicates a gradual but consistent increase in clothing and footwear prices in urban markets. In contrast, rural areas start at a much higher 137.66, and although there are small dips in April and August, the index remains largely stable throughout the year, closing at 136.50 in December. Rural values remain significantly above urban ones across all months, reflecting persistently higher clothing and footwear costs in rural regions. Overall, urban areas experience a clear upward trend, while rural areas maintain high but steady price levels.

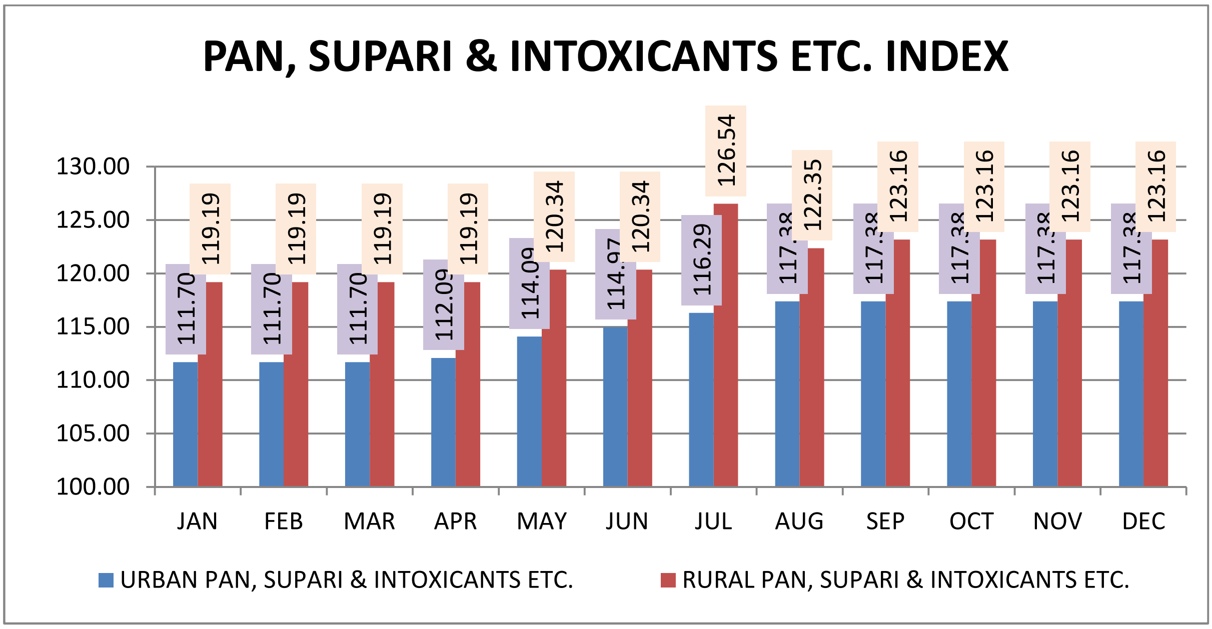
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	116.83	116.71	116.74	116.35	117.27	118.09	120.44	120.13	121.10	121.26	121.53	121.40
RURAL	137.66	137.53	137.53	135.48	136.25	136.27	136.34	136.05	136.26	136.61	136.61	136.50



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants index shows a rising trend in both urban and rural areas, with rural prices consistently higher throughout the year. In urban areas, the index remains flat at 111.70 from January to March, then gradually increases, reaching 117.38 by August, and remains steady at that level through December. In rural areas, the index starts at 119.19 and holds steady through April, and then climbs to 120.34 in May and June, followed by a sharp jump to 126.54 in July. Afterward, it declines slightly to 122.35 in August and stabilizes at 123.16 from September to December. The data indicates that rural areas experience a more pronounced mid-year price surge, while urban areas show steady but moderate growth across the year. Overall, the index reflects rising costs in both segments, with sharper and higher movements in rural regions.

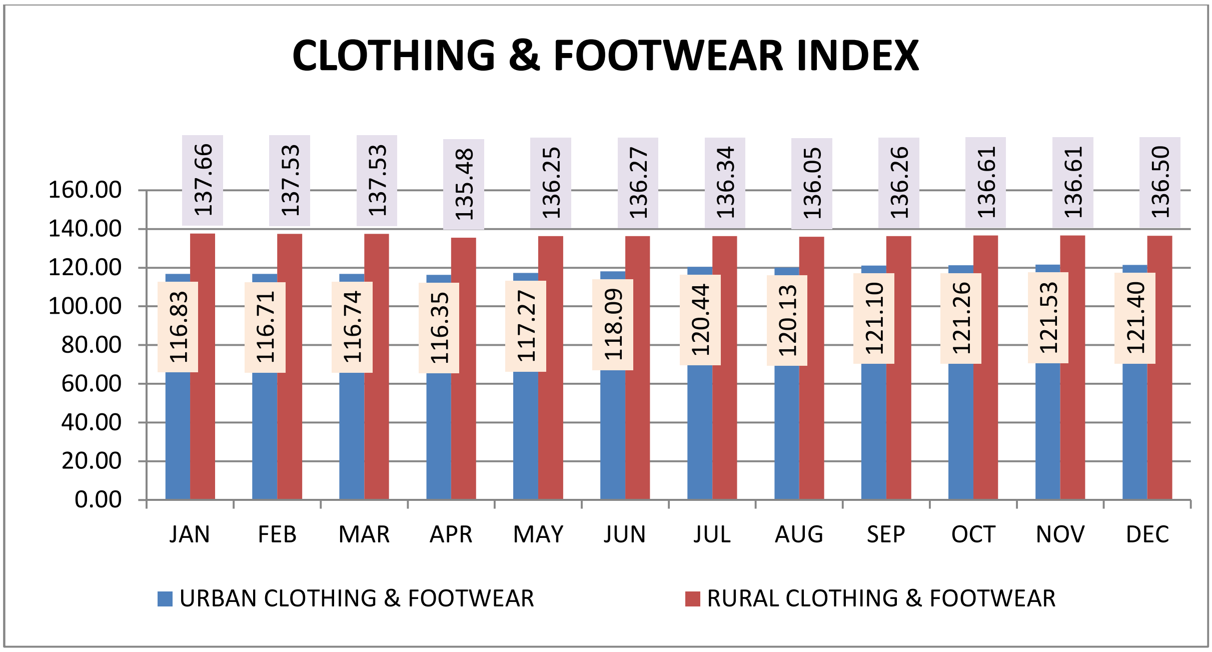
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	111.70	111.70	111.70	112.09	114.09	114.97	116.29	117.38	117.38	117.38	117.38	117.38
RURAL	119.19	119.19	119.19	119.19	120.34	120.34	126.54	122.35	123.16	123.16	123.16	123.16



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index displays a gradual upward trend in urban areas and a relatively stable pattern in rural areas. In urban regions, the index begins at 116.83 in January, dips slightly through April, and then rises consistently, peaking at 121.53 in November before ending marginally lower at 121.40 in December. This reflects a steady increase in clothing and footwear prices over the year. In rural areas, the index starts at a higher level of 137.66 and remains mostly stable, with minor fluctuations—dipping to 135.48 in April and returning to 136.50 by December. Despite the lack of strong month-to-month changes, rural values consistently exceed urban ones, indicating a sustained higher price level. Overall, urban areas show progressive price growth, while rural areas maintain high but steady prices throughout the year.

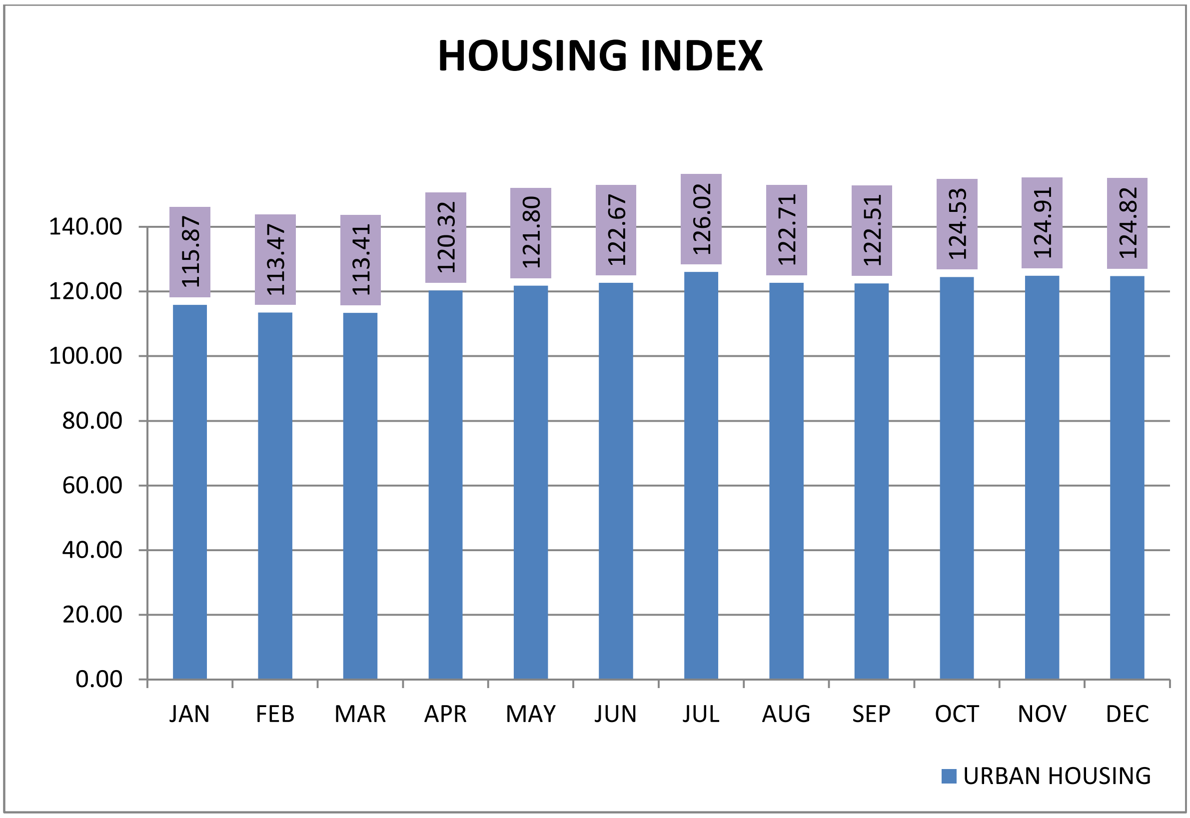
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	116.83	116.71	116.74	116.35	117.27	118.09	120.44	120.13	121.10	121.26	121.53	121.40
RURAL	137.66	137.53	137.53	135.48	136.25	136.27	136.34	136.05	136.26	136.61	136.61	136.50



HOUSING INDEX

The urban housing index shows a clear upward trend over the year, indicating rising housing costs. It begins at 115.87 in January, dips slightly in February and March, and then increases sharply to 120.32 in April. This upward momentum continues through May and June, peaking at 126.02 in July. A slight dip follows in August and September, but the index rises again, reaching 124.91 in November and ending the year marginally lower at 124.82 in December. Overall, the data reflects a steady escalation in urban housing prices after the first quarter, with sustained high levels in the second half of the year.

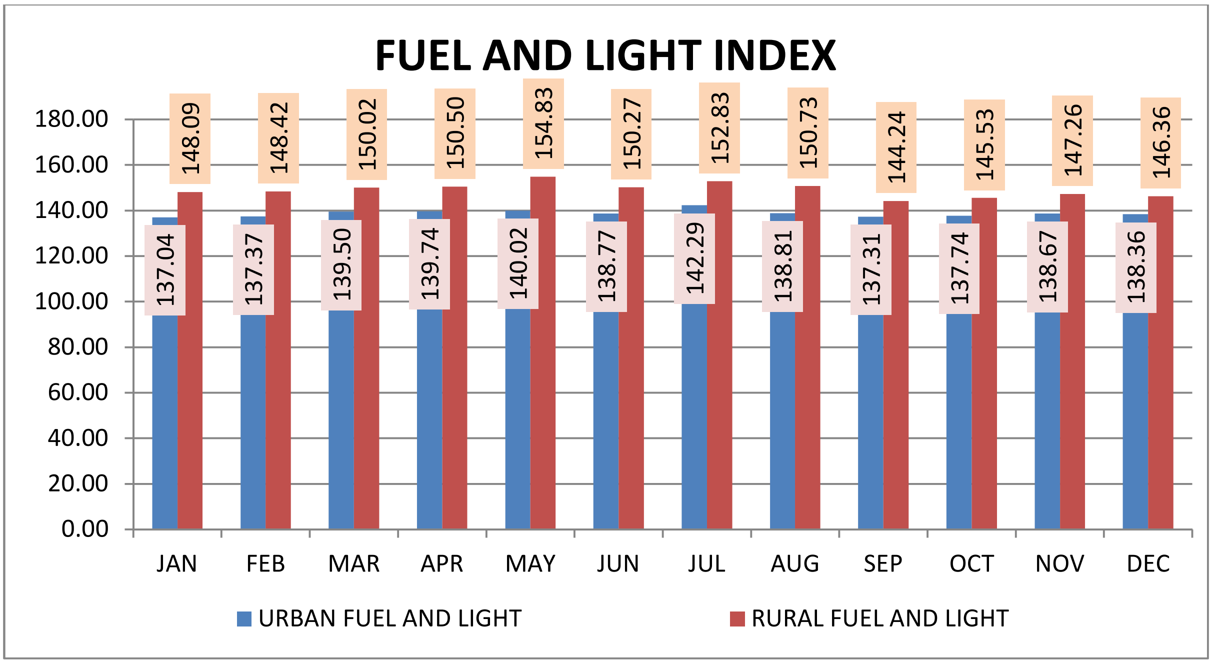
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	115.87	113.47	113.41	120.32	121.80	122.67	126.02	122.71	122.51	124.53	124.91	124.82



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light Index exhibits distinct trends in urban and rural areas throughout the year. In urban areas, the index shows moderate fluctuations, starting at 137.04 in January and peaking at 142.29 in July, before slightly declining to 138.36 by December. The movement is relatively stable, indicating controlled price dynamics. In contrast, rural areas experience consistently higher index values, beginning at 148.09 in January and reaching a peak of 154.83 in May, despite some easing after May, the rural index remains above 144 for the rest of the year, closing at 146.36 in December. Overall, fuel and light prices remain more volatile and elevated in rural areas compared to urban counterparts, highlighting a rural-urban disparity in energy-related expenses.

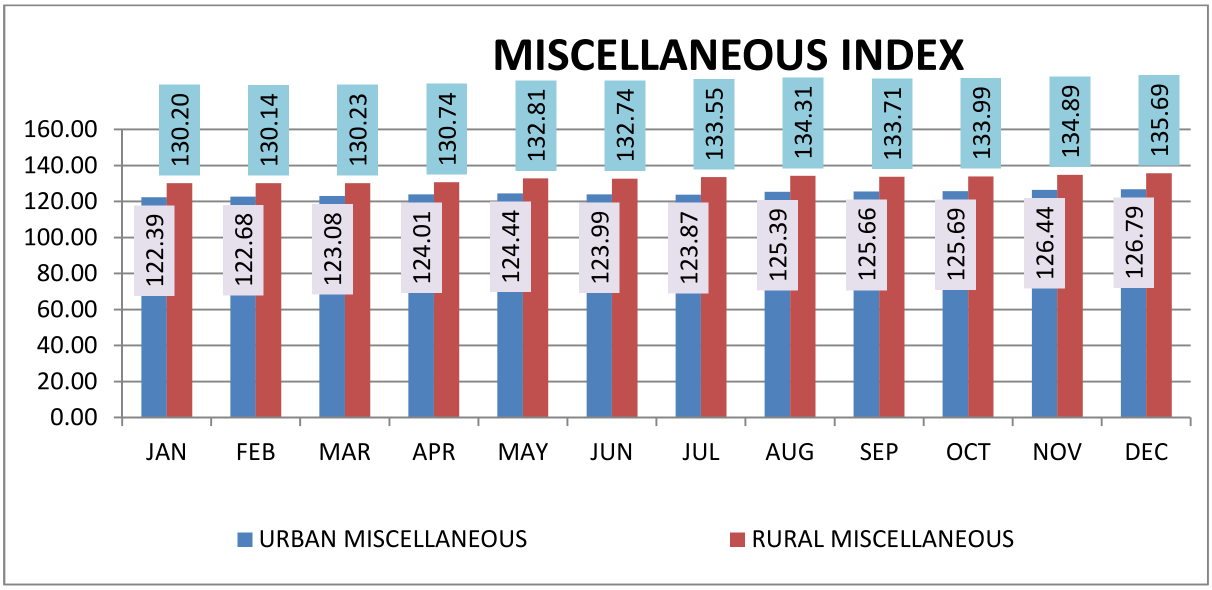
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	137.04	137.37	139.50	139.74	140.02	138.77	142.29	138.81	137.31	137.74	138.67	138.36
RURAL	148.09	148.42	150.02	150.50	154.83	150.27	152.83	150.73	144.24	145.53	147.26	146.36



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous Index reflects a consistent upward trend in both urban and rural areas, with rural levels remaining notably higher throughout the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 122.39 in January and steadily climbs to 126.79 by December, indicating a gradual increase in prices for goods and services outside essential categories. In rural areas, the index begins at a higher base of 130.20 and rises more sharply, reaching 135.69 in December. Possibly influenced by expanding consumption patterns and service usage. Overall, the data reveals a moderate inflationary trend across regions, with rural areas facing consistently higher miscellaneous costs compared to urban counterparts.

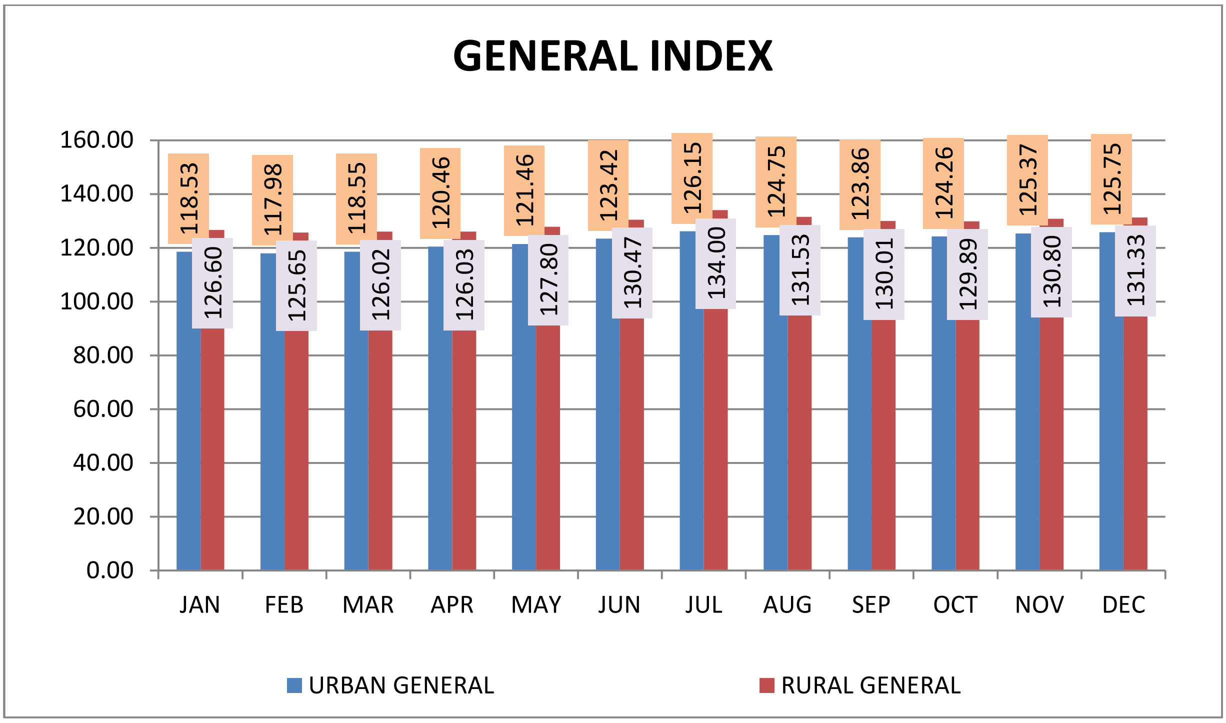
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	122.39	122.68	123.08	124.01	124.44	123.99	123.87	125.39	125.66	125.69	126.44	126.79
RURAL	130.20	130.14	130.23	130.74	132.81	132.74	133.55	134.31	133.71	133.99	134.89	135.69



GENERAL INDEX

The general index for both urban and rural areas shows a consistent upward trend throughout the year. In urban areas, the index begins at 118.53 in January and steadily rises to 125.75 by December, reflecting a gradual increase in prices or cost of living. Notably, there is a sharp rise from June (123.42) to July (126.15), indicating a significant price hike during this period. Similarly, rural areas start at a higher level of 126.60 in January and reach 131.33 in December. The rural index also follows a rising trend, with a noticeable acceleration from May (127.80) to July (134.00). Throughout the year, the rural index consistently remains higher than the urban index, indicating relatively greater price levels or inflationary pressure in rural regions.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	118.53	117.98	118.55	120.46	121.46	123.42	126.15	124.75	123.86	124.26	125.37	125.75
RURAL	126.60	125.65	126.02	126.03	127.80	130.47	134.00	131.53	130.01	129.89	130.80	131.33



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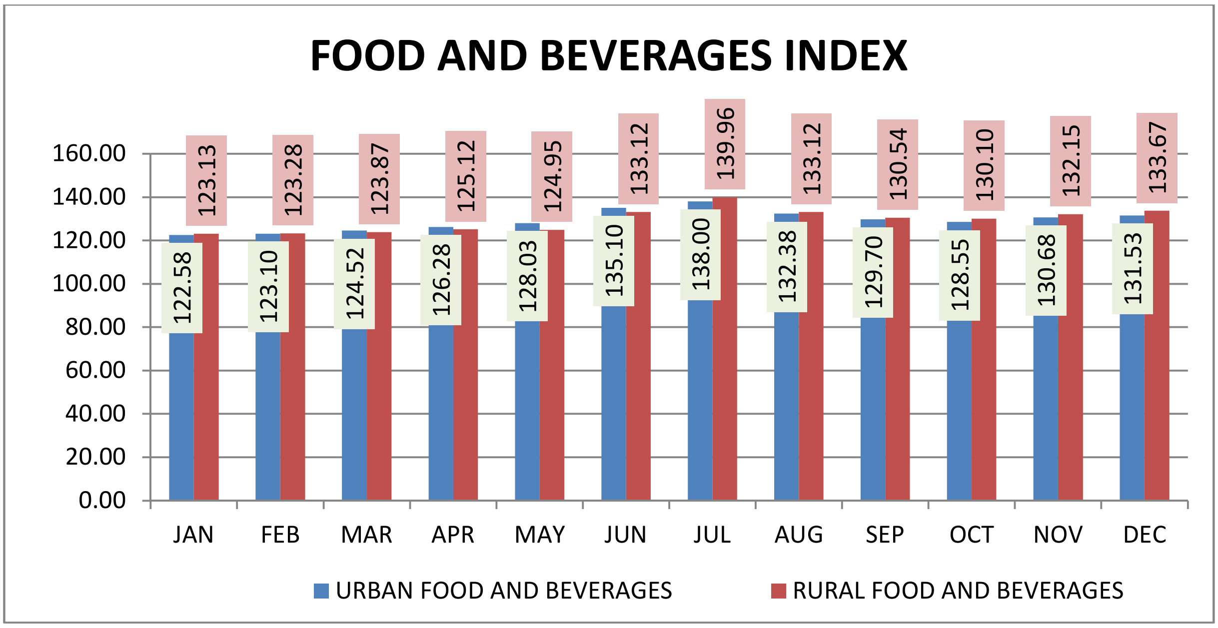
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The monthly data for Food and Beverages index in both urban and rural areas displays a noticeable inflationary trend, especially in the mid to latter half of the year. In urban areas, the index rises from 122.58 in January to a peak of 138.00 in July. Although there's a slight dip in August and September, the index remains high and closes the year at 131.53 in December. Meanwhile, rural areas also witness a steady climb from 123.13 in January to a significant high of 139.96 in July, after which the values stabilize slightly but continue to stay elevated, ending at 133.67 in December. Overall, the data points to rising food inflation in both segments, with sharper pressures seen in rural regions.

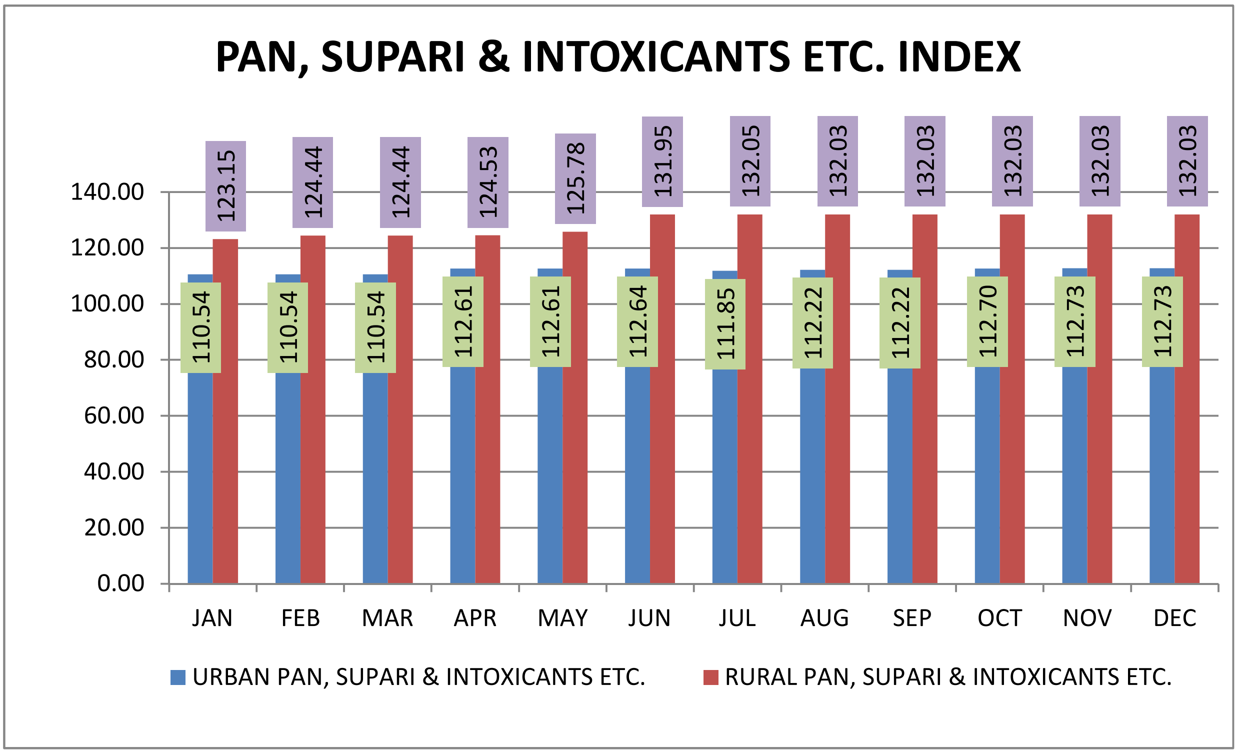
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	122.58	123.10	124.52	126.28	128.03	135.10	138.00	132.38	129.70	128.55	130.68	131.53
RURAL	123.13	123.28	123.87	125.12	124.95	133.12	139.96	133.12	130.54	130.10	132.15	133.67



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The index for Pan, Supari & Intoxicants etc. shows a relatively stable trend in urban areas and a sharper rise followed by stabilization in rural areas. In urban regions, the index starts at 110.54 from January to March, and then gradually climbs to 112.73 by December, reflecting minor price increases over the year. In contrast, the rural index starts higher at 123.15 in January and shows a more noticeable increase, particularly between May (125.78) and June (131.95). From July onwards, the rural index plateaus around 132.03, maintaining this level consistently till the end of the year. Overall, rural areas exhibit higher and more volatile price movements in this category compared to the relatively steady urban trend, possibly indicating differing consumption patterns or supply-side dynamics.

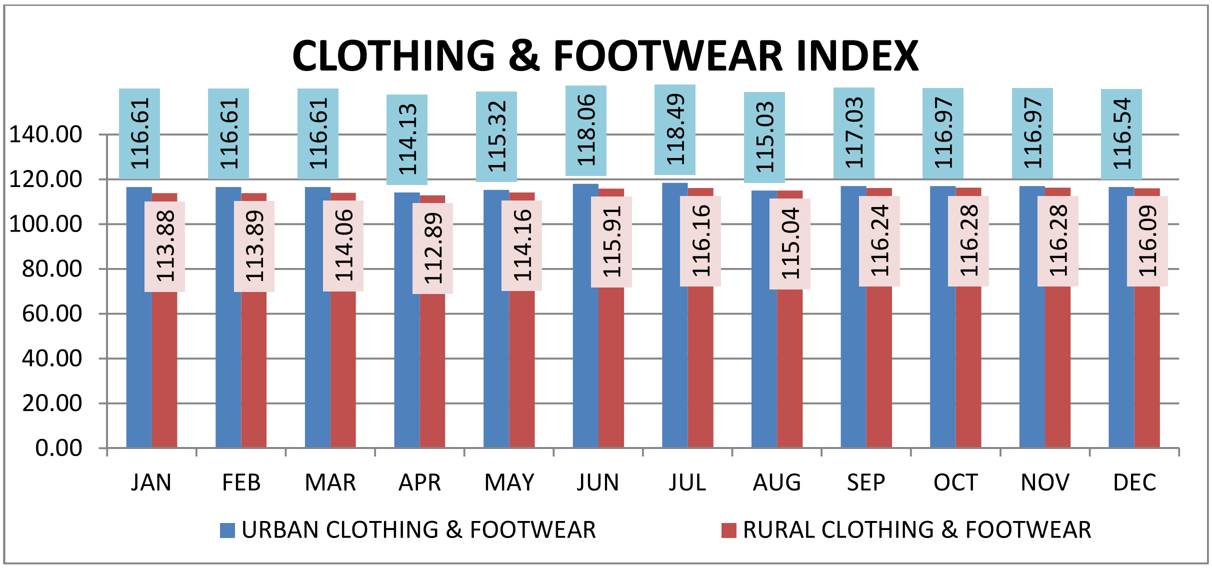
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	110.54	110.54	110.54	112.61	112.61	112.64	111.85	112.22	112.22	112.70	112.73	112.73
RURAL	123.15	124.44	124.44	124.53	125.78	131.95	132.05	132.03	132.03	132.03	132.03	132.03



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index shows modest fluctuations over the year in both urban and rural areas. In urban regions, the index starts at 116.61 from January through March, dips slightly in April to 114.13, and then gradually increases, peaking at 118.49 in July. Afterward, it slightly declines and stabilizes around 116.54–116.97 through December. In rural areas, the index begins at 113.88 in January and follows a gentle upward trajectory, reaching 116.28 in October and November before settling at 116.09 in December. Throughout the year, urban prices are consistently higher than rural prices, indicating a possible difference in product variety, cost structure, or consumer preference between the two segments. Overall, both urban and rural indices remain relatively stable with minor seasonal variations.

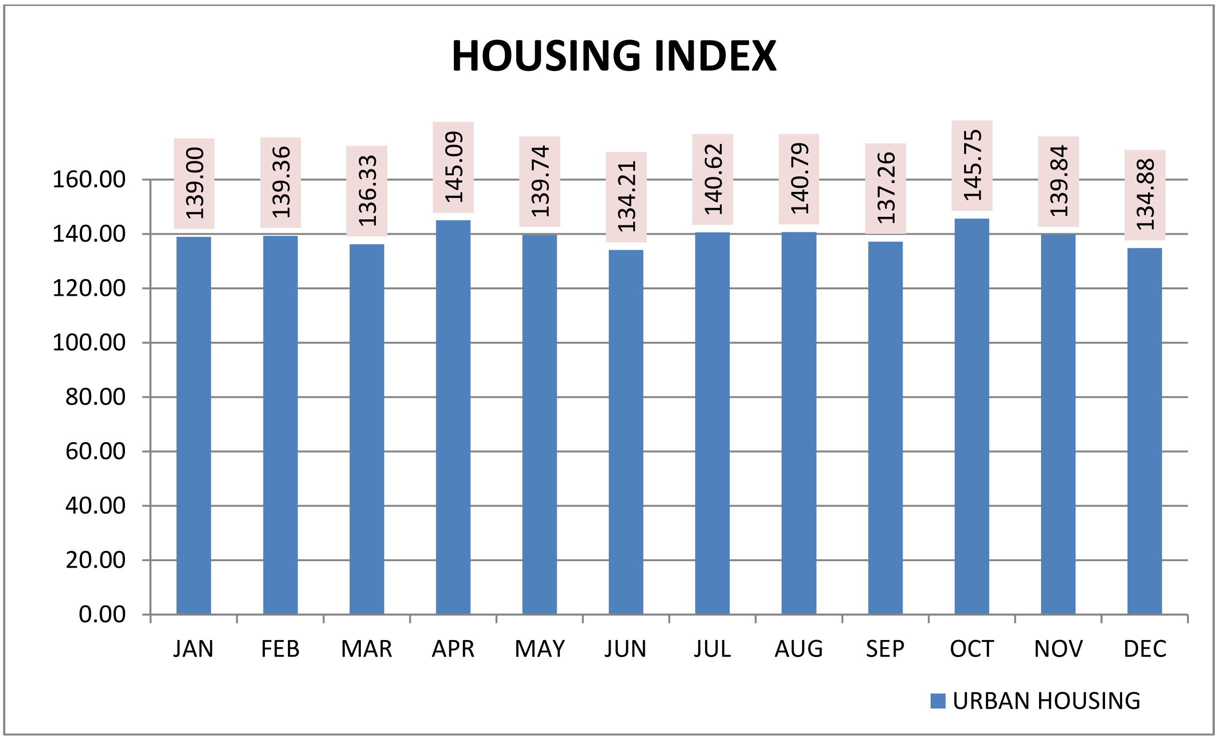
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	116.61	116.61	116.61	114.13	115.32	118.06	118.49	115.03	117.03	116.97	116.97	116.54
RURAL	113.88	113.89	114.06	112.89	114.16	115.91	116.16	115.04	116.24	116.28	116.28	116.09



HOUSING INDEX

The urban housing index exhibits noticeable fluctuations throughout the year, reflecting a dynamic pattern in housing-related costs. The index begins at 139.00 in January, slightly increases in February, and then dips to a yearly low of 134.21 in June. A sharp rise follows in April (145.09) and again in October, which marks the highest point of the year at 145.75. After October, the index falls again, closing the year at 134.88 in December. Overall, the data indicates periods of both inflationary pressure and relief, suggesting volatility in the urban housing market rather than a steady trend.

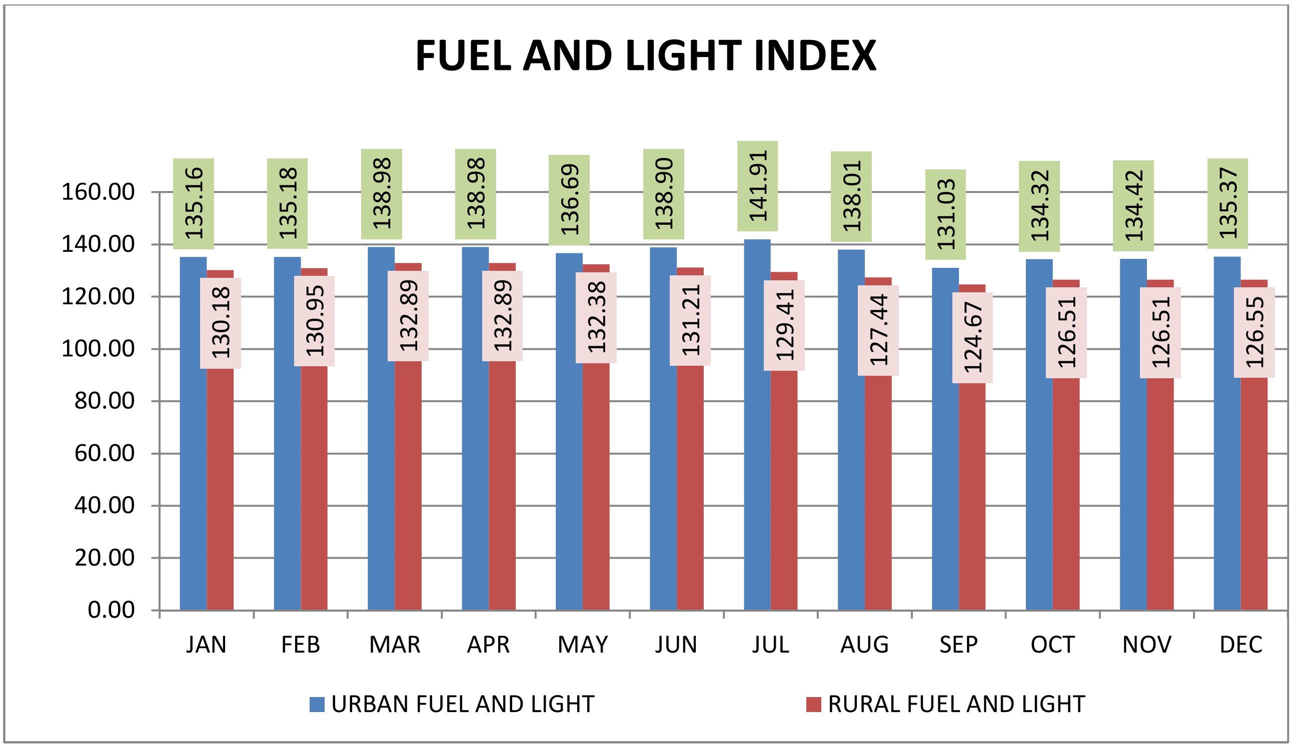
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	139.00	139.36	136.33	145.09	139.74	134.21	140.62	140.79	137.26	145.75	139.84	134.88



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index shows a contrasting pattern between urban and rural areas over the year. In urban areas, the index starts at 135.16 in January and rises to a peak of 141.91 in July, indicating a steady increase in energy-related costs during the first half of the year. Post-July, the index shows a decline, reaching 131.03 in September, before gradually rising again to 135.37 in December. In rural areas, the index begins lower at 130.18 and follows a similar rising trend until April (132.89), after which it steadily declines, reaching a low of 124.67 in September. It then recovers modestly to end at 126.55 in December.

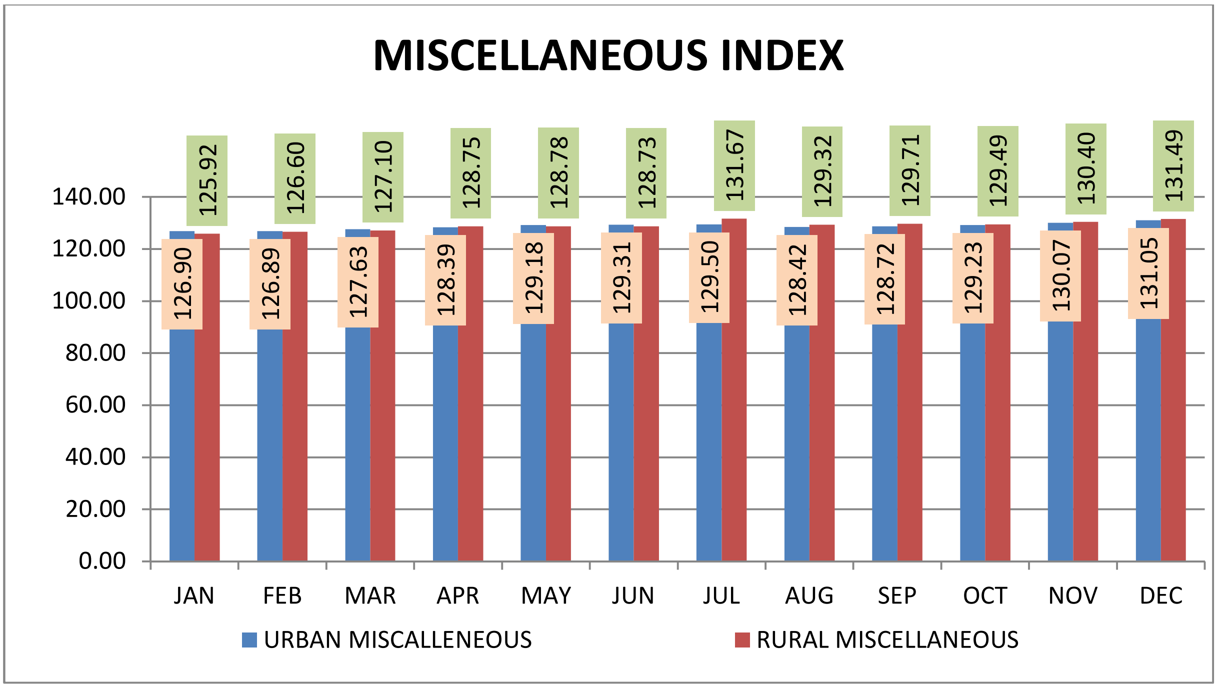
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	135.16	135.18	138.98	138.98	136.69	138.90	141.91	138.01	131.03	134.32	134.42	135.37
RURAL	130.18	130.95	132.89	132.89	132.38	131.21	129.41	127.44	124.67	126.51	126.51	126.55



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index for both urban and rural areas shows a steady upward trend over the year, indicating a gradual increase in the cost of miscellaneous goods and services. In urban areas, the index begins at 126.90 in January and consistently rises to 131.05 in December, with minor fluctuations observed in August and September. Similarly, rural areas start slightly lower at 125.92 and reach 131.49 by year-end, showing a more pronounced increase, especially from July onward, where the index spikes to 131.67 before stabilizing. Notably, from July to December, rural values consistently exceed urban values, suggesting greater inflationary pressure in rural regions for this category. Overall, both sectors reflect growing costs, with rural areas experiencing a slightly sharper rise in miscellaneous expenditures.

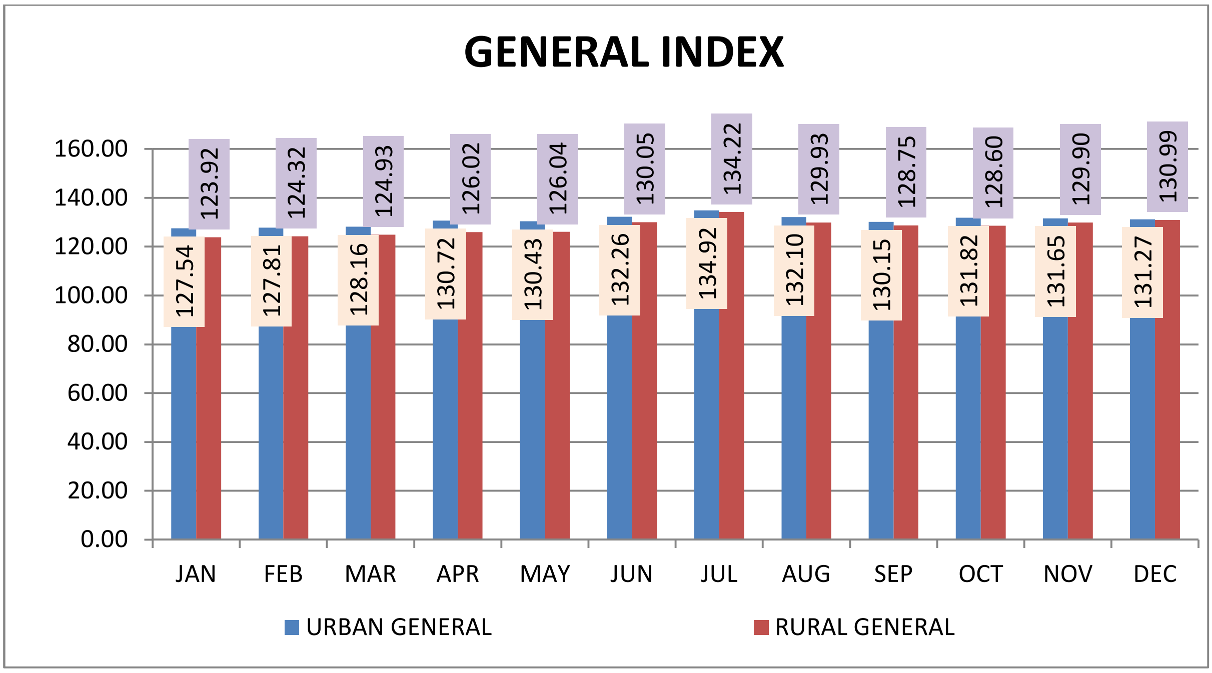
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	126.90	126.89	127.63	128.39	129.18	129.31	129.50	128.42	128.72	129.23	130.07	131.05
RURAL	125.92	126.60	127.10	128.75	128.78	128.73	131.67	129.32	129.71	129.49	130.40	131.49



GENERAL INDEX

The General index for both urban and rural areas demonstrates a steady upward trend during the first half of the year, followed by a mid-year peak and slight stabilization toward the end. In urban areas, the index begins at 127.54 in January and rises consistently to reach a high of 134.92 in July, indicating increased overall costs or inflation. It then tapers off slightly, closing the year at 131.27 in December. Rural areas show a similar trend, starting at 123.92 in January, peaking at 134.22 in July, and finishing at 130.99 in December. While rural indices remain lower than urban values for most of the year, the gap narrows significantly by mid-year, especially in July when both indices nearly converge. The data suggests broad-based inflationary pressure across both sectors, with urban regions generally experiencing slightly higher costs throughout the year.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URBAN	127.54	127.81	128.16	130.72	130.43	132.26	134.92	132.10	130.15	131.82	131.65	131.27
RURAL	123.92	124.32	124.93	126.02	126.04	130.05	134.22	129.93	128.75	128.60	129.90	130.99



CPI COMBINED INDICES

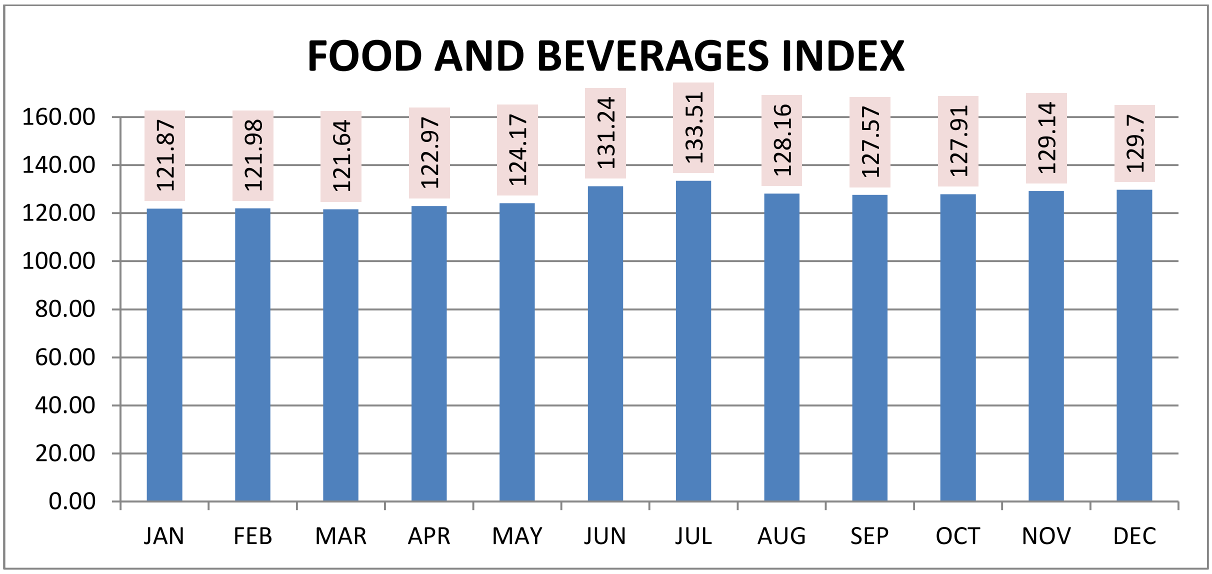
(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 790- 803)

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index shows a clear upward trend with some fluctuations throughout the year. Starting at 121.87 in January, the index remains relatively stable until March, and then begins to rise steadily, reaching 124.17 in May. A sharp increase is observed in June (131.24) and July (133.51), indicating a significant mid-year price surge, possibly due to seasonal demand or supply constraints. After July, the index declines slightly to 128.16 in August and continues a marginal downward trend until September, followed by a gradual recovery, ending at 129.70 in December.

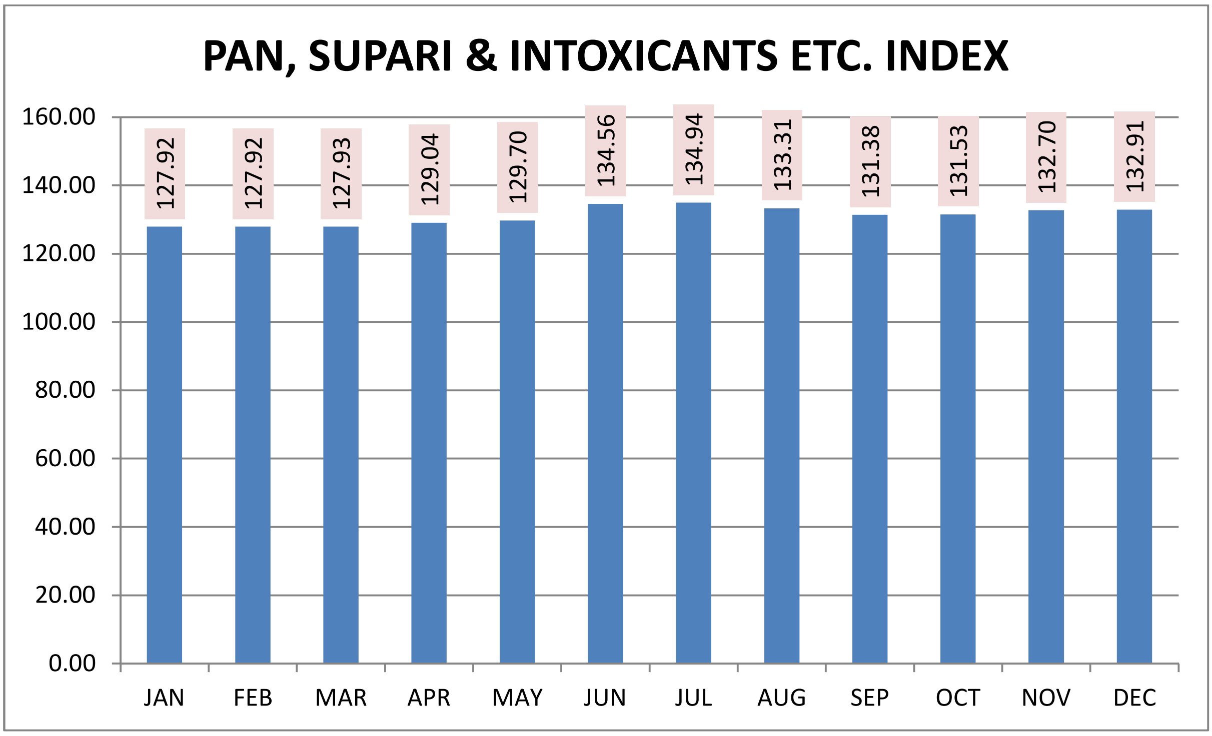
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	121.87	121.98	121.64	122.97	124.17	131.24	133.51	128.16	127.57	127.91	129.14	129.7



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc. index reflects a gradual but consistent upward trend over the year. It begins at 127.92 in January and February, with minimal change in March (127.93). From April onwards, the index starts to rise more noticeably, reaching 129.70 in May, and then jumps significantly to 134.56 in June and peaks at 134.94 in July. This sharp increase mid-year may indicate seasonal price hikes or changes in consumption patterns. Following this peak, the index slightly declines but remains high, staying above 131 for the rest of the year, and ends at 132.91 in December. Overall, the data indicates steady inflation in this category, with a sharp mid-year surge followed by stabilization at elevated levels.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	127.92	127.92	127.93	129.04	129.7	134.56	134.94	133.31	131.38	131.53	132.7	132.91



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

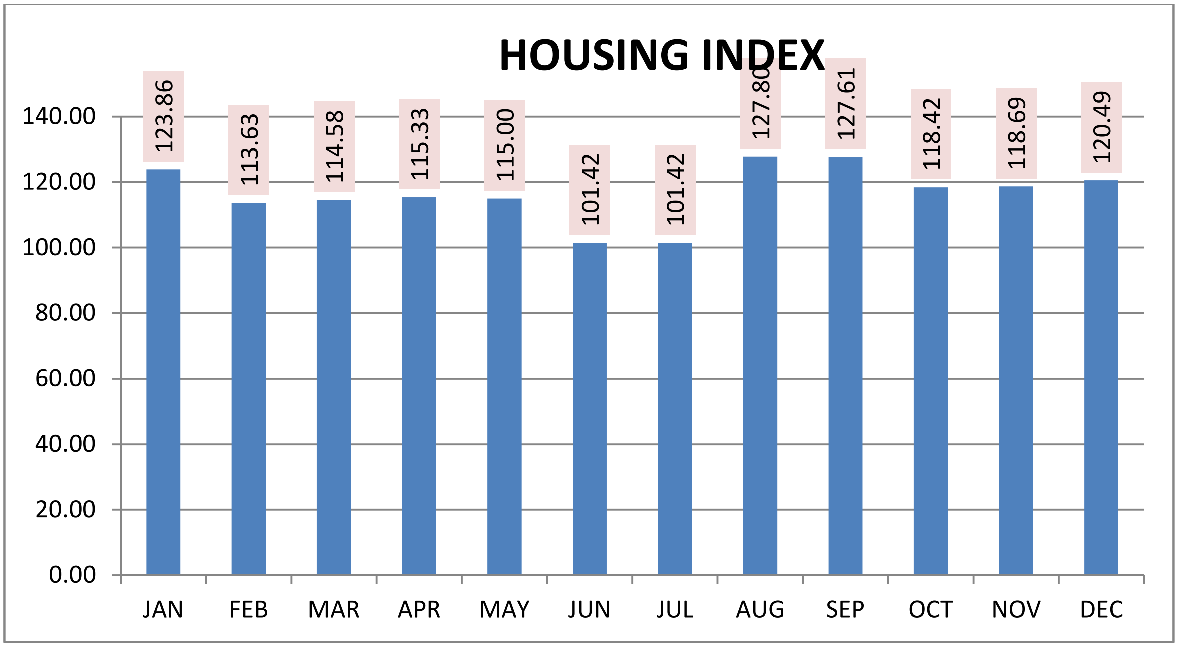
The Clothing & Footwear index shows a generally increasing trend during the first half of the year, followed by a mid-year peak and a moderate decline in the latter months. The index starts at 118.41 in January and rises gradually to 120.39 by May. A sharp increase occurs in June (125.39) and July (125.43), marking the highest values of the year. However, from August onward, the index declines steadily, reaching 120.70 in December. Despite the post-July dip, the year closes at a higher level than it began, indicating overall inflation in the clothing and footwear category, with the most notable price pressures occurring in the mid-year period.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	118.41	118.44	119.55	119.67	120.39	125.39	125.43	121.13	121.22	121.12	120.65	120.7

HOUSING INDEX

The housing index exhibits notable fluctuations throughout the year. It begins at a relatively high level of 123.86 in January, but experiences a sharp drop in February (113.63) and March (114.58). The index remains relatively stable during April (115.33) and May (115.00), but falls significantly in June and July to 101.42, marking the lowest point of the year. However, a strong recovery is observed in August (127.80) and September (127.61), representing the highest values in the series. The index then declines again during the final quarter, registering 118.42 in October, 118.69 in November, and 120.49 in December. Overall, the housing index shows a U-shaped trend with a mid-year dip and a strong rebound, followed by a modest decline towards the year-end.

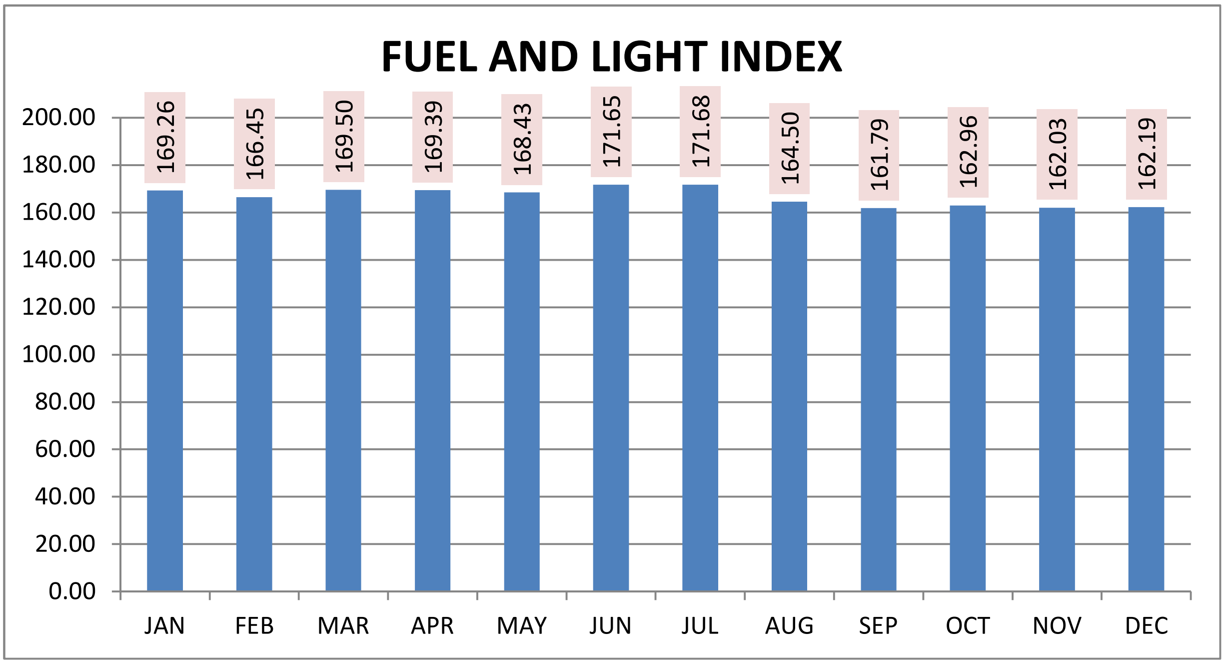
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	123.86	113.63	114.58	115.33	115.00	101.42	101.42	127.80	127.61	118.42	118.69	120.49



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The fuel and light index shows moderate fluctuations throughout the year, beginning at a high level of 169.26 in January. It slightly dips in February (166.45) but rebounds in March (169.50) and remains stable through April (169.39) and May (168.43). The index peaks in June (171.65) and July (171.68), marking the highest values for the year. However, a notable decline begins in August (164.50), continuing steadily through September (161.79), October (162.96), November (162.03), and December (162.19). Overall, the trend suggests a mid-year peak followed by a gradual downward movement in the latter half of the year.

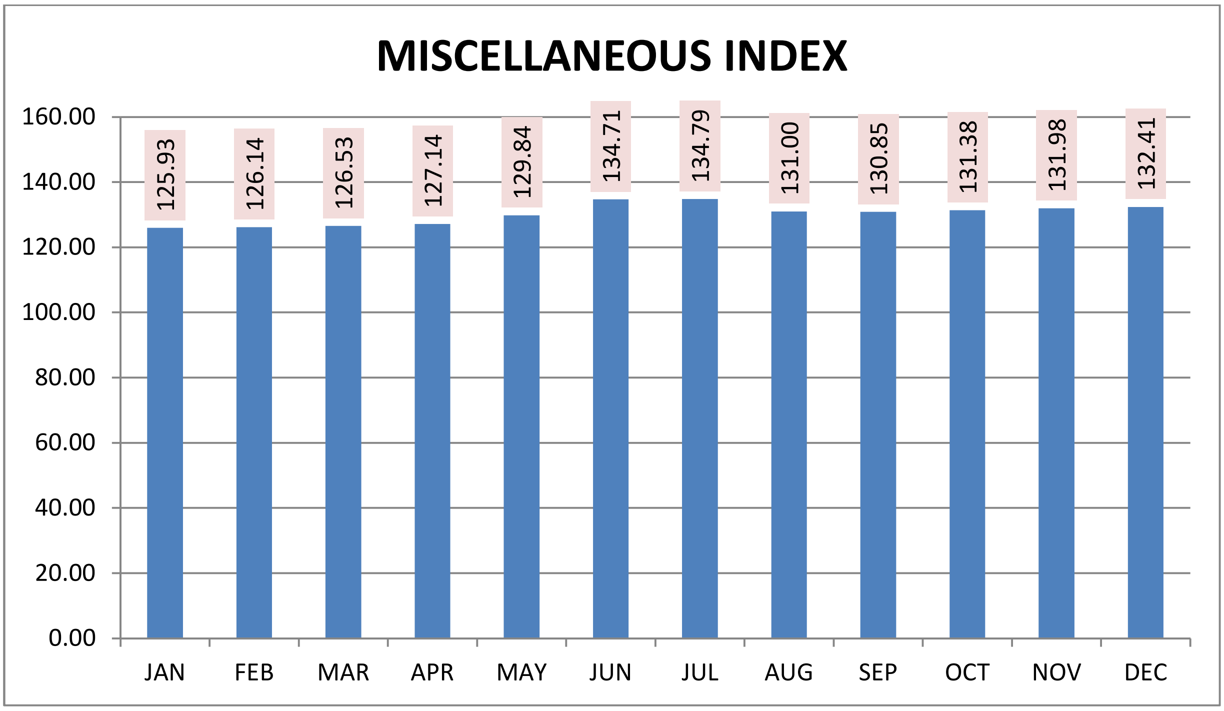
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	169.26	166.45	169.50	169.39	168.43	171.65	171.68	164.50	161.79	162.96	162.03	162.19



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The miscellaneous index shows a consistent upward trend over the year, with only minor fluctuations in the latter months. It starts at 125.93 in January and gradually increases through February (126.14), March (126.53), and April (127.14). A more significant rise is observed in May (129.84), leading to the yearly peak in June (134.71) and July (134.79). After this peak, the index slightly declines to 131.00 in August and 130.85 in September, but resumes a mild upward trend in the final quarter—reaching 131.38 in October, 131.98 in November, and ending at 132.41 in December. Overall, the index reflects a steady increase with a mid-year peak and slight stabilization towards the end.

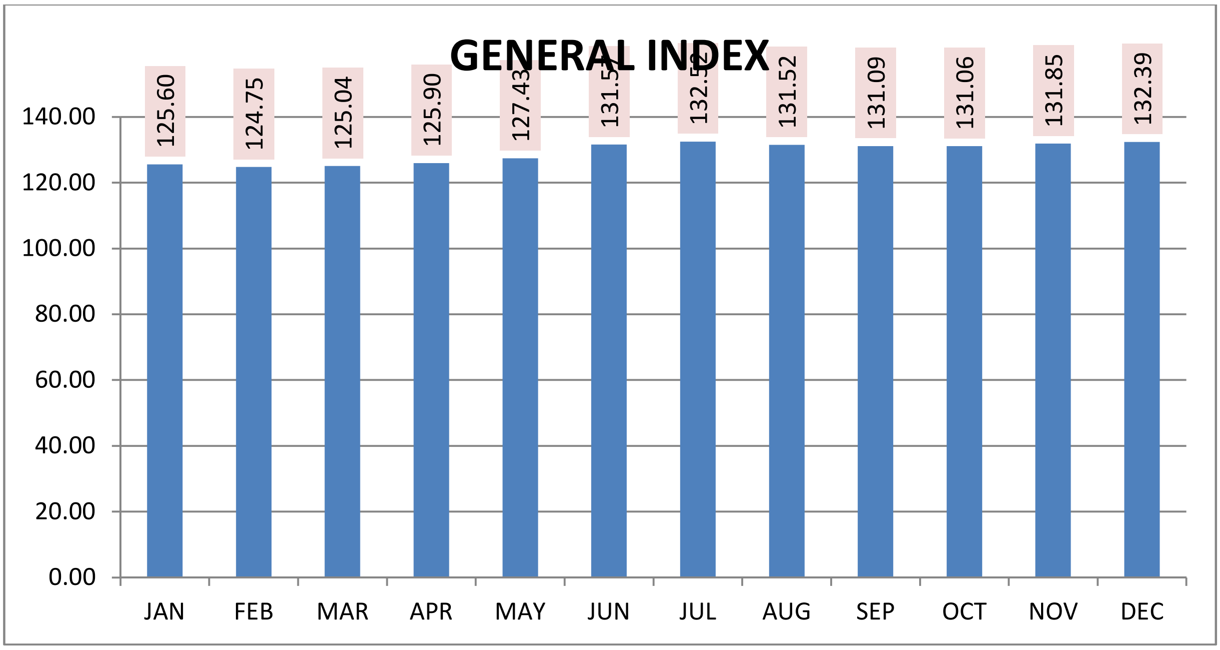
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	125.93	126.14	126.53	127.14	129.84	134.71	134.79	131.00	130.85	131.38	131.98	132.41



GENERAL INDEX

The general index shows a steady upward trend throughout the year, starting at 125.60 in January. It slightly dips in February (124.75) but quickly recovers in March (125.04) and continues to rise in April (125.90) and May (127.43). A sharper increase occurs in June (131.57) and July (132.52), marking the highest point of the year. Though there is a minor dip in August (131.52) and September (131.09), the index remains stable through October (131.06) and shows a slight rise again in November (131.85) and December (132.39). Overall, the general index indicates a consistent inflationary trend with minor fluctuations in the later months.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	125.60	124.75	125.04	125.90	127.43	131.57	132.52	131.52	131.09	131.06	131.85	132.39

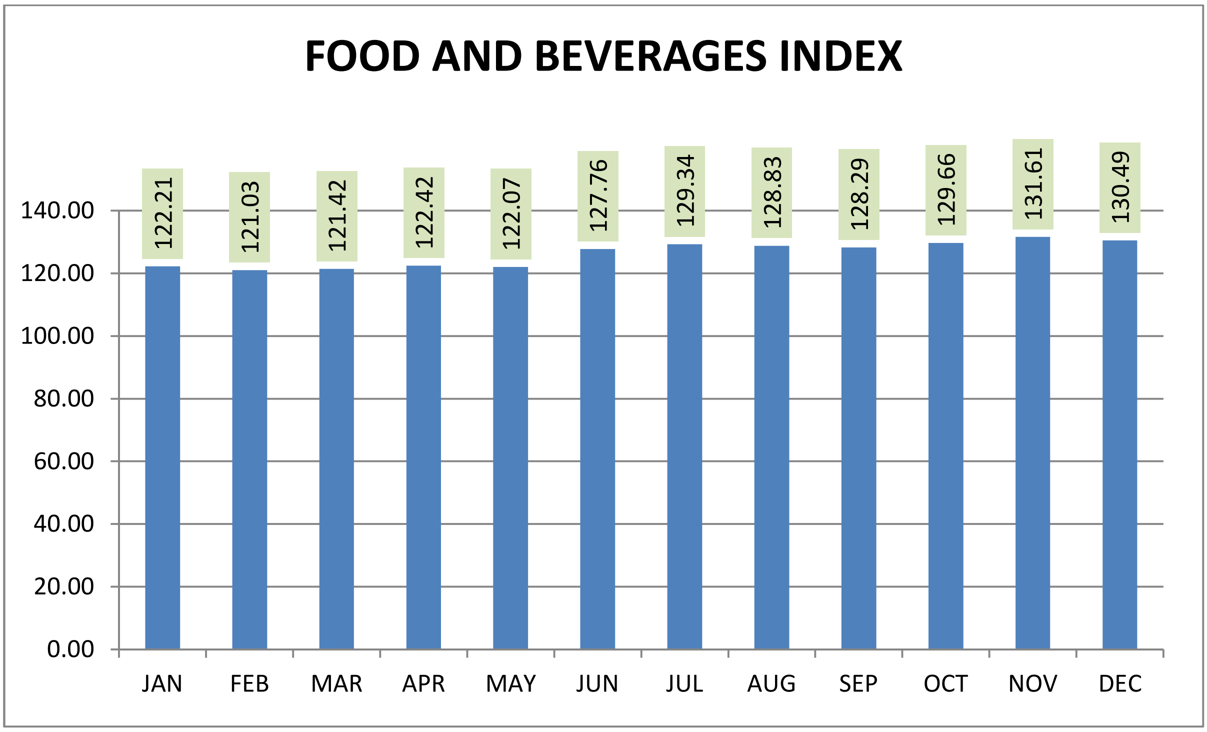


KOLLAM

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The food and beverages index displays a general upward trend over the year with some fluctuations. It begins at 122.21 in January and slightly declines in February (121.03) and March (121.42), but recovers in April (122.42). After a brief dip in May (122.07), the index rises sharply in June (127.76) and continues climbing to a yearly peak in November (131.61). Mid-year values remain elevated, with July (129.34), August (128.83), and September (128.29) showing steady performance. The index ends the year slightly lower at 130.49 in December. Overall, the trend reflects a gradual increase in food and beverage prices, especially in the second half of the year.

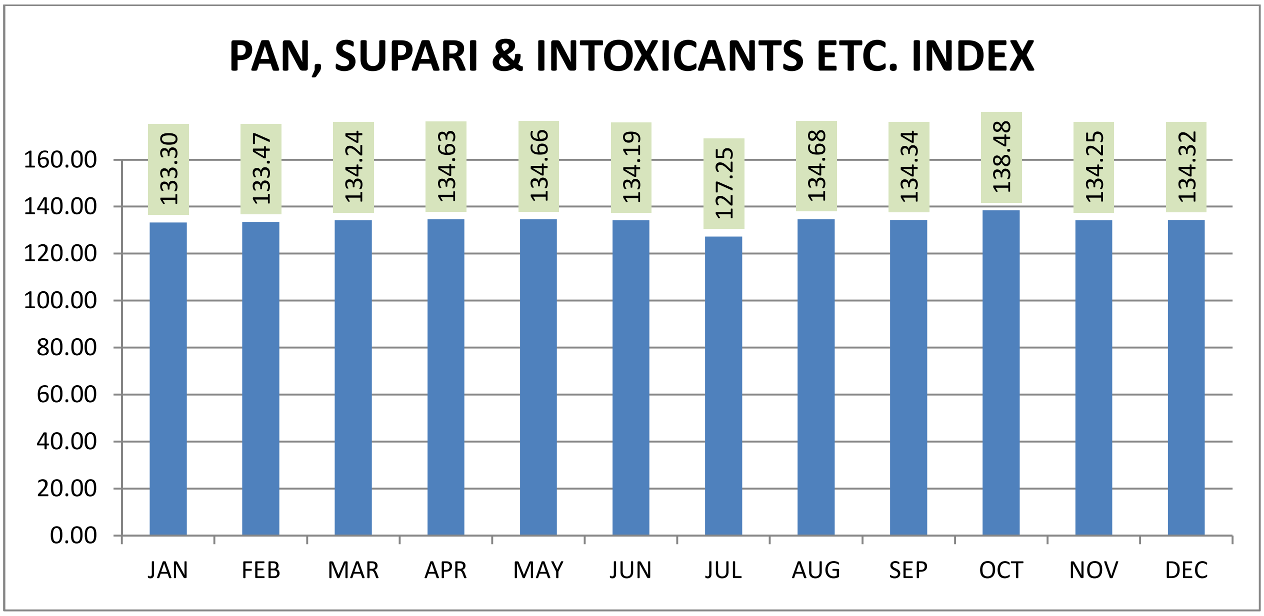
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	122.21	121.03	121.42	122.42	122.07	127.76	129.34	128.83	128.29	129.66	131.61	130.49



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The price index for Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc. shows a generally stable but slightly rising trend throughout the year, with minor fluctuations. It begins at 133.30 in January and peaks in October at 138.48, indicating a notable spike during that month. From February to June, the index remains relatively steady around 134, before dipping sharply in July to 127.25, the lowest point in the year. This is followed by a quick recovery in August (134.68), maintaining that level till December (134.32), overall the index remains mostly consistent, reflecting price stability in this category.

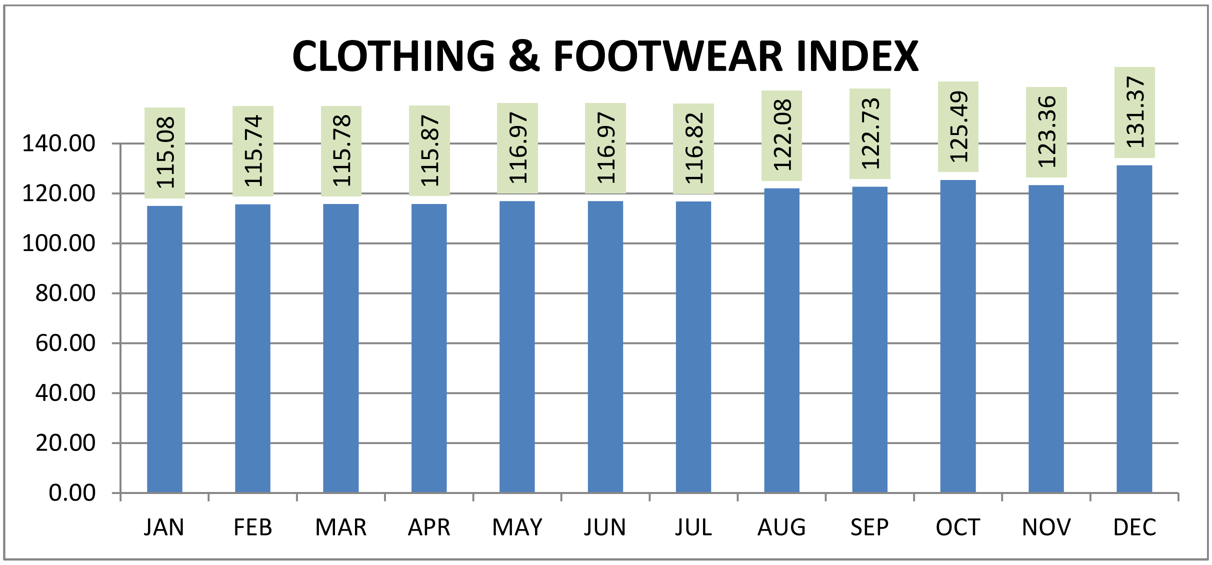
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	133.30	133.47	134.24	134.63	134.66	134.19	127.25	134.68	134.34	138.48	134.25	134.32



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The index for Clothing & Footwear exhibits a gradual upward trend throughout the year, starting at 115.08 in January and reaching its highest point at 131.37 in December. From January to July, the increase is modest, with values fluctuating slightly around 115–117, indicating relative price stability in the first half of the year. A noticeable jump begins in August (122.08), continuing through September (122.73) and October (125.49), with a slight dip in November (123.36) before surging again in December. Overall, the category shows a clear rising trajectory, especially prominent from August onwards.

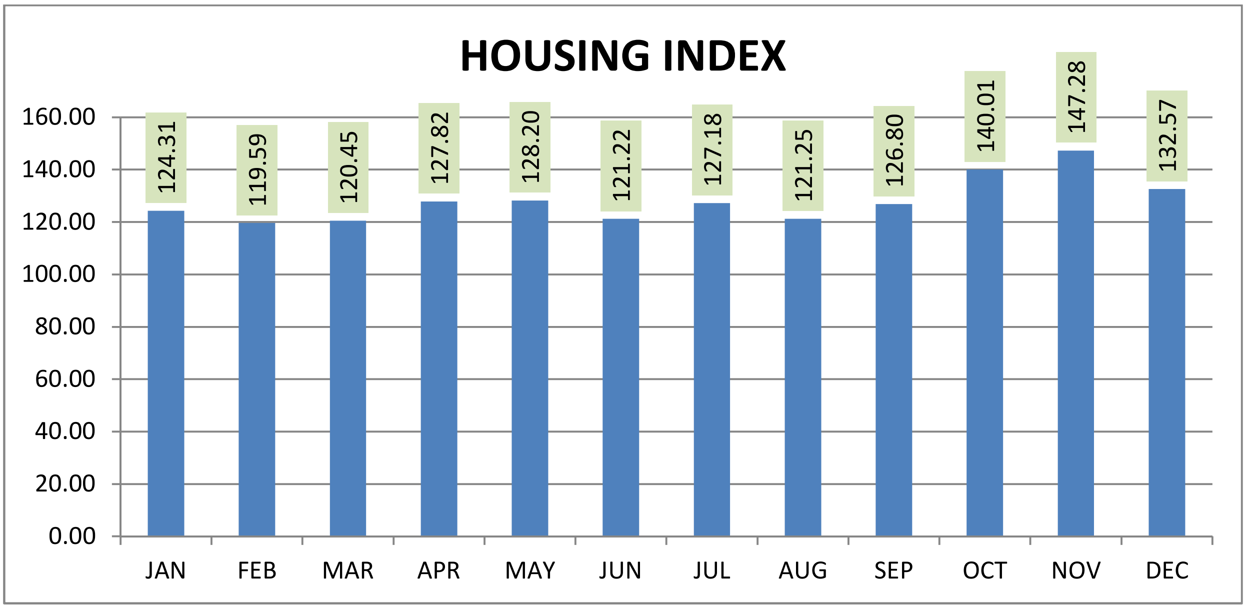
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	115.08	115.74	115.78	115.87	116.97	116.97	116.82	122.08	122.73	125.49	123.36	131.37



HOUSING INDEX

The housing index exhibits notable fluctuations throughout the year. It begins at 124.31 in January, and then dips to its lowest at 119.59 in February, indicating a temporary decline. A gradual increase follows, peaking modestly in May at 128.20, before another drop in June (121.22) and August (121.25). However, the index surges sharply in the last quarter, reaching a high of 147.28 in November, the year's peak, likely driven by seasonal or economic factors. The year ends slightly lower at 132.57 in December, still significantly above the yearly average. Overall, the housing sector shows strong volatility with a clear upward trend in the latter months.

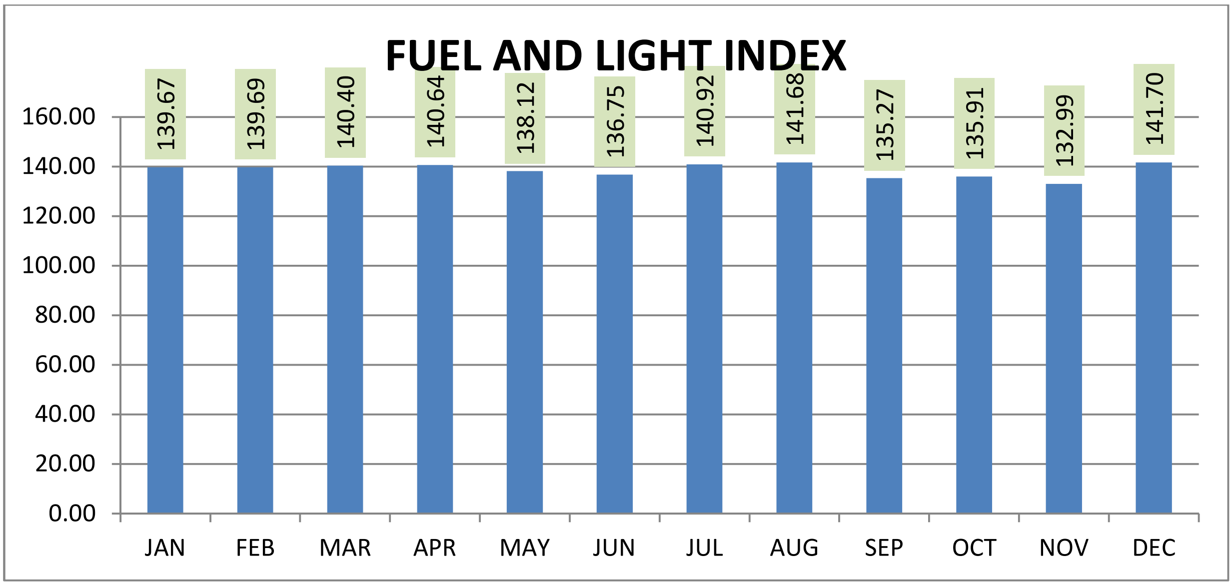
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	124.31	119.59	120.45	127.82	128.20	121.22	127.18	121.25	126.80	140.01	147.28	132.57



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index shows moderate fluctuations over the year with both upward and downward movements. It starts at 139.67 in January and sees a slight rise to 140.64 in April, suggesting stable early-year pricing. A dip follows in May (138.12) and June (136.75), reaching the lowest point in November at 132.99. Despite these declines, the index rebounds strongly in December, peaking at 141.70, the highest value of the year. Overall, the index reflects cyclical behaviour with relative stability in the first half, a mid-year dip, and a strong recovery toward the end.

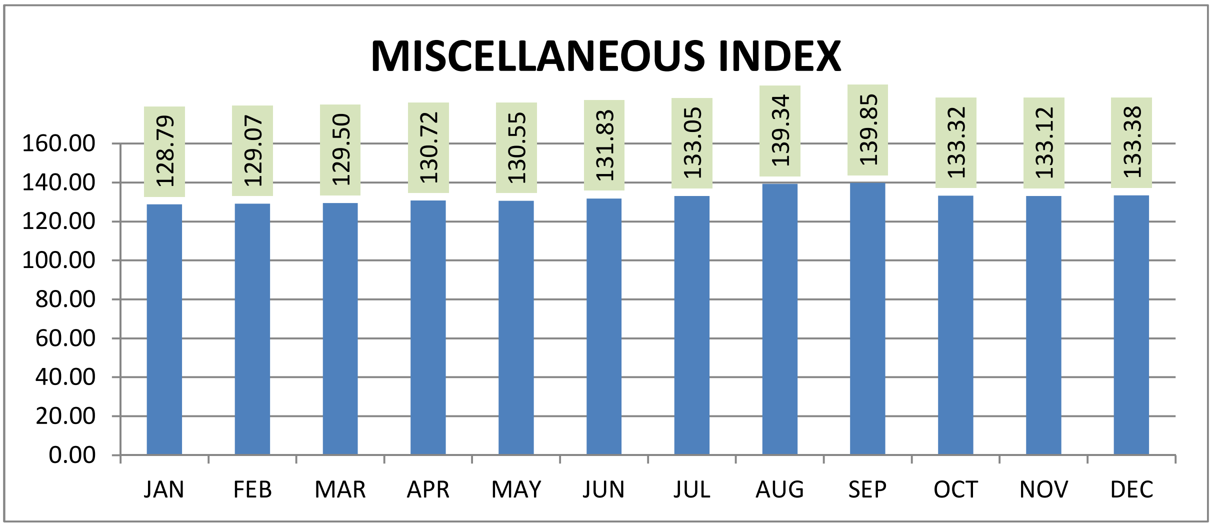
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	139.67	139.69	140.40	140.64	138.12	136.75	140.92	141.68	135.27	135.91	132.99	141.70



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index shows a consistent upward trend in the first half of the year, rising from 128.79 in January to 131.83 in June, indicating steady growth in miscellaneous expenses. This upward momentum continues sharply in July (133.05) and peaks in September at 139.85, marking the highest level of the year. A slight decline follows in October (133.32) and November (133.12), with a minor recovery in December (133.38). Overall, the index reflects a progressive increase over the year with a mid-year surge, suggesting heightened consumer spending or price adjustments in miscellaneous categories during that period.

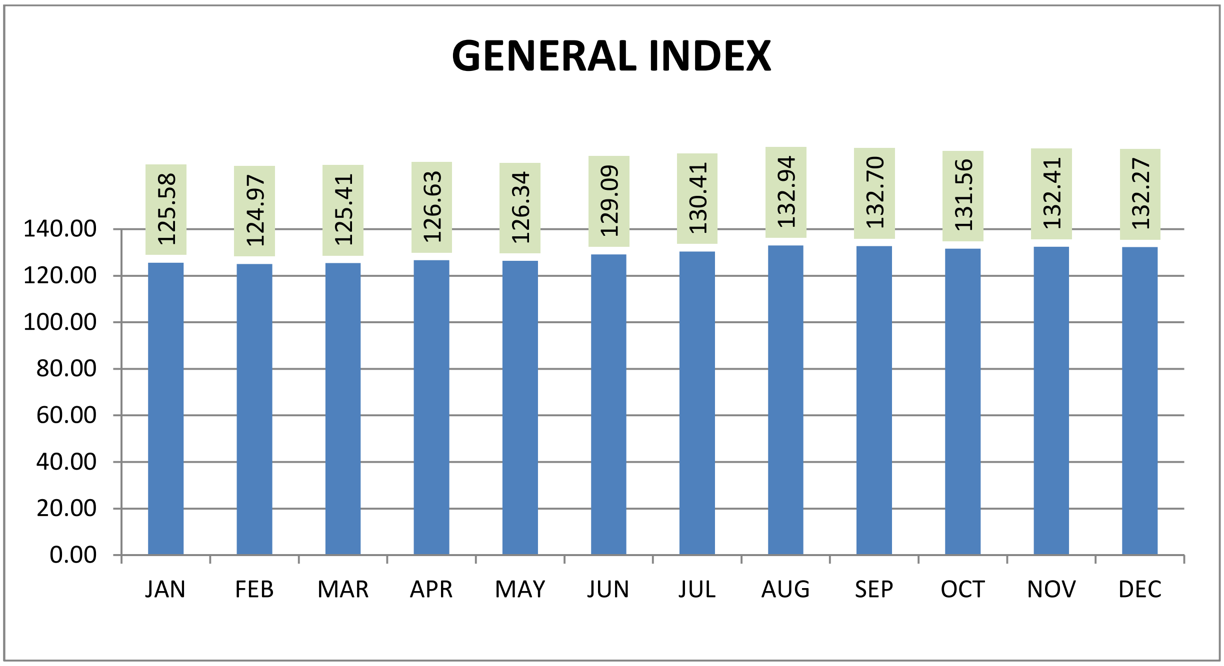
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	128.79	129.07	129.50	130.72	130.55	131.83	133.05	139.34	139.85	133.32	133.12	133.38



GENERAL INDEX

The General index displays a steady upward trend throughout the year, starting at 125.58 in January and slightly dipping in February to 124.97, the lowest point of the year. From March onward, the index gradually climbs, reaching 129.09 in June and continuing upward to a peak of 132.94 in August. Minor fluctuations are observed in the final months, with values slightly declining to 132.27 in December. Overall, the index indicates a moderate and consistent increase in general price levels or living costs across the year, suggesting gradual inflationary pressure.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	125.58	124.97	125.41	126.63	126.34	129.09	130.41	132.94	132.70	131.56	132.41	132.27

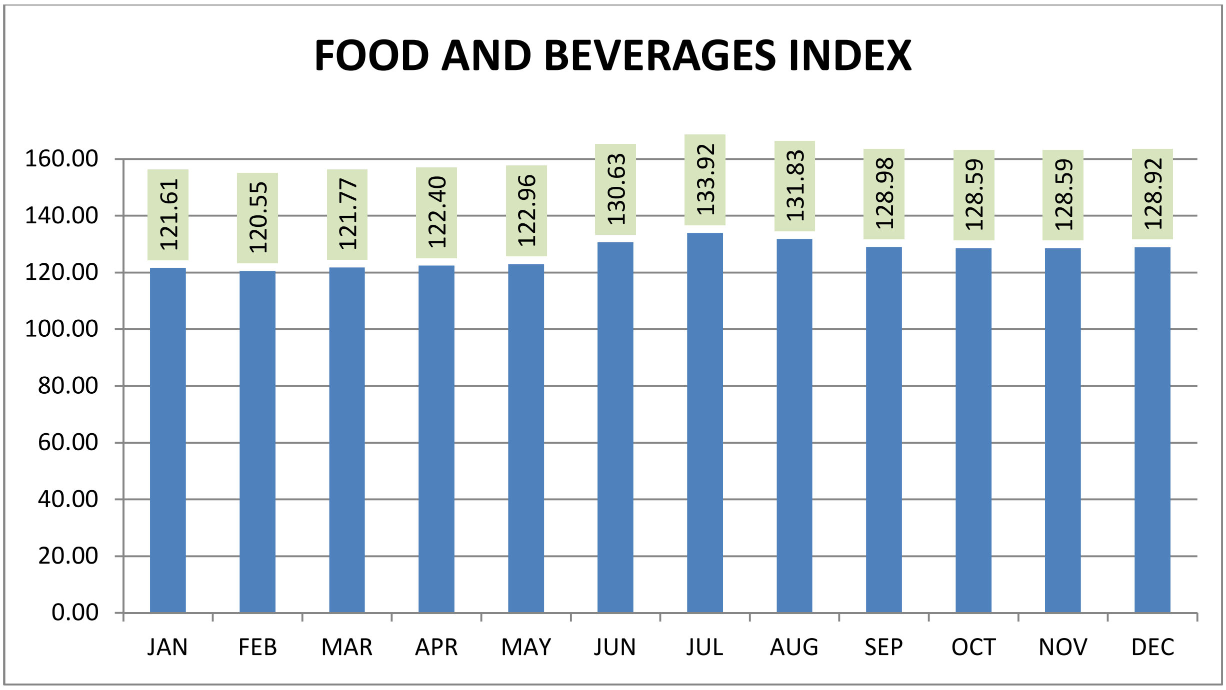


PATHANAMTHITTA

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index begins the year at 121.61 in January and remains relatively stable through May, with minor fluctuations around the 120–123 range. A sharp increase is observed in June (130.63) and July (133.92), the highest point of the year, indicating a surge in food and beverage prices during mid-year. Following this peak, the index slightly declines but stays elevated, ranging between 128.59 and 131.83 from August to December. Overall, the data reflect a significant mid-year spike followed by a stable high plateau, suggesting sustained pressure on food prices in the latter half of the year.

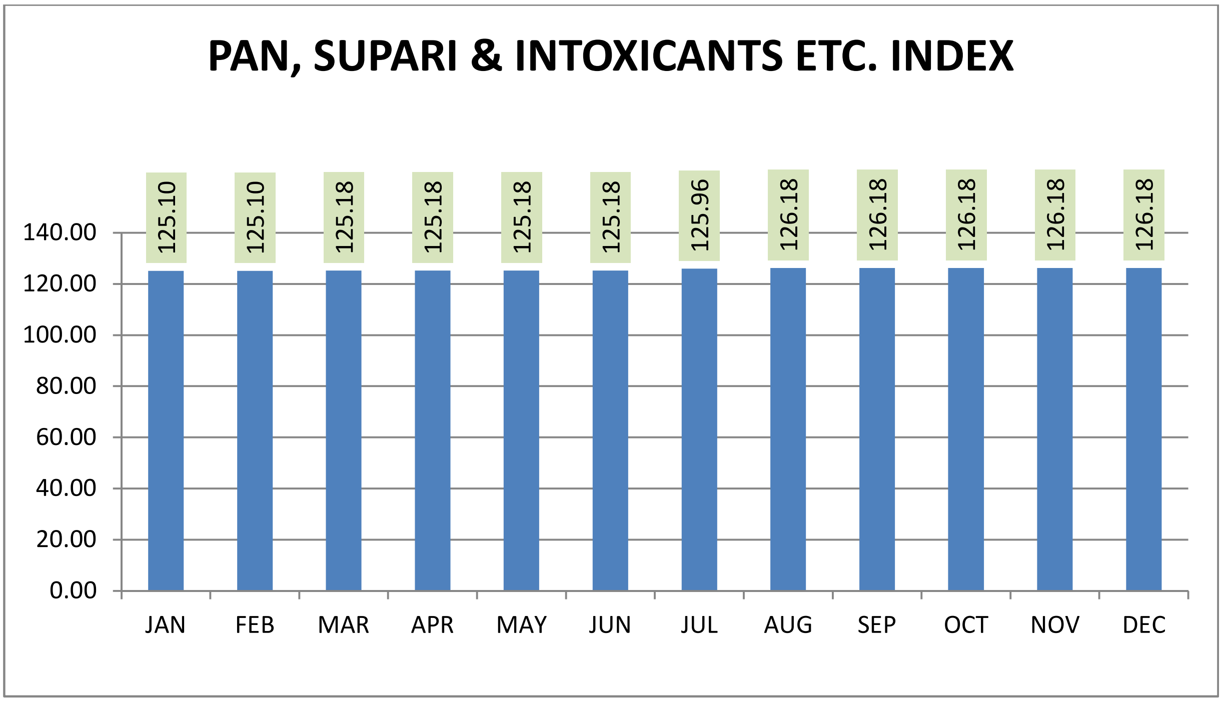
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	121.61	120.55	121.77	122.40	122.96	130.63	133.92	131.83	128.98	128.59	128.59	128.92



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants index remains remarkably stable throughout the year, starting at 125.10 in January and maintaining the same level until June. A slight increase occurs in July (125.96), followed by a further but marginal rise to 126.18 in August, which then remains unchanged through December. This minimal fluctuation suggests a highly stable pricing environment for these products, with only a modest upward adjustment in the second half of the year. Overall, the index reflects low volatility and gradual price adjustments, indicating steady market conditions in this category.

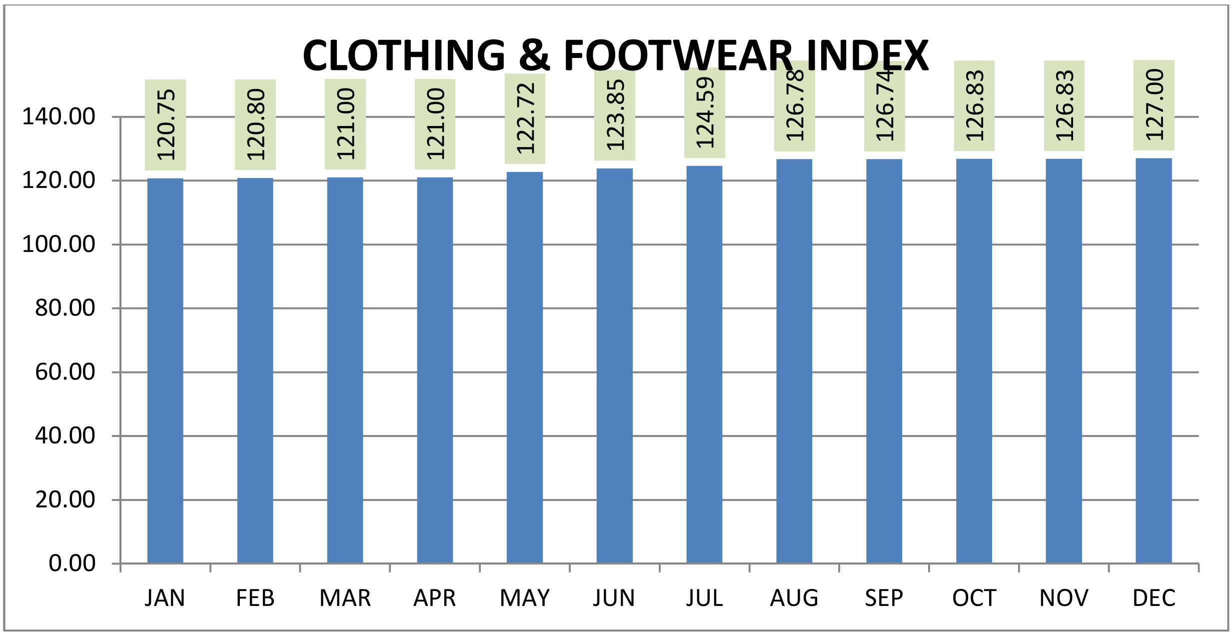
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	125.10	125.10	125.18	125.18	125.18	125.18	125.96	126.18	126.18	126.18	126.18	126.18



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index shows a steady upward trend throughout the year. Starting at 120.75 in January, the index exhibits minor monthly increases until April, where it stabilizes briefly at 121.00. A more noticeable rise begins in May (122.72) and continues each month. The most significant growth occurs between June and August, culminating in 126.78 in August. The index then stabilizes around 126.74 to 126.83 from September to November, before reaching its peak at 127.00 in December. Overall, the consistent rise indicates a gradual but sustained increase in the cost or consumption of clothing and footwear items over the year.

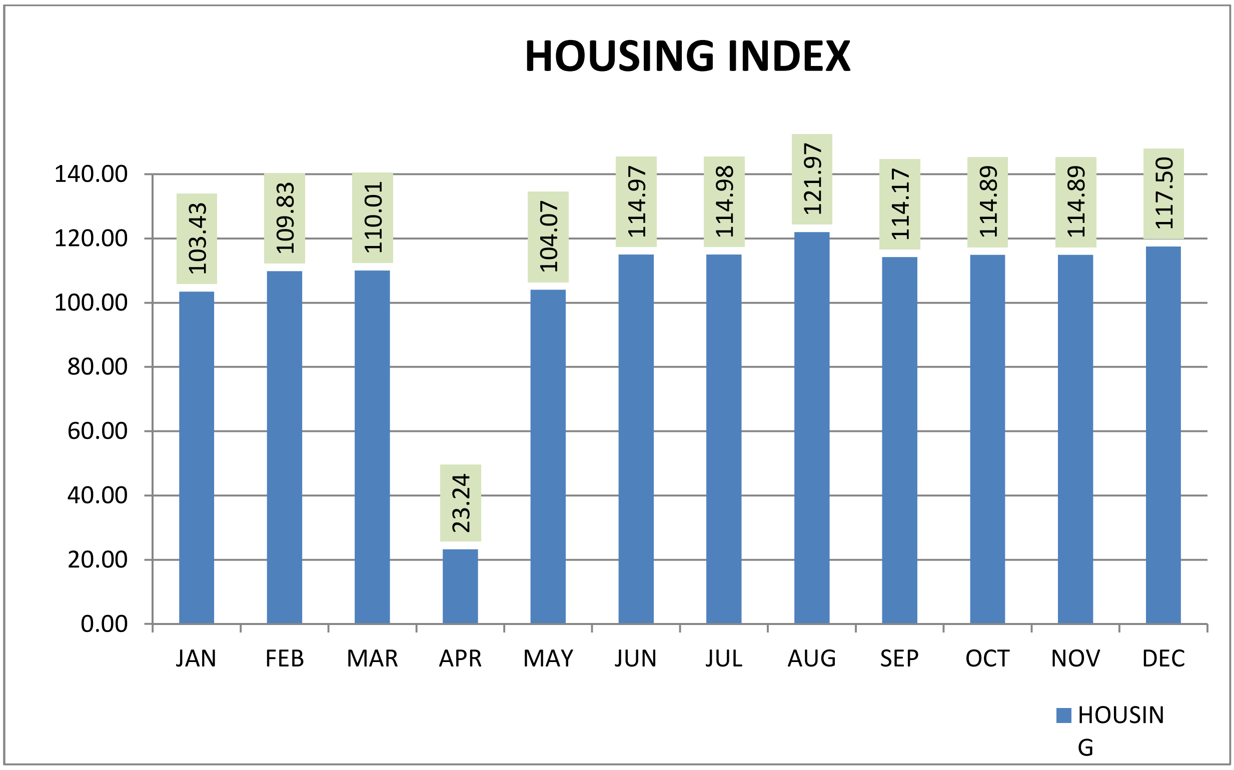
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	120.75	120.80	121.00	121.00	122.72	123.85	124.59	126.78	126.74	126.83	126.83	127.00



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing index exhibits significant fluctuations over the year, with a few irregular shifts. It starts at 103.43 in January, rising sharply to 109.83 in February and slightly to 110.01 in March, indicating early-year price increases. However, there is an anomalous drop in April to 23.24, which likely reflects a data recording error or outlier. Excluding April, the index resumes an upward trend from May (104.07), peaking at 121.97 in August. A dip follows in September (114.17), after which the values stabilize at 114.89 for October and November. The index closes the year at 117.50 in December, marking a general increase over the period despite some mid-year volatility.

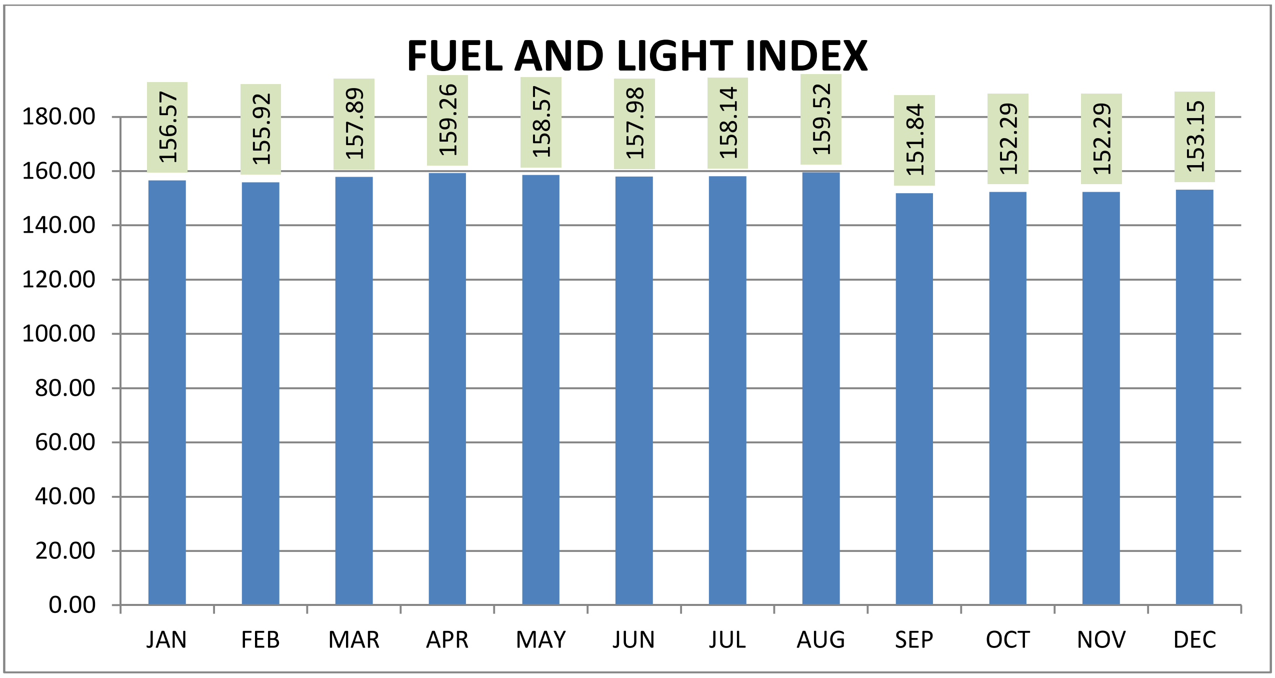
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	103.43	109.83	110.01	23.24	104.07	114.97	114.98	121.97	114.17	114.89	114.89	117.50



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index shows a moderate but fluctuating trend over the year. It begins at 156.57 in January, slightly dips in February (155.92), then rises to a local peak in April (159.26). From May to August, the index remains relatively stable, fluctuating within a narrow range between 157.98 and 159.52, with August recording the highest value of the year. However, a significant drop occurs in September to 151.84, which continues into October and November (both at 152.29), before a slight recovery to 153.15 in December. Overall, while the index maintains a generally high level.

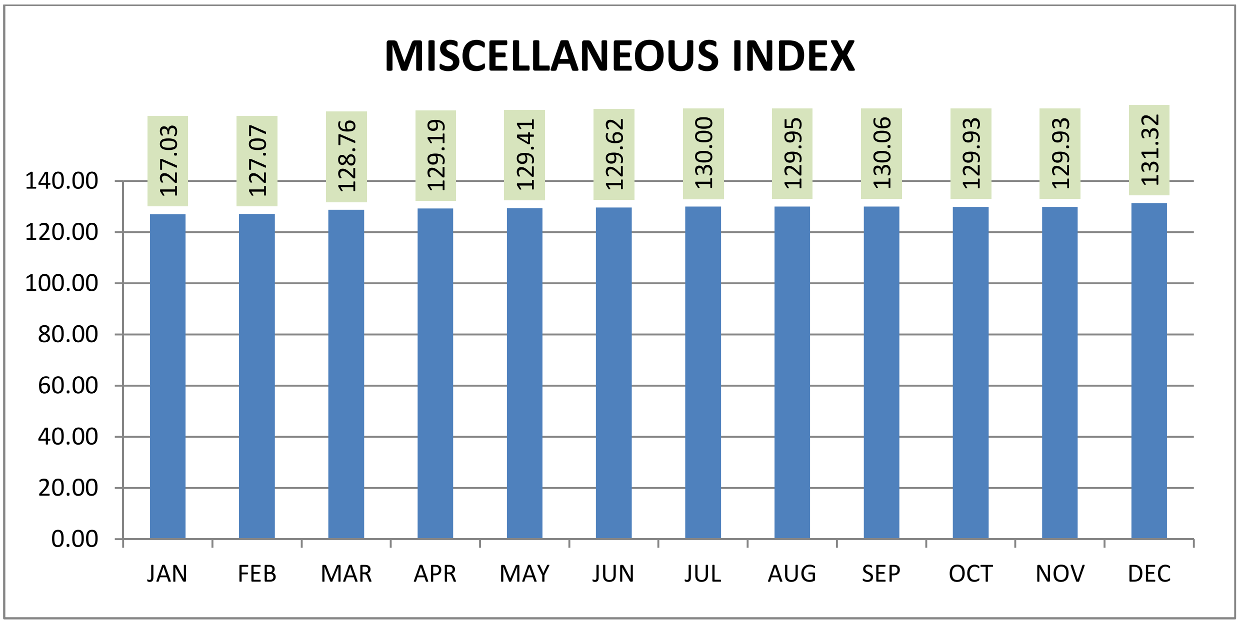
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	156.57	155.92	157.89	159.26	158.57	157.98	158.14	159.52	151.84	152.29	152.29	153.15



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index displays a consistent and gradual upward trend throughout the year. Starting at 127.03 in January, it steadily increases each month, reaching 130.00 in July, indicating a slow but persistent rise in the prices of goods and services under this category. A slight dip occurs in August (129.95) and October (129.93), but the overall movement remains upward. The index hits its highest point in December at 131.32, suggesting a year-end surge in miscellaneous expenses. The data reflects stable inflationary pressure in this sector, with minimal volatility and a clear cumulative increase over the year.

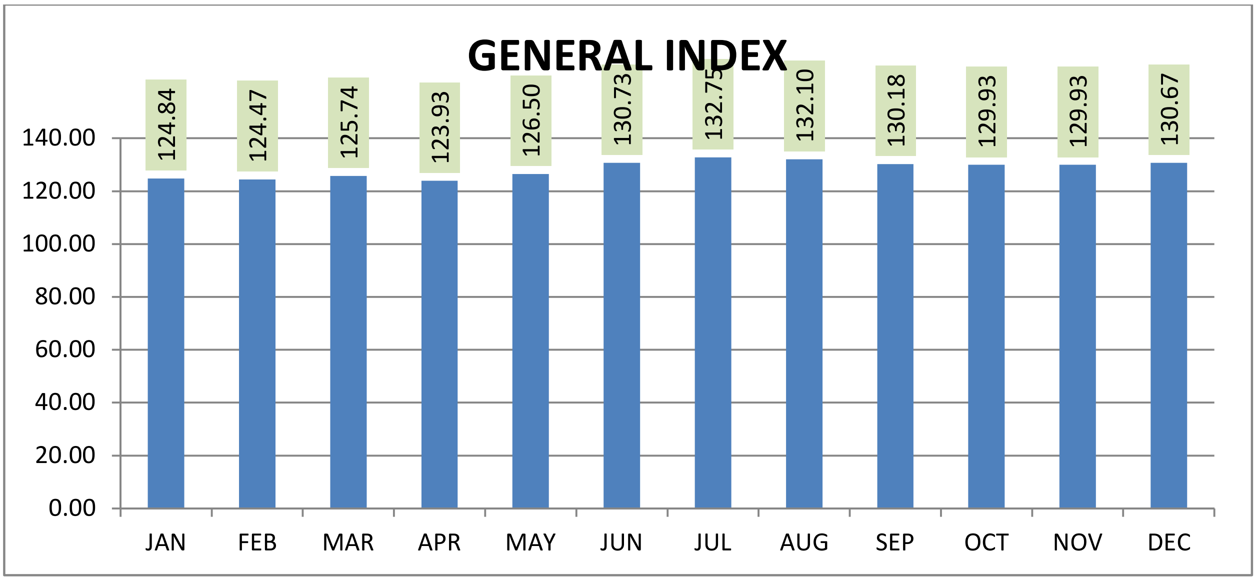
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	127.03	127.07	128.76	129.19	129.41	129.62	130.00	129.95	130.06	129.93	129.93	131.32



GENERAL INDEX

The General index reflects an overall rising trend with minor fluctuations throughout the year. It starts at 124.84 in January, dips slightly in February (124.47) and April (123.93), but picks up again in March (125.74) and significantly rises in May (126.50). The most notable increase occurs between May and July, peaking at 132.75 in July, indicating heightened price levels during mid-year. This is followed by a slight decline through August (132.10) and September (130.18), and stabilization at 129.93 in October and November. The year concludes with a minor uptick to 130.67 in December. Overall, the index shows a steady inflationary movement, with the second half of the year maintaining relatively higher price levels than the beginning.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	124.84	124.47	125.74	123.93	126.50	130.73	132.75	132.10	130.18	129.93	129.93	130.67



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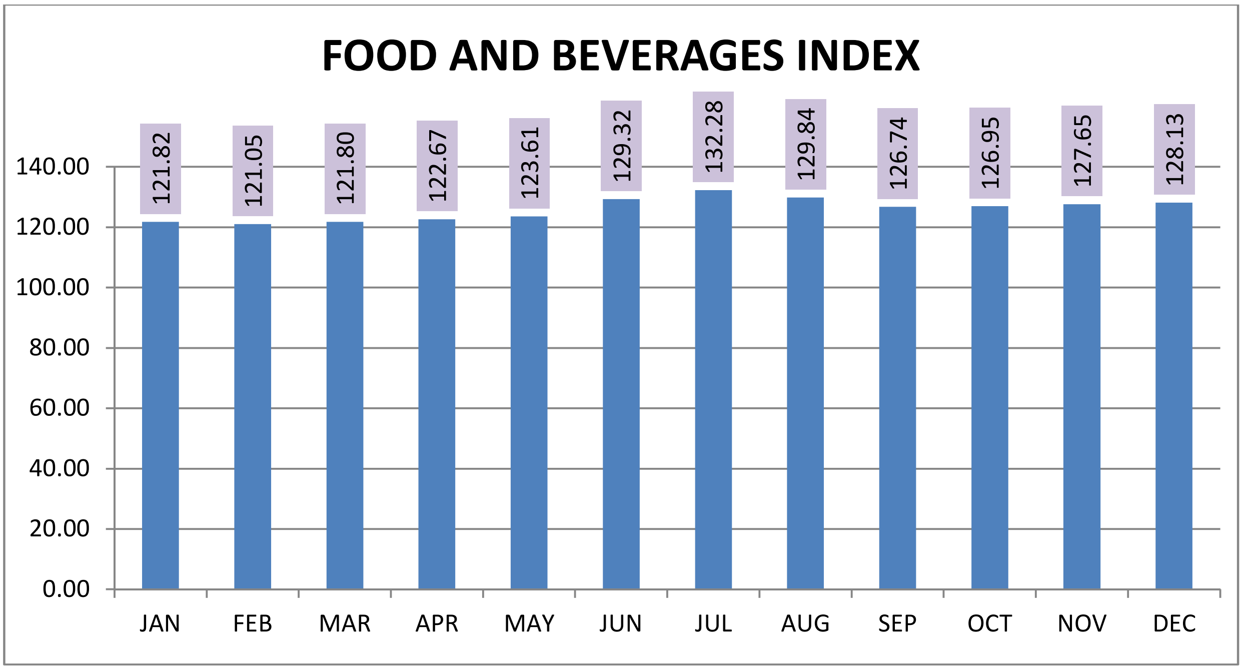
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index exhibits a generally upward trend throughout the year, starting at 121.82 in January and rising to 128.13 by December. A slight dip occurs in February (121.05), but the index quickly recovers in March and April, gradually climbing each month. A significant spike is observed in June (129.32) and July (132.28), marking the peak of the year, After July, the index slightly declines to August (129.84) and continues a downward adjustment until September (126.74). However, from October to December, the index stabilizes and slightly increases.

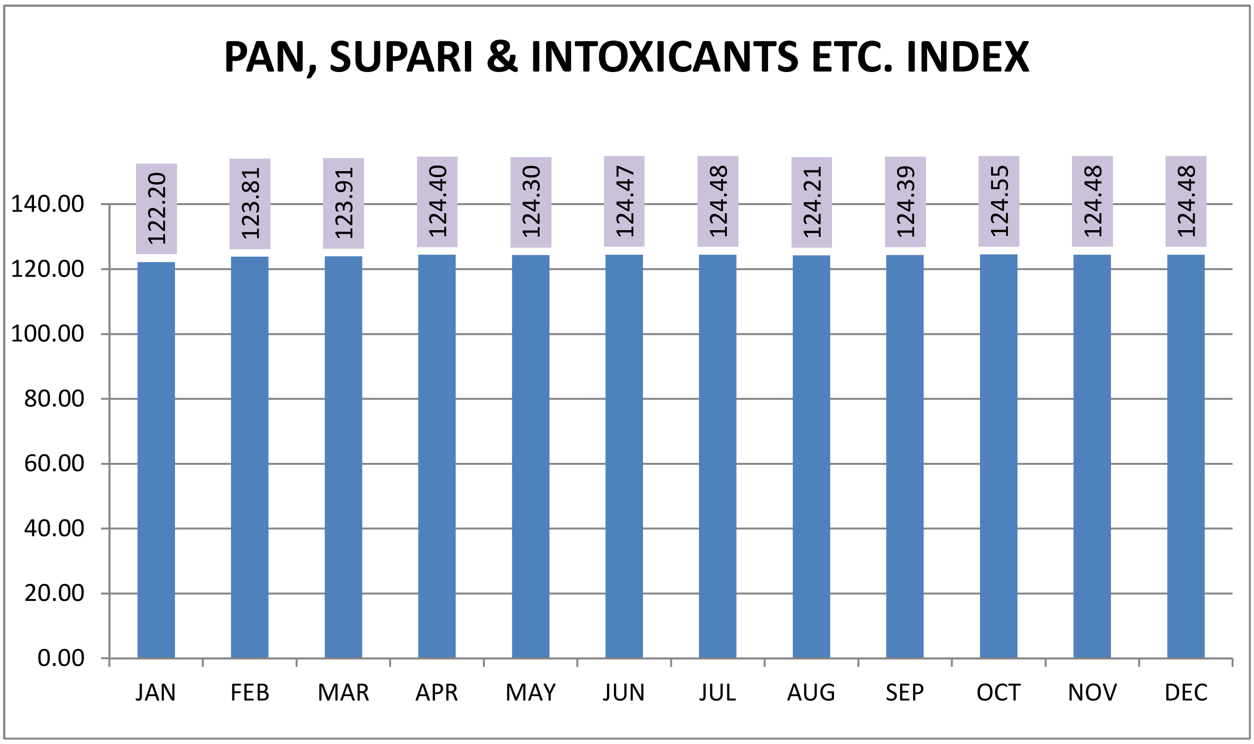
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	121.82	121.05	121.80	122.67	123.61	129.32	132.28	129.84	126.74	126.95	127.65	128.13



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants index shows a steady and moderate upward movement over the year, beginning at 122.20 in January and reaching 124.48 by December. The index experiences a notable increase in February (123.81) and continues to rise gradually through April (124.40). Minor fluctuations follow, with a slight dip in May (124.30) and August (124.21), but overall, the values remain stable and consistent. The latter half of the year, from September to December, shows marginal changes, indicating price stabilization.

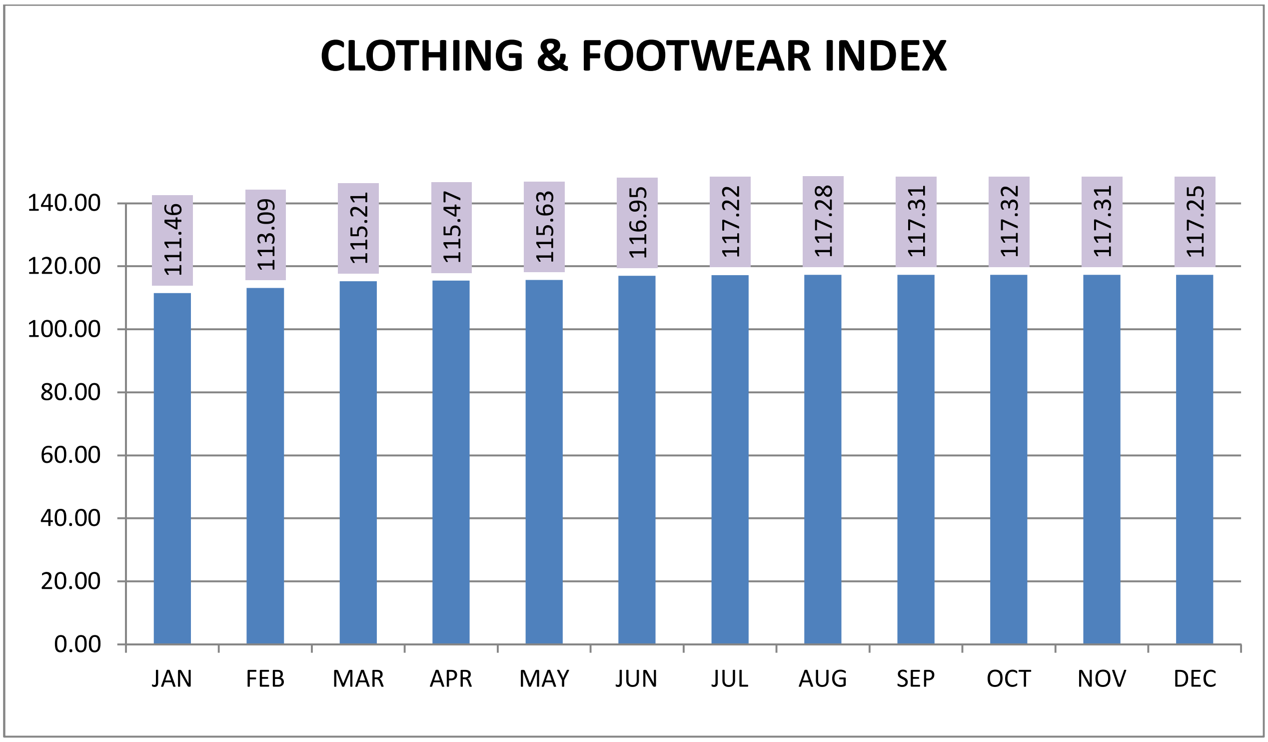
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	122.20	123.81	123.91	124.40	124.30	124.47	124.48	124.21	124.39	124.55	124.48	124.48



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index demonstrates a consistent and gradual upward trend over the year, starting at 111.46 in January and peaking at 117.32 in October. The most notable increases occur in the early months, particularly from January to March. From April onwards, the growth rate slows, with the index maintaining relative stability between June and December. Minor fluctuations are observed in the final quarter, with a slight dip from November (117.31) to December (117.25). Overall, the data indicates a steady inflationary pattern.

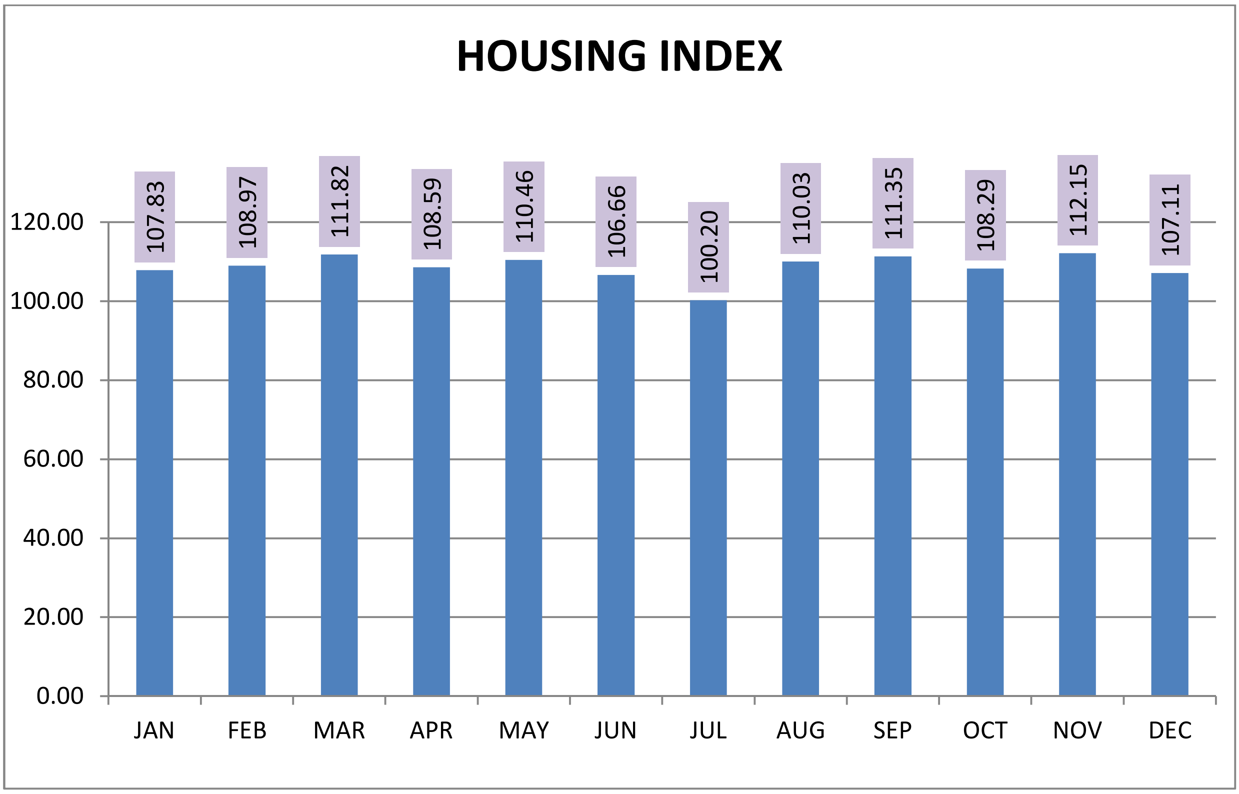
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	111.46	113.09	115.21	115.47	115.63	116.95	117.22	117.28	117.31	117.32	117.31	117.25



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing index shows a fluctuating trend throughout the year, indicating instability in housing-related costs. Starting at 107.83 in January, the index rises to a local peak in March (111.82), followed by a notable dip in April (108.59) and a sharper drop in June (106.66). The lowest point is recorded in July (100.20). A sharp rebound occurs in August (110.03) and continues to September (111.35). After another brief dip in October (108.29), the index peaks again in November (112.15) before falling to 107.11 in December. Overall, the housing sector experiences significant volatility.

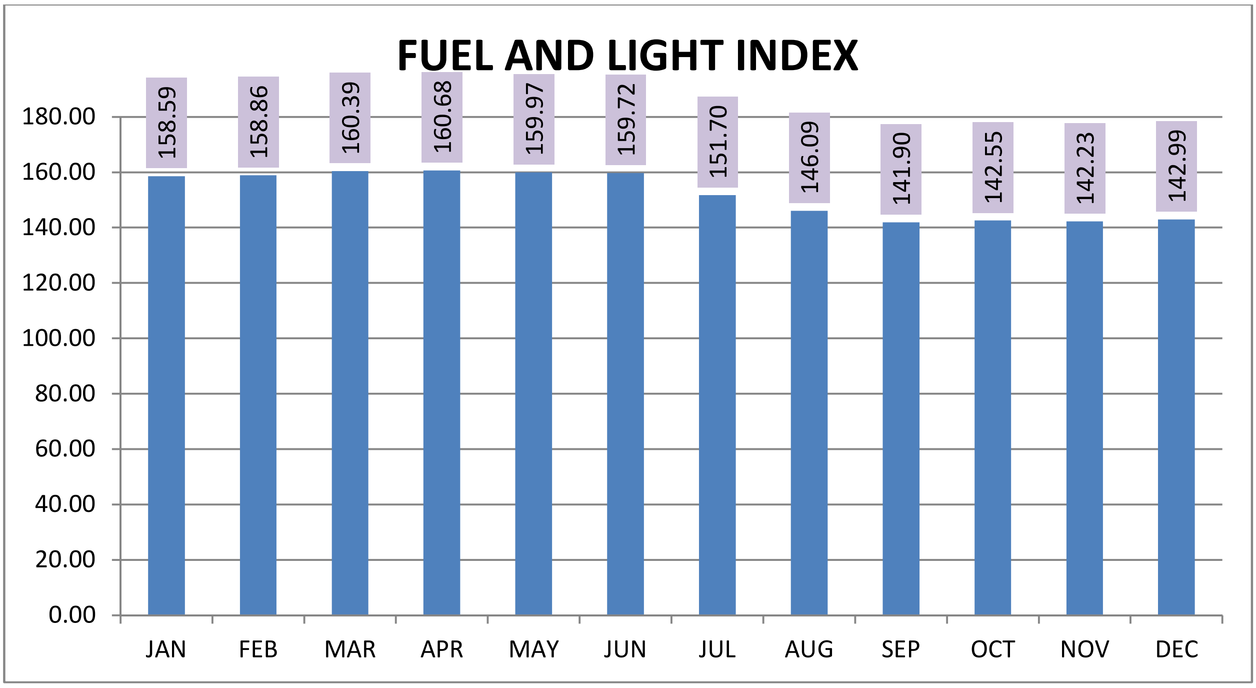
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	107.83	108.97	111.82	108.59	110.46	106.66	100.20	110.03	111.35	108.29	112.15	107.11



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index exhibits a mixed trend with two distinct phases during the year. From January (158.59) to April (160.68), the index rises steadily, reflecting an increase in fuel prices or energy tariffs. However, starting May (159.97), a gradual decline sets in, which becomes sharper from July (151.70) to September (141.90)—indicating a significant drop in prices, possibly due to seasonal factors, policy interventions, or global energy market trends. From October to December, the index stabilizes slightly, hovering around 142, showing mild recovery.

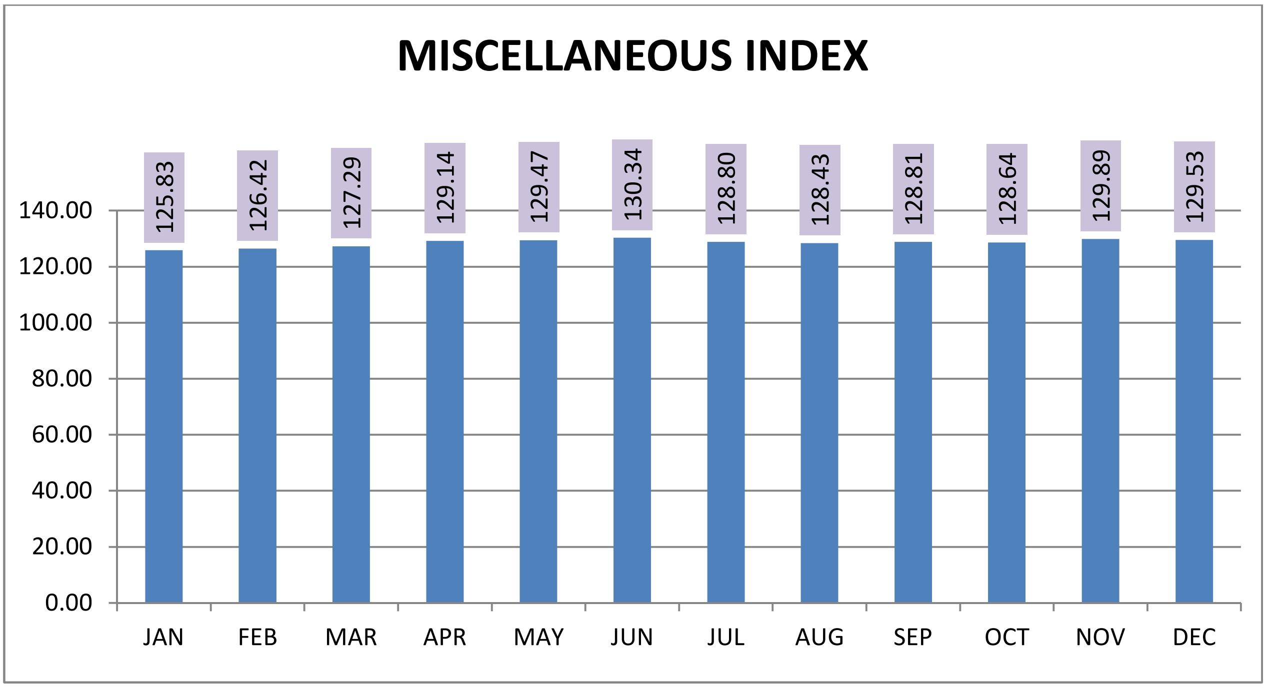
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	158.59	158.86	160.39	160.68	159.97	159.72	151.70	146.09	141.90	142.55	142.23	142.99



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index shows a steady upward trend during the first half of the year, rising from 125.83 in January to a peak of 130.34 in June, indicating consistent growth in prices or expenditure within this category. However, from July onwards, the index shows slight fluctuations and a marginal decline, dipping to 128.43 in August, followed by minor recoveries and stabilizations, eventually ending at 129.53 in December. Overall, the index reflects an annual increase of approximately 3%, with the first half of the year exhibiting more robust growth compared to the relatively stable and slightly declining trend in the second half, suggesting possible seasonal influences or policy impacts moderating prices post-midyear.

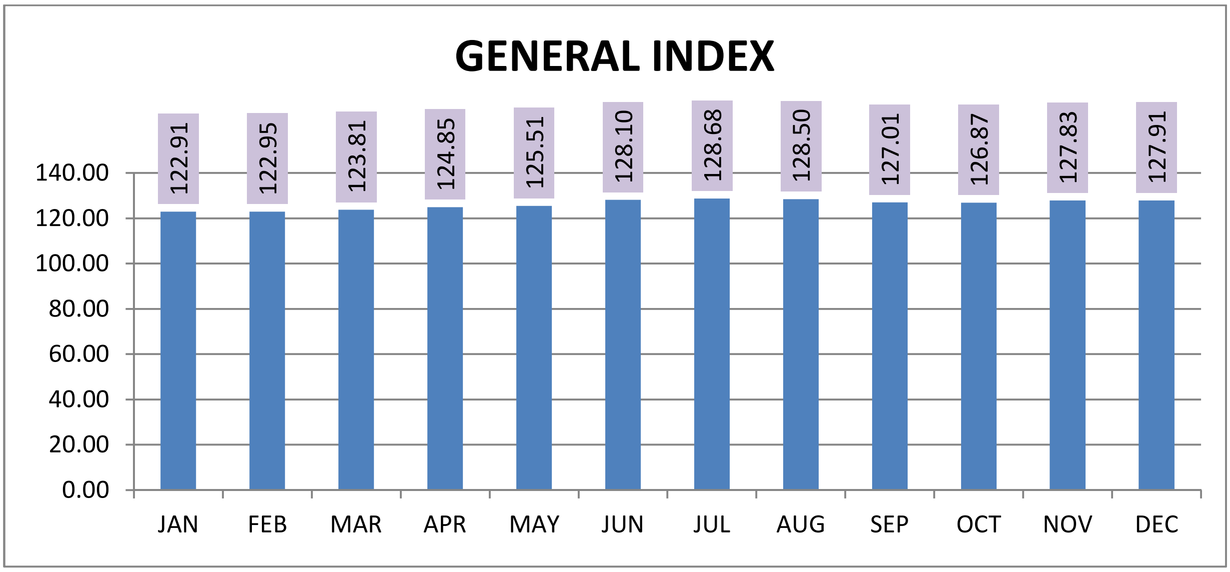
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	125.83	126.42	127.29	129.14	129.47	130.34	128.80	128.43	128.81	128.64	129.89	129.53



GENERAL INDEX

The General Index exhibits a consistent upward trend during the first half of the year, rising from 122.91 in January to a peak of 128.68 in July. This increase reflects a gradual but steady inflationary movement. In the second half of the year, however, the index shows signs of stabilization and mild decline, dropping slightly to 127.01 in September and further to 126.87 in October. It then recovers marginally to 127.91 by December, indicating a relative steadiness in general prices towards the year's end. Overall, the index demonstrates a clear rise in the first half, followed by a moderate correction and stabilization in the latter half.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	122.91	122.95	123.81	124.85	125.51	128.10	128.68	128.50	127.01	126.87	127.83	127.91



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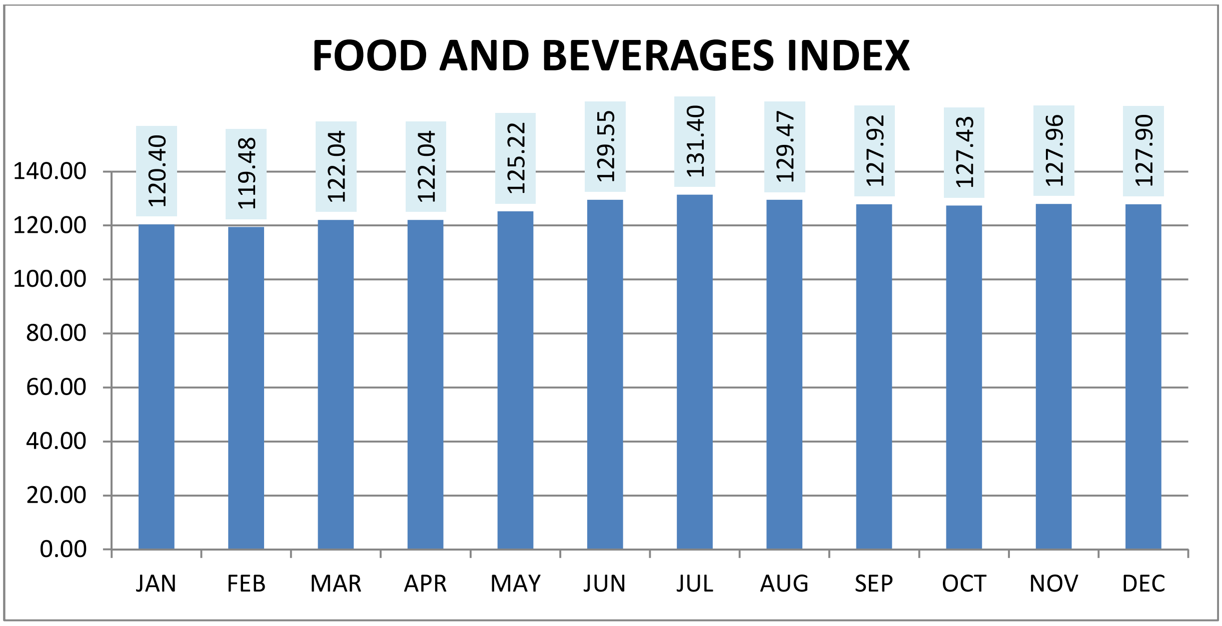
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages Index begins the year with a slight dip from 120.40 in January to 119.48 in February, but quickly recovers and enters a strong upward phase, peaking at 131.40 in July. From August onwards, the index starts to decline gradually, reaching 127.43 in October, before stabilizing around 127.90 by December. Overall, the year is marked by significant growth in the first seven months, followed by a mild correction and steadying of prices in the final quarter.

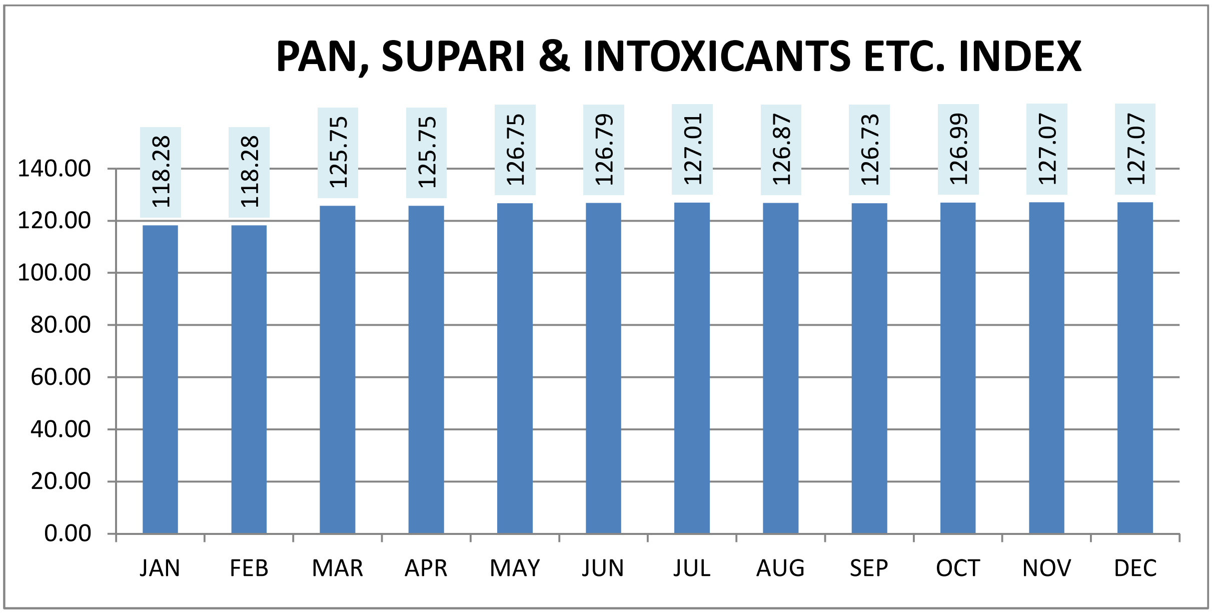
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	120.40	119.48	122.04	122.04	125.22	129.55	131.40	129.47	127.92	127.43	127.96	127.90



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants Index remains stable at 118.28 during January and February, but experiences a sharp increase in March, jumping to 125.75—a notable rise likely driven by policy changes or market adjustments. From March onward, the index continues to rise steadily, reaching 127.01 in July. After a minor dip in August and September, it regains momentum and closes the year at 127.07 in both November and December. Overall, the index shows a significant upward shift early in the year, followed by a phase of gradual increases and slight fluctuations, ending on a relatively high and stable note.

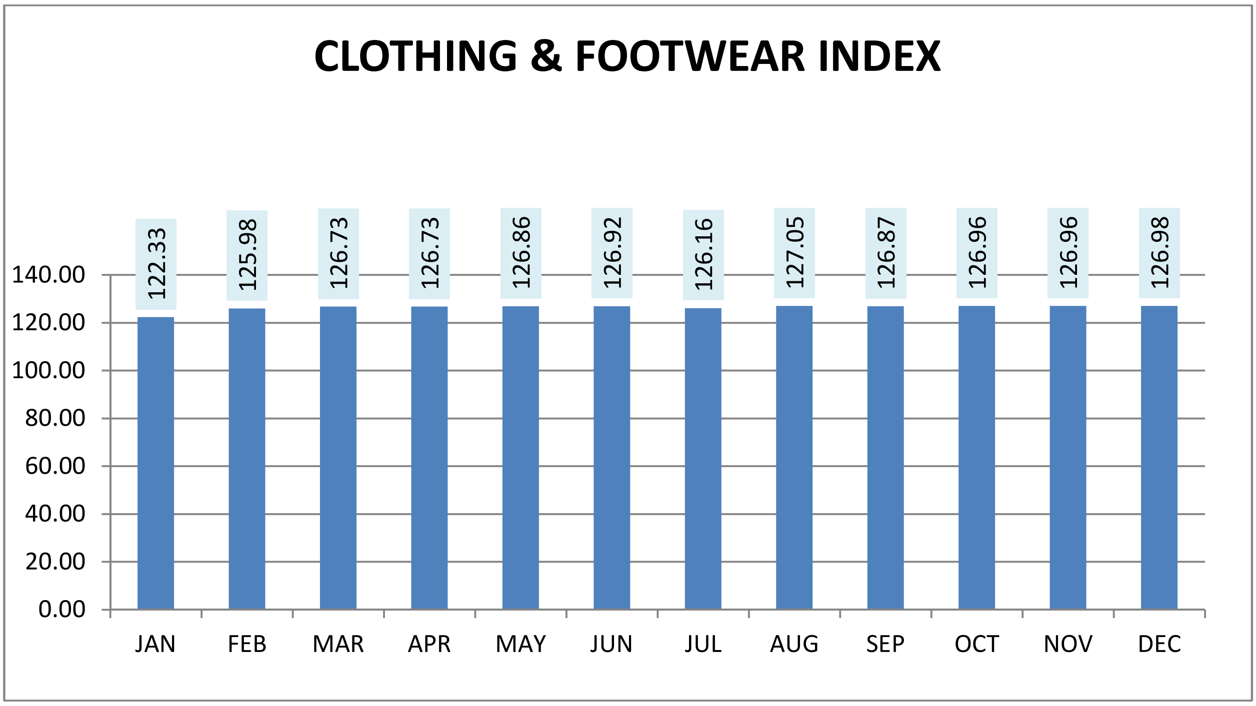
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	118.28	118.28	125.75	125.75	126.75	126.79	127.01	126.87	126.73	126.99	127.07	127.07



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear Index starts the year at 122.33 in January and sees a notable rise to 125.98 in February, followed by a steady increase, peaking at 126.92 in June. A slight dip occurs in July to 126.16; However, the index quickly recovers in August, reaching 127.05, its highest point for the year. From September to December, the index stabilizes around 126.87 to 126.98, reflecting price consistency in the final quarter. Overall, the trend shows moderate growth in the first half of the year and relative stability in the latter half, indicating a well-contained price environment for clothing and footwear.

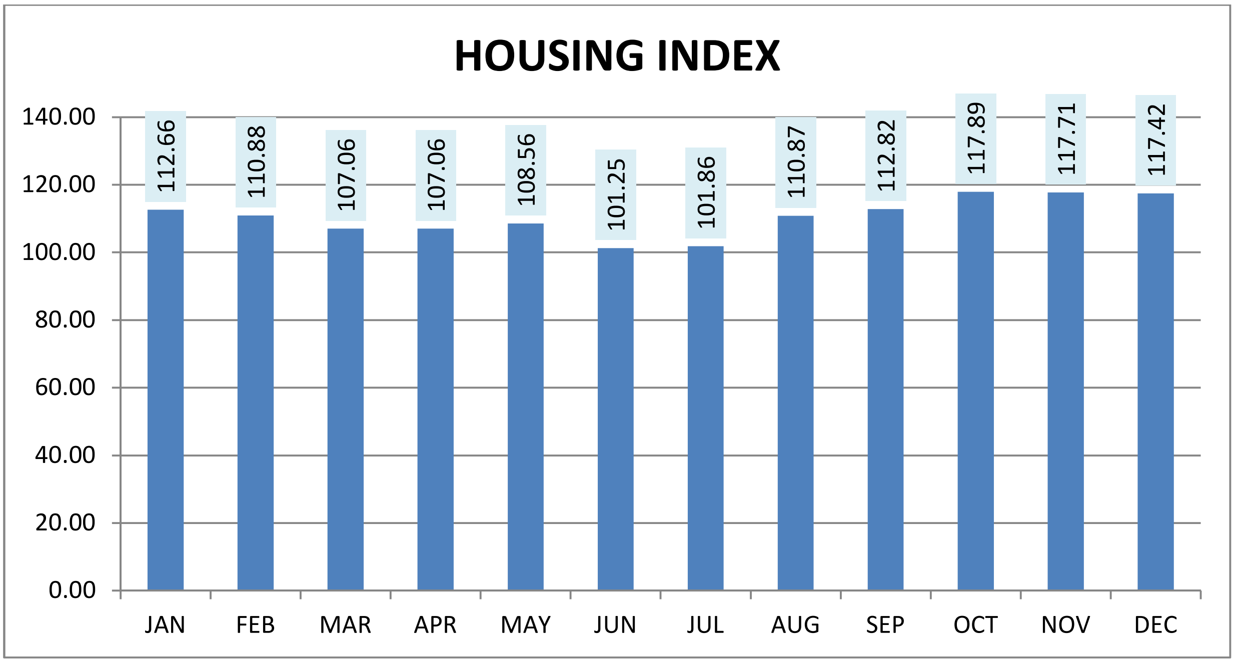
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	122.33	125.98	126.73	126.73	126.86	126.92	126.16	127.05	126.87	126.96	126.96	126.98



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing Index shows a declining trend in the initial months, dropping from 112.66 in January to a low of 101.25 in June, indicating a significant contraction in housing-related prices or rent costs. A slight recovery begins in July, with a sharp rebound in August (110.87) and September (112.82), suggesting renewed price activity, possibly due to seasonal or policy-driven factors. The index peaks in October at 117.89, followed by a slight decline but remains relatively high at 117.42 in December. Overall, the housing sector experiences a dip in the first half of the year, followed by a strong recovery and stabilization in the latter half.

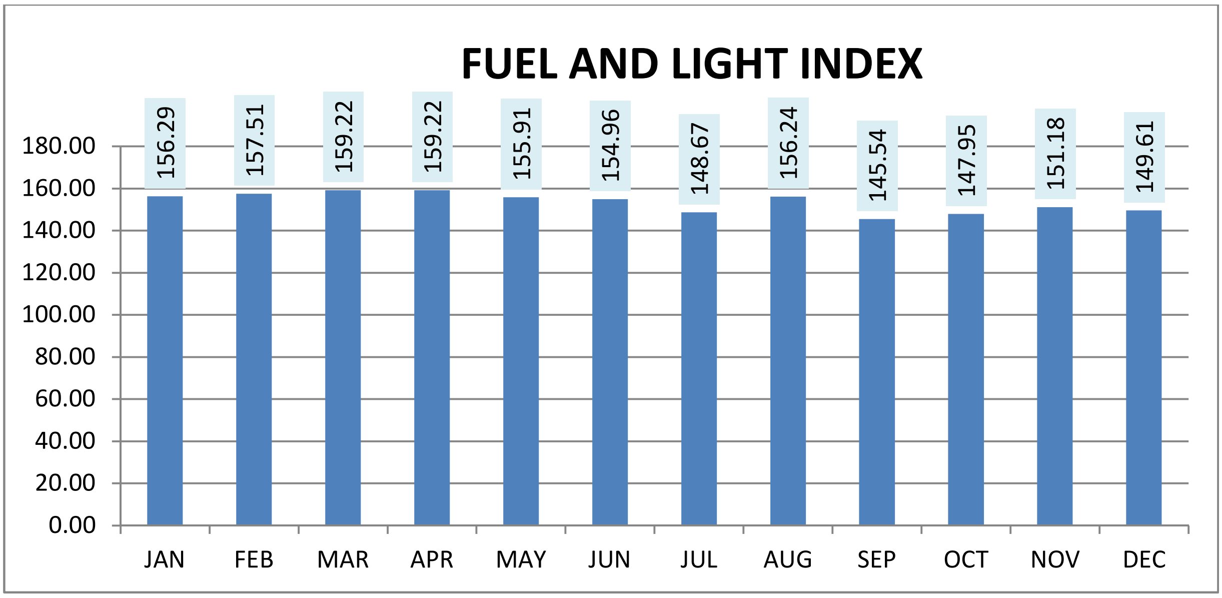
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	112.66	110.88	107.06	107.06	108.56	101.25	101.86	110.87	112.82	117.89	117.71	117.42



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light Index begins the year on an upward trend, increasing from 156.29 in January to a peak of 159.22 in March and April, indicating rising energy costs during this period. However, a downward shift follows, with the index falling to 148.67 in July and reaching its lowest point at 145.54 in September. A brief recovery occurs in August (156.24) and again in the final quarter, with the index rising to 151.18 in November before settling at 149.61 in December. Overall, the index reflects a volatile pattern with early-year inflation, a mid-year slump, and partial stabilization towards the end, suggesting fluctuations in fuel prices and energy consumption dynamics.

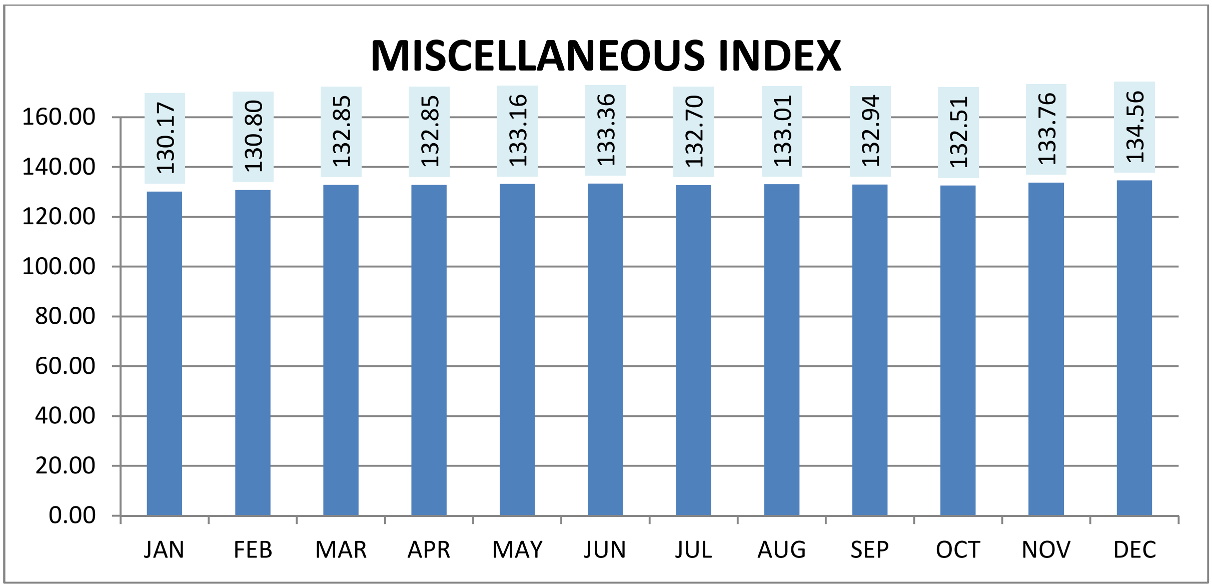
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	156.29	157.51	159.22	159.22	155.91	154.96	148.67	156.24	145.54	147.95	151.18	149.61



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index shows a generally upward trend throughout the year, indicating steady inflationary pressure in this category. Starting at 130.17 in January, the index rises consistently until March, reaching 132.85, and remains stable in April. A gradual increase continues from May (133.16) through June (133.36), followed by a slight dip in July (132.70). Minor fluctuations are observed between August and October, with values hovering around 133. The index peaks in December at 134.56, the highest value for the year. Overall, the data reflects a consistent and moderate rise in prices under the miscellaneous category, with temporary stabilizations and minor corrections along the way.

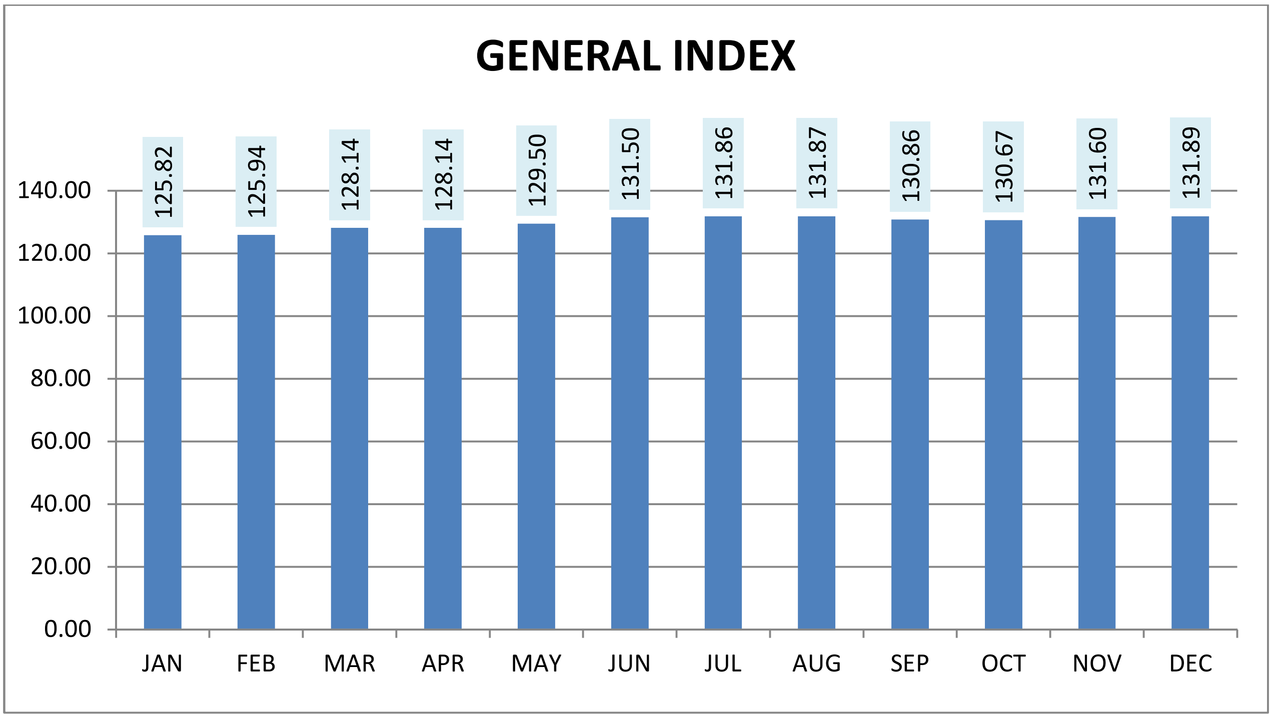
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	130.17	130.80	132.85	132.85	133.16	133.36	132.70	133.01	132.94	132.51	133.76	134.56



GENERAL INDEX

The General Index shows a consistent upward trend throughout the year, indicating a steady rise in the overall price level or cost of living. Beginning at 125.82 in January, the index climbs gradually, with notable increases in March (128.14), May (129.50), and June (131.50), reflecting a possible surge in consumer prices during the first half of the year. The index peaks in December at 131.89, suggesting continued inflationary pressure towards year-end. Although there is a slight dip in September (130.86) and October (130.67), the overall trend remains positive.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	125.82	125.94	128.14	128.14	129.50	131.50	131.86	131.87	130.86	130.67	131.60	131.89



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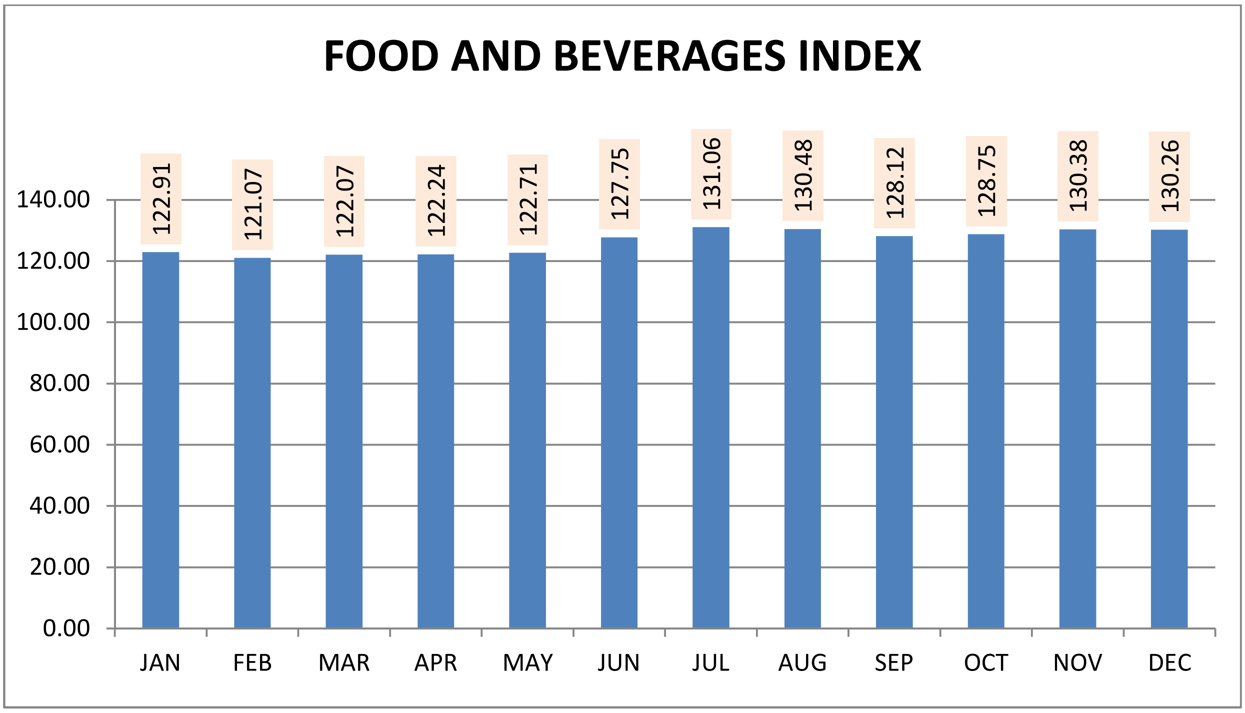
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages Index reveals a dynamic price movement throughout the year. It begins at 122.91 in January, then dips slightly in February (121.07) before gradually recovering. A significant surge occurs mid-year, with sharp increases in June (127.75) and July (131.06), likely due to seasonal demand, supply chain factors, or monsoon-related disruptions. The index slightly declines in August (130.48) and September (128.12) but remains relatively high, indicating sustained pressure on food prices. It stabilizes towards the end of the year, closing at 130.26 in December.

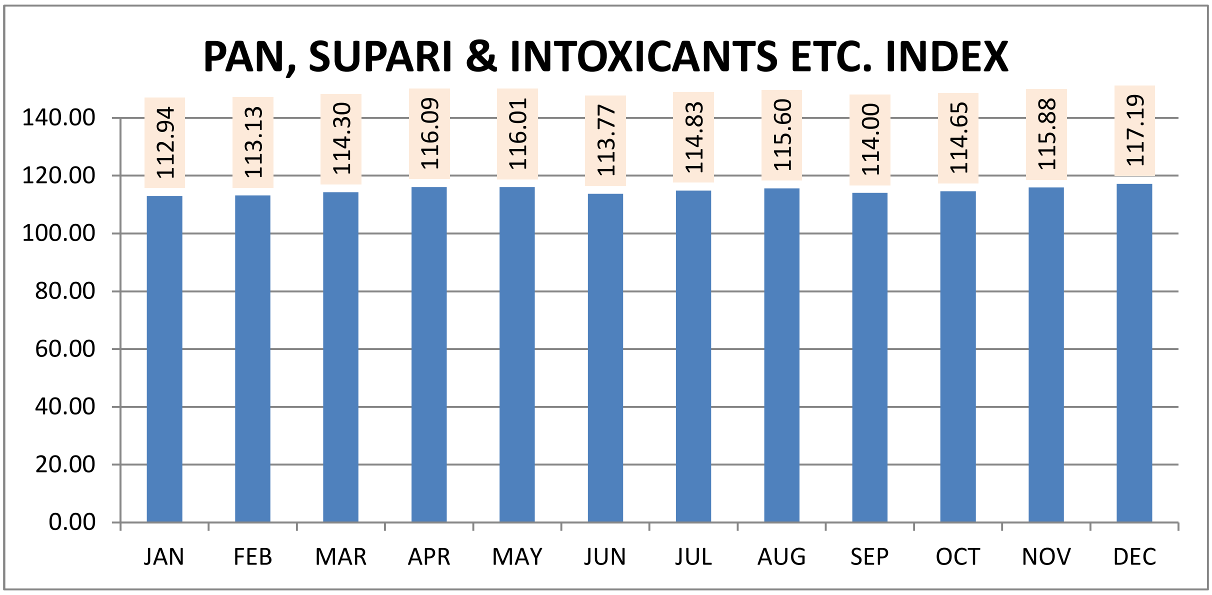
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	122.91	121.07	122.07	122.24	122.71	127.75	131.06	130.48	128.12	128.75	130.38	130.26



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants Index shows moderate fluctuations with a general upward trend over the year. Starting at 112.94 in January, the index rises steadily, reaching 116.09 in April, indicating a price increase in the first quarter. However, a decline follows in June (113.77), suggesting a brief easing in prices. From July onwards, the index resumes its upward movement, with slight month-to-month variations, and peaks at 117.19 in December—the highest point of the year. Despite minor dips in May (116.01) and September (114.00), the overall trend suggests a gradual increase in prices for pan, supari, and related intoxicants.

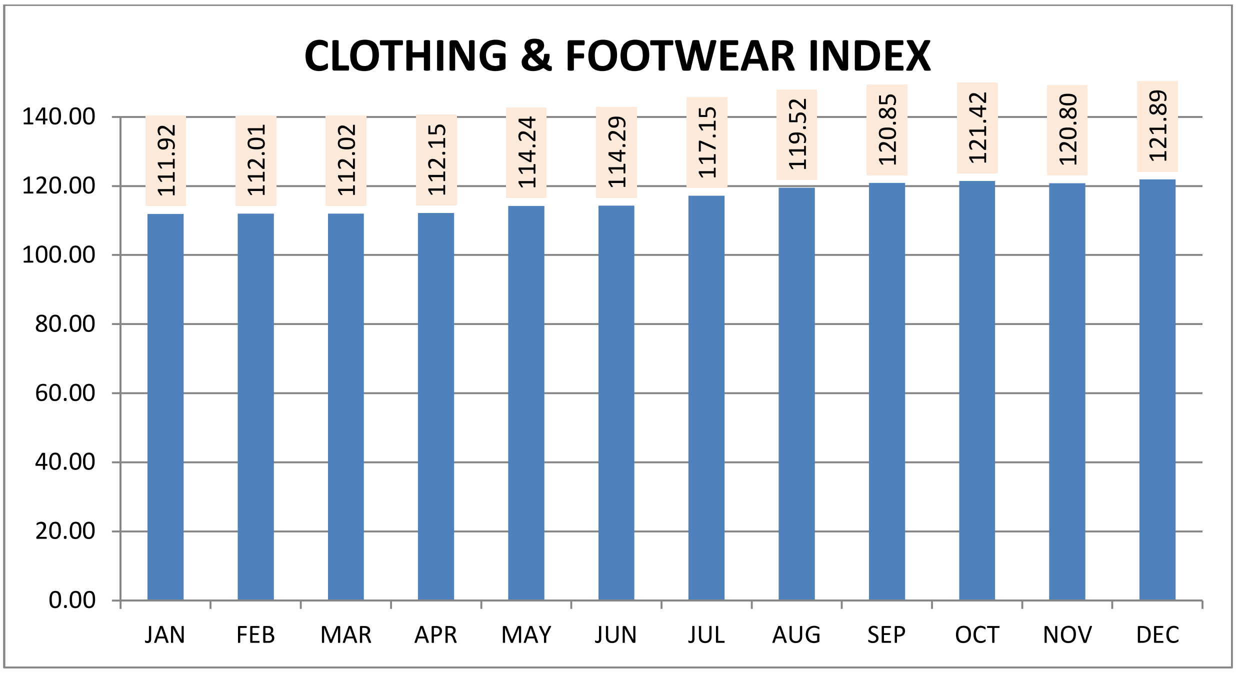
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	112.94	113.13	114.30	116.09	116.01	113.77	114.83	115.60	114.00	114.65	115.88	117.19



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index shows a consistent upward trend throughout the year. Starting from 111.92 in January, the index exhibits modest monthly increases during the first half of the year, reaching 114.29 in June. A sharper rise is observed in the second half, peaking at 121.89 in December. The most significant monthly increase occurs between July (117.15) and August (119.52). Although there is a slight dip in November (120.80) compared to October (121.42), the index recovers in December, marking the highest value of the year. Overall, the data reflects steady inflationary pressure or increased price in the clothing and footwear segment over the year.

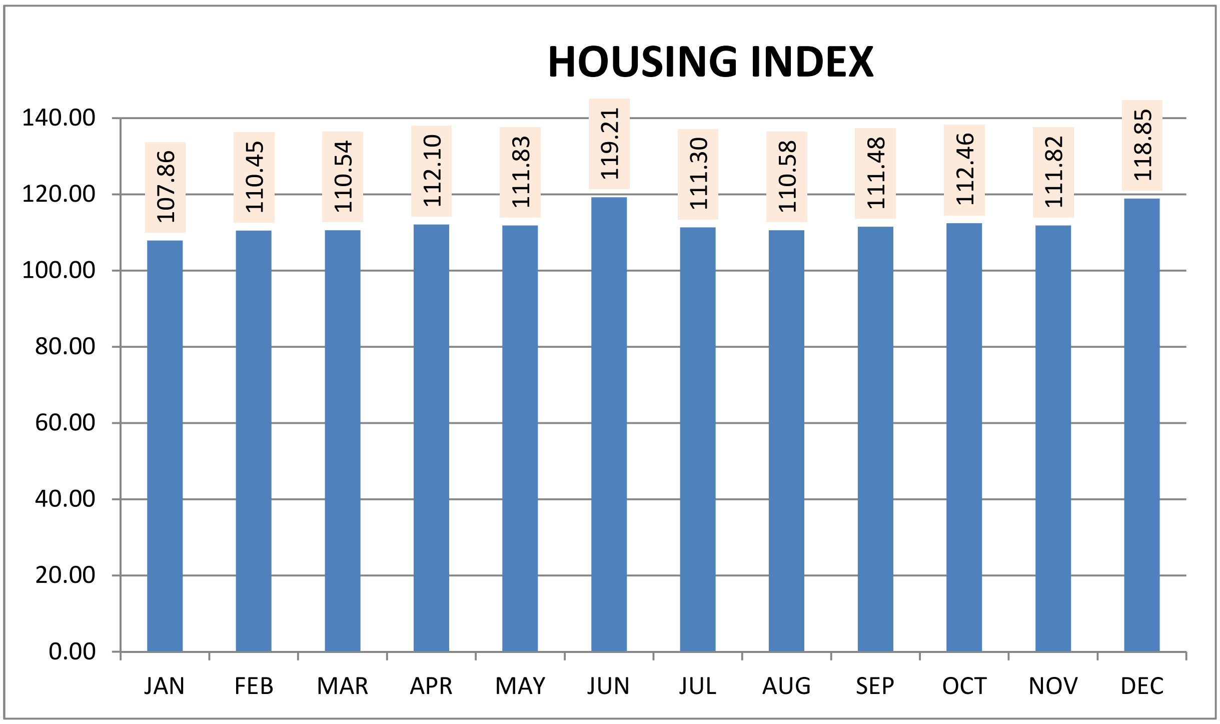
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	111.92	112.01	112.02	112.15	114.24	114.29	117.15	119.52	120.85	121.42	120.80	121.89



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing index displays a fluctuating trend over the year with periods of both growth and decline. Starting at 107.86 in January, the index steadily increases to 110.54 by March, followed by a moderate rise to 112.10 in April. A minor dip is observed in May (111.83), but a sharp spike occurs in June, reaching 119.21, the highest value of the year. However, this is followed by a noticeable decline in July (111.30) and August (110.58). From September to November, the index remains relatively stable around 111–112, before rising again to 118.85 in December, indicating another year-end surge. Overall, the housing index reflects volatility with two major peaks in mid-year and year-end.

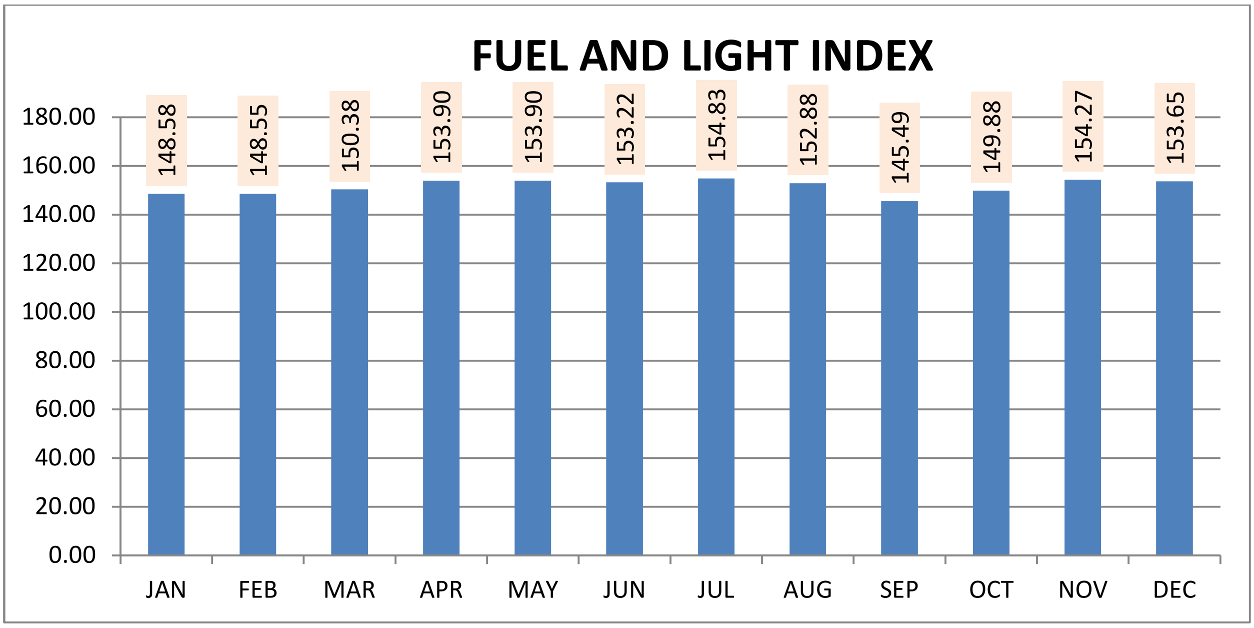
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	107.86	110.45	110.54	112.10	111.83	119.21	111.30	110.58	111.48	112.46	111.82	118.85



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index shows a fluctuating trend over the year. It starts at 148.58 in January and remains stable through February (148.55), followed by a gradual increase in March (150.38) and a sharp rise in April and May (153.90). The index slightly declines in June (153.22) but reaches its peak in July (154.83). In August, the index dips to 152.88, followed by a notable fall in September (145.49)—the lowest point of the year. A recovery trend follows in October (149.88) and continues through November (154.27), ending the year slightly lower in December (153.65). Overall, the index reflects initial stability, mid-year inflationary pressure, a sharp decline in early autumn, and a strong recovery toward year-end.

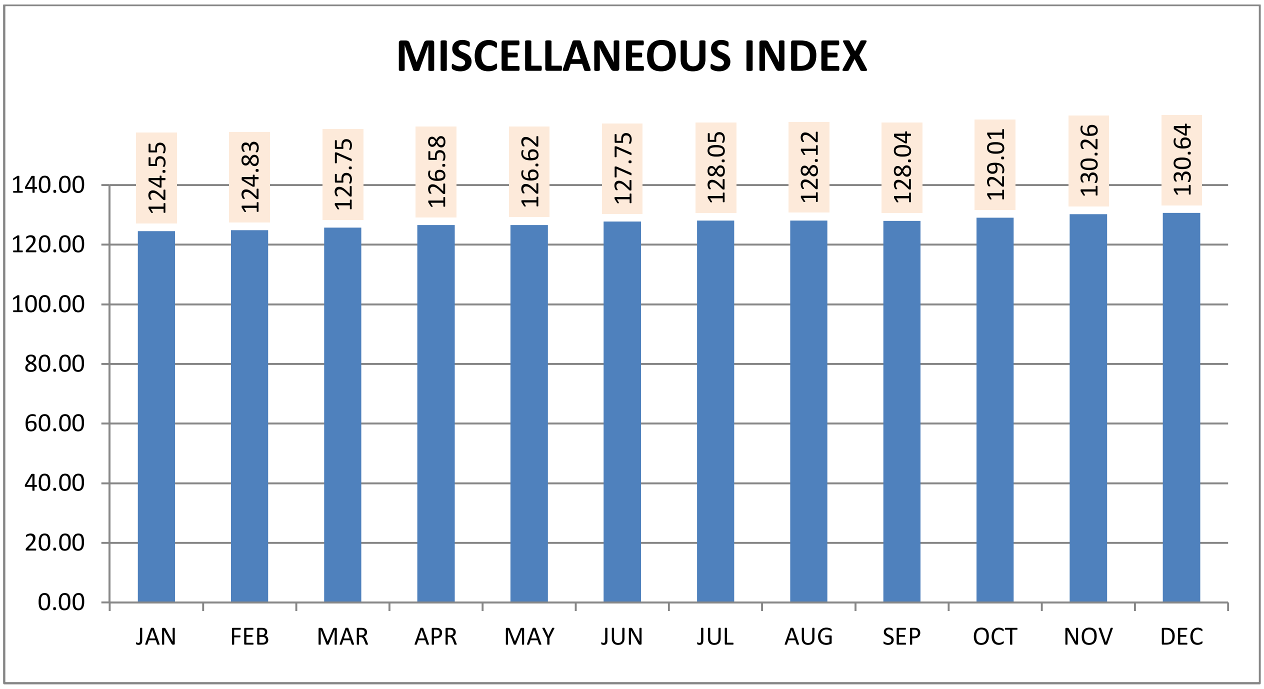
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	148.58	148.55	150.38	153.90	153.90	153.22	154.83	152.88	145.49	149.88	154.27	153.65



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index shows a steady and consistent upward trend throughout the year. Beginning at 124.55 in January, it experiences gradual month-on-month increases, reaching 125.75 in March and 126.62 by May. The index continues to rise through the mid-year, standing at 127.75 in June and 128.05 in July, indicating a persistent increase in prices of miscellaneous goods and services. Minor fluctuations occur in August (128.12) and September (128.04), followed by a stronger rise in the last quarter, with October at 129.01, November at 130.26, and December peaking at 130.64. Overall, the index reflects stable inflationary growth across the year.

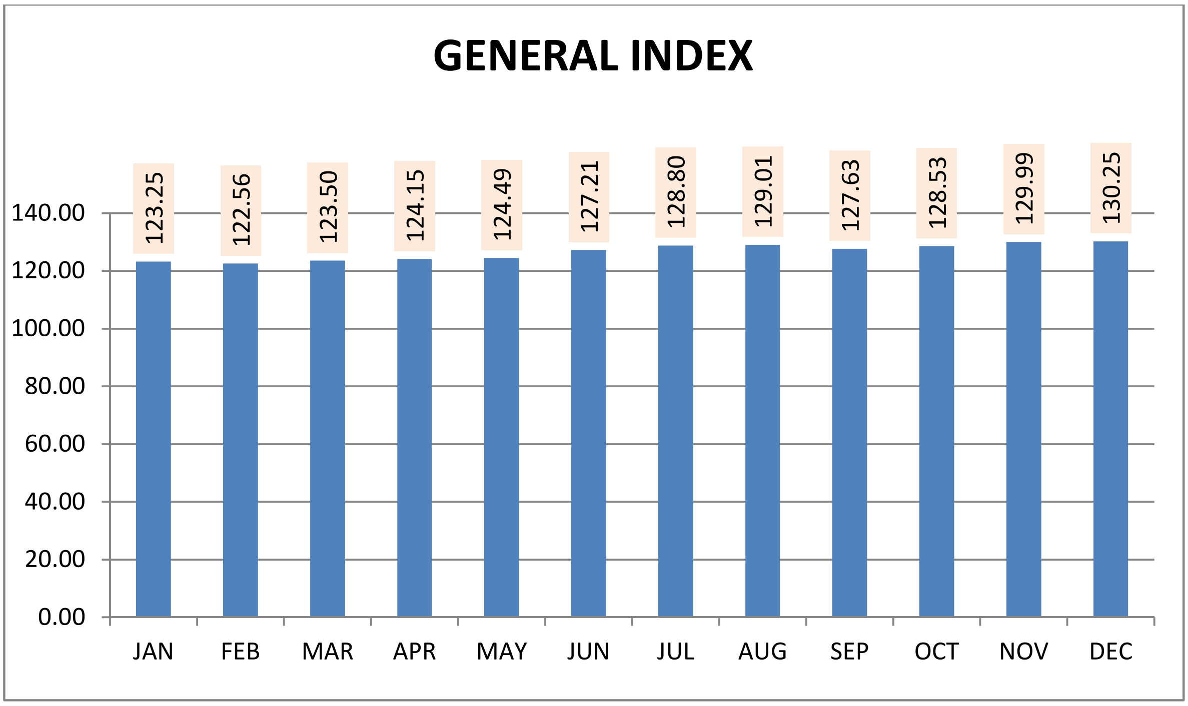
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	124.55	124.83	125.75	126.58	126.62	127.75	128.05	128.12	128.04	129.01	130.26	130.64



GENERAL INDEX

The General index exhibits an overall upward trend with moderate fluctuations throughout the year. It starts at 123.25 in January, dips slightly in February (122.56), and then gradually rises through March (123.50) to May (124.49). A noticeable surge occurs in June (127.21) and continues through July (128.80) and August (129.01), reflecting increased general price levels during the mid-year. A slight decline is seen in September (127.63), but the index recovers in October (128.53) and continues to rise in November (129.99), peaking in December at 130.25. Overall, the data reflects gradual inflation with seasonal variations, particularly a strong upward push in the second half of the year, possibly due to rising prices in multiple sectors.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	123.25	122.56	123.50	124.15	124.49	127.21	128.80	129.01	127.63	128.53	129.99	130.25



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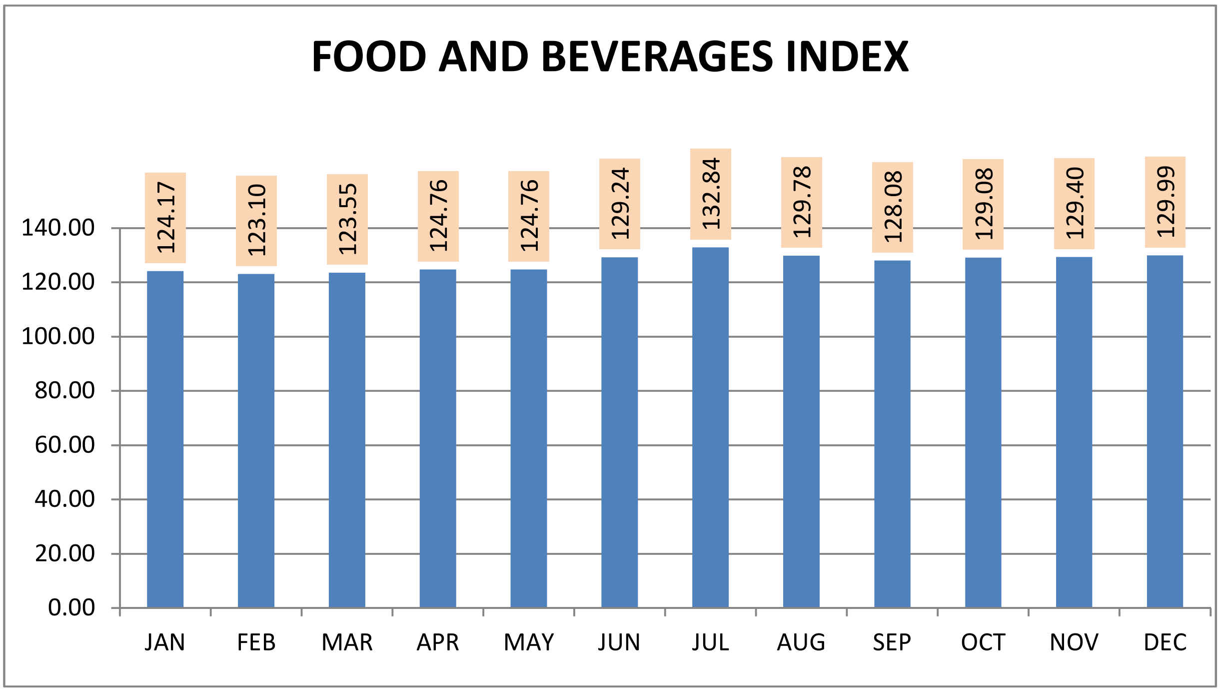
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index shows a progressive upward trend with notable mid-year inflation. Starting at 124.17 in January, the index dips slightly in February (123.10) but begins to rise steadily through March (123.55) and April (124.76), remaining constant in May. A sharp surge is observed in June (129.24), reaching its peak in July at 132.84. This is followed by a slight decline in August (129.78) and September (128.08), suggesting some correction. However, the index stabilizes and resumes its climb in the final quarter, ending at 129.99 in December.

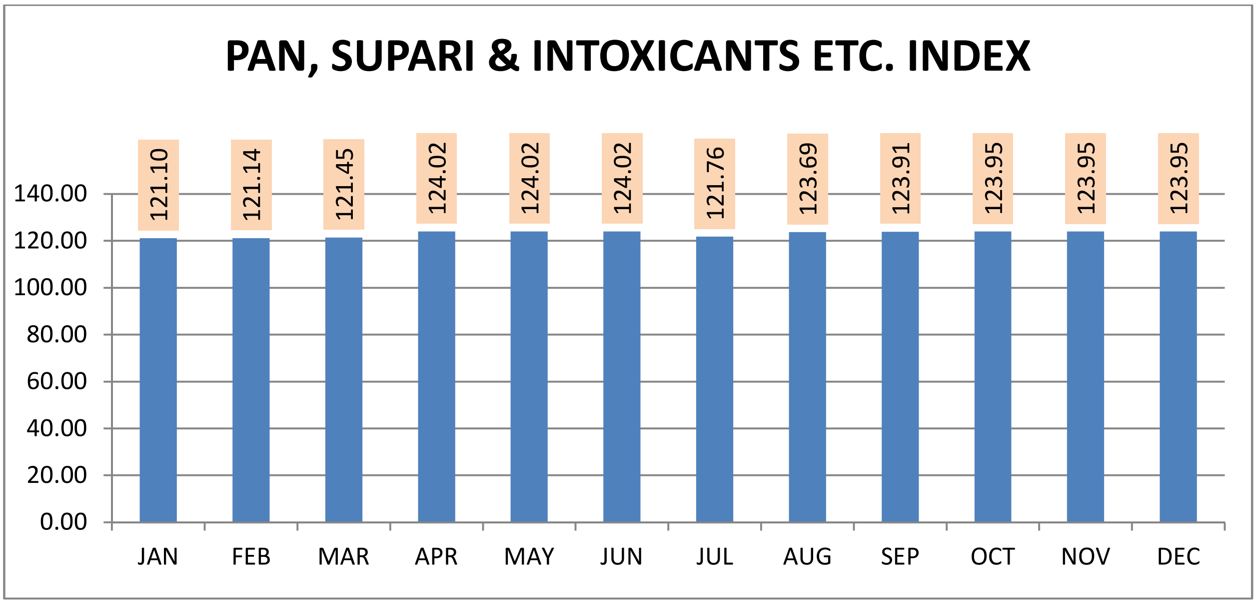
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	124.17	123.10	123.55	124.76	124.76	129.24	132.84	129.78	128.08	129.08	129.40	129.99



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc. index demonstrates a pattern of minor fluctuations with a temporary mid-year surge. It begins at 121.10 in January and increases slightly through February (121.14) and March (121.45). A sharp jump is observed in April to 124.02, which continues unchanged through May and June, indicating a temporary spike—possibly due to policy changes or supply factors. However, in July, the index drops to 121.76, reflecting a quick correction. From August (123.69) onward, the index steadily climbs again, stabilizing at 123.95 from October through December. Overall, the trend reflects relative price stability, with brief volatility in the middle of the year, followed by consistent values in the final quarter.

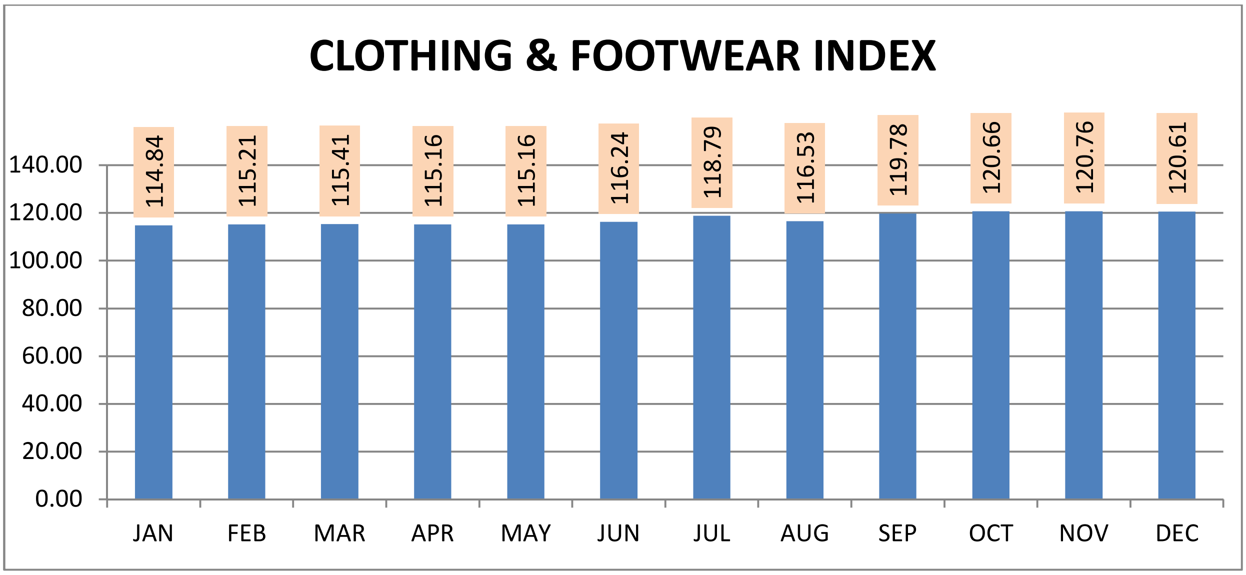
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	124.17	123.10	123.55	124.76	124.76	129.24	132.84	129.78	128.08	129.08	129.40	129.99



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index shows a gradual upward trend with some mid-year fluctuations. Starting at 114.84 in January, the index rises slightly in February (115.21) and March (115.41), then dips marginally in April and May (115.16). A noticeable increase occurs in June (116.24), followed by a sharp spike in July (118.79). However, the index dips again in August (116.53) before rebounding to a peak in September (119.78). The upward momentum continues in the last quarter, reaching 120.66 in October, 120.76 in November, and ending the year slightly lower at 120.61 in December. Overall, the index reflects moderate inflation in clothing and footwear, with a steady rise toward year-end.

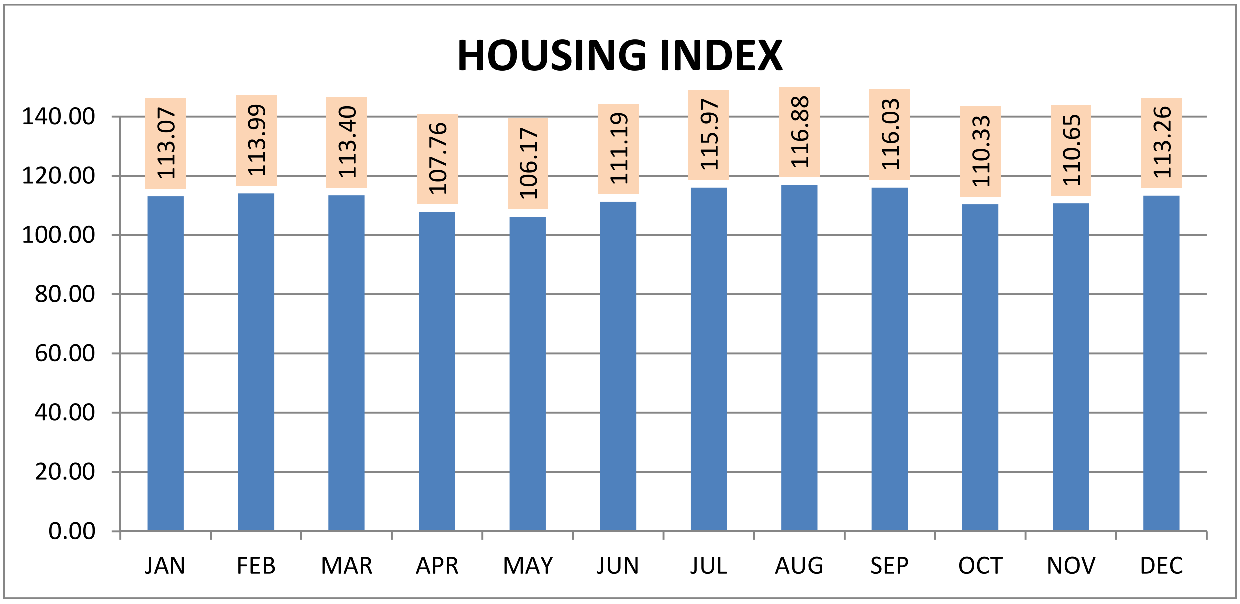
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	114.84	115.21	115.41	115.16	115.16	116.24	118.79	116.53	119.78	120.66	120.76	120.61



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing index presents a mixed trend with noticeable fluctuations throughout the year. It starts at 113.07 in January and rises slightly in February (113.99), but then dips to 113.40 in March and falls sharply in April (107.76) and May (106.17)—the lowest point of the year. A strong recovery follows in June (111.19), accelerating into July (115.97) and August (116.88), the annual peak. A minor drop occurs in September (116.03), followed by a steeper decline in October (110.33) and November (110.65). The year ends with a modest rise in December (113.26). Overall, the index indicates a volatile housing market, with a mid-year surge following a steep early-year decline, and partial stabilization toward the year-end.

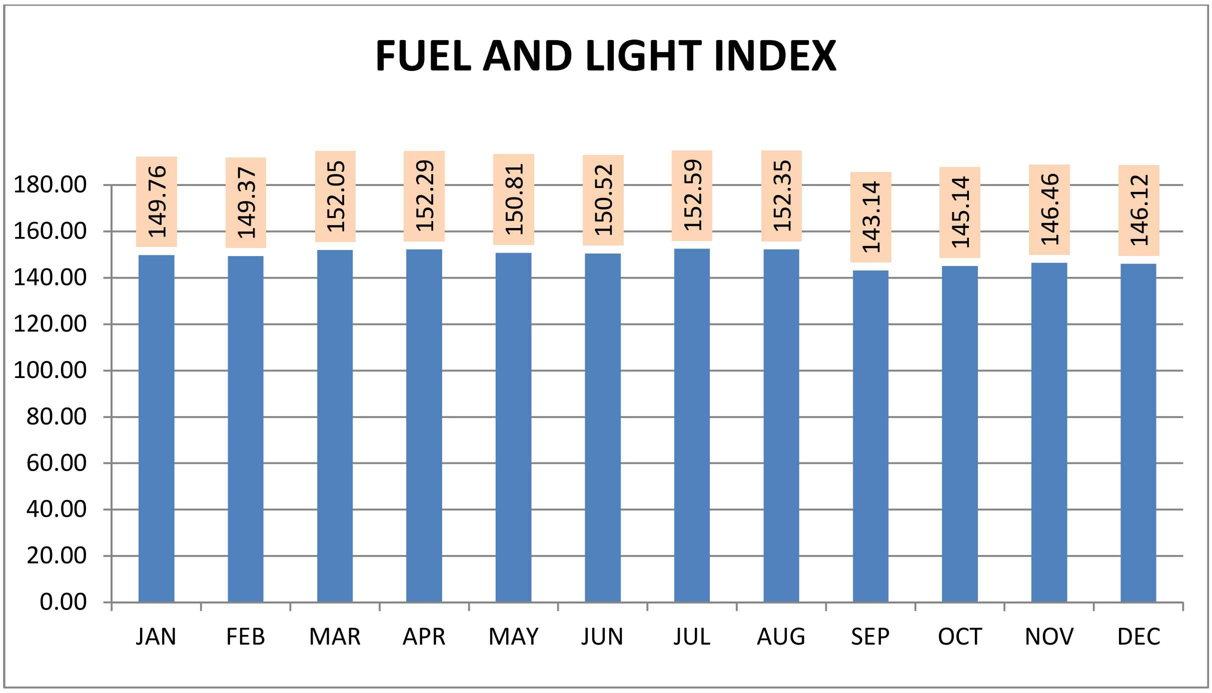
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	113.07	113.99	113.40	107.76	106.17	111.19	115.97	116.88	116.03	110.33	110.65	113.26



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index demonstrates a moderately fluctuating trend over the year. It begins at 149.76 in January and slightly decreases in February (149.37), followed by a steady rise in March (152.05) and April (152.29). A minor dip is observed in May (150.81) and June (150.52), but the index rebounds to its peak in July at 152.59, remaining high in August (152.35). However, a significant drop occurs in September (143.14)—the lowest point of the year—likely indicating a sudden fall in fuel prices or consumption. A mild recovery follows in October (145.14), November (146.46), and December (146.12). Overall, the trend suggests early-year stability, a mid-year peak, and a sharp decline toward the end,

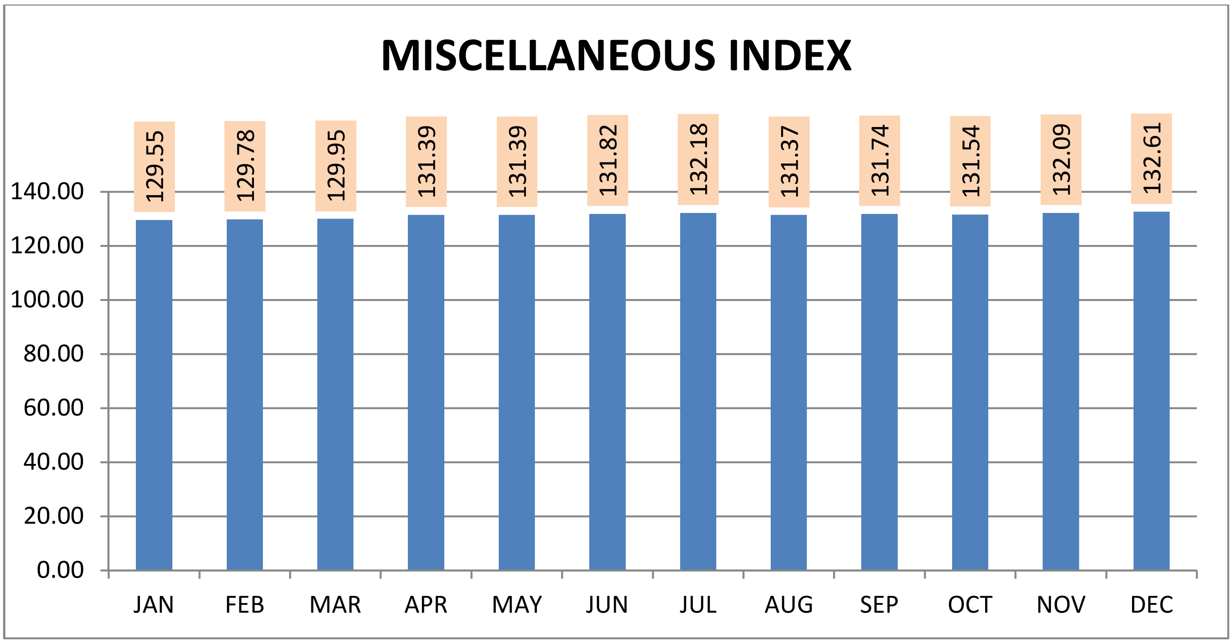
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	149.76	149.37	152.05	152.29	150.81	150.52	152.59	152.35	143.14	145.14	146.46	146.12



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index shows a consistent upward trend with slight month-to-month variations throughout the year. Beginning at 129.55 in January, the index rises steadily through February (129.78) and March (129.95). A more noticeable increase occurs in April and May (131.39), followed by continued growth in June (131.82) and July (132.18). A minor dip is observed in August (131.37), but the index quickly recovers in September (131.74) and maintains near-steady levels in October (131.54). It continues to rise in November (132.09) and reaches the highest point of the year in December at 132.61. Overall, the data reflects stable and gradual inflation in the prices of miscellaneous goods and services, indicating sustained consumer expenditure growth in this category.

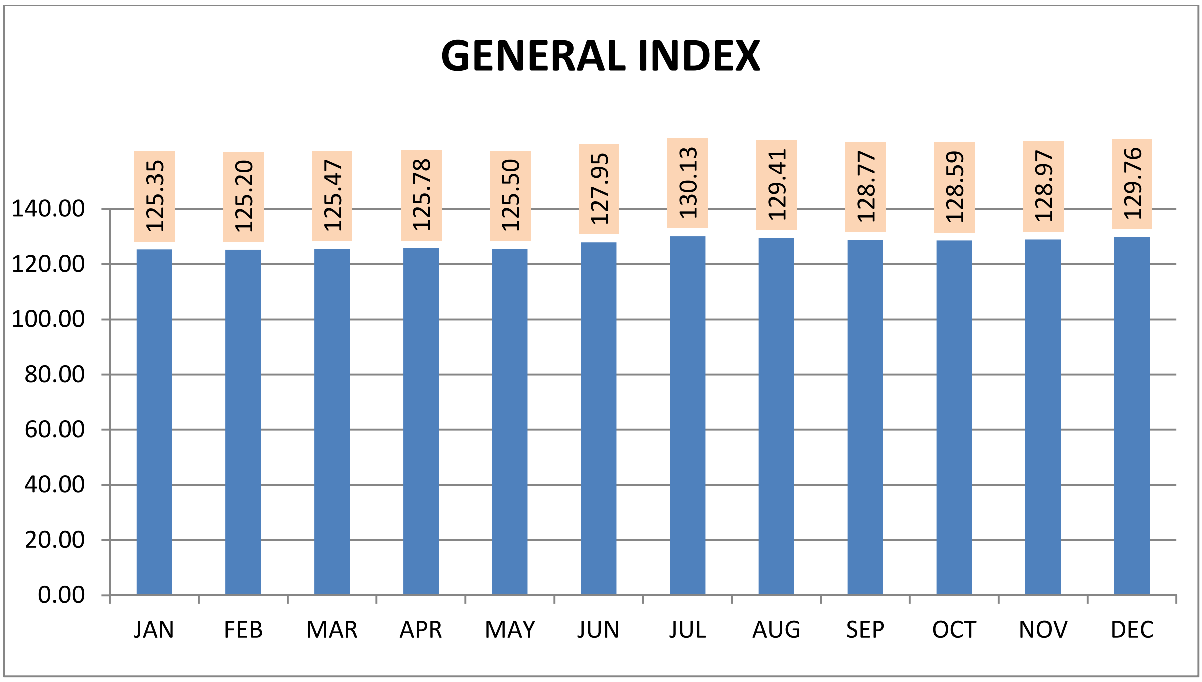
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	129.55	129.78	129.95	131.39	131.39	131.82	132.18	131.37	131.74	131.54	132.09	132.61



GENERAL INDEX

The General index exhibits a gradual upward trend with minor fluctuations across the year. It begins at 125.35 in January and shows marginal movements through February (125.20), March (125.47), and April (125.78), followed by a slight dip in May (125.50). A notable increase occurs in June (127.95) and peaks in July at 130.13, suggesting rising overall price levels, possibly driven by seasonal factors. The index then slightly declines in August (129.41) and September (128.77), maintaining a relatively steady level through October (128.59) and November (128.97), before ending the year with a moderate rise in December (129.76). Overall, the index reflects moderate inflation with mid-year acceleration, followed by stabilization in the latter months.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	125.35	125.20	125.47	125.78	125.50	127.95	130.13	129.41	128.77	128.59	128.97	129.76



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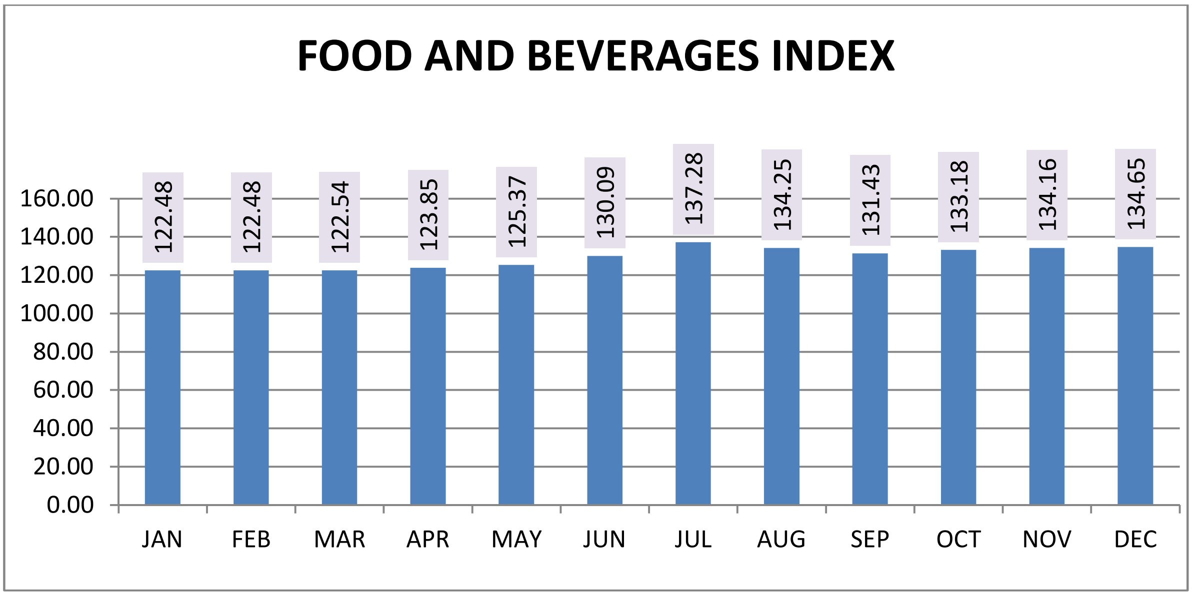
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index shows a strong upward trend with noticeable increases during the middle of the year. It starts at 122.48 in January and February, remaining mostly stable in March (122.54) before gradually rising through April (123.85) and May (125.37). A sharp acceleration is seen in June (130.09), followed by a peak in July at 137.28, indicating significant inflationary pressure during this period. The index slightly dips in August (134.25) and September (131.43), but resumes its upward momentum in October (133.18), November (134.16), and ends at its highest point in December (134.65). Overall, the data reflects sustained food inflation.

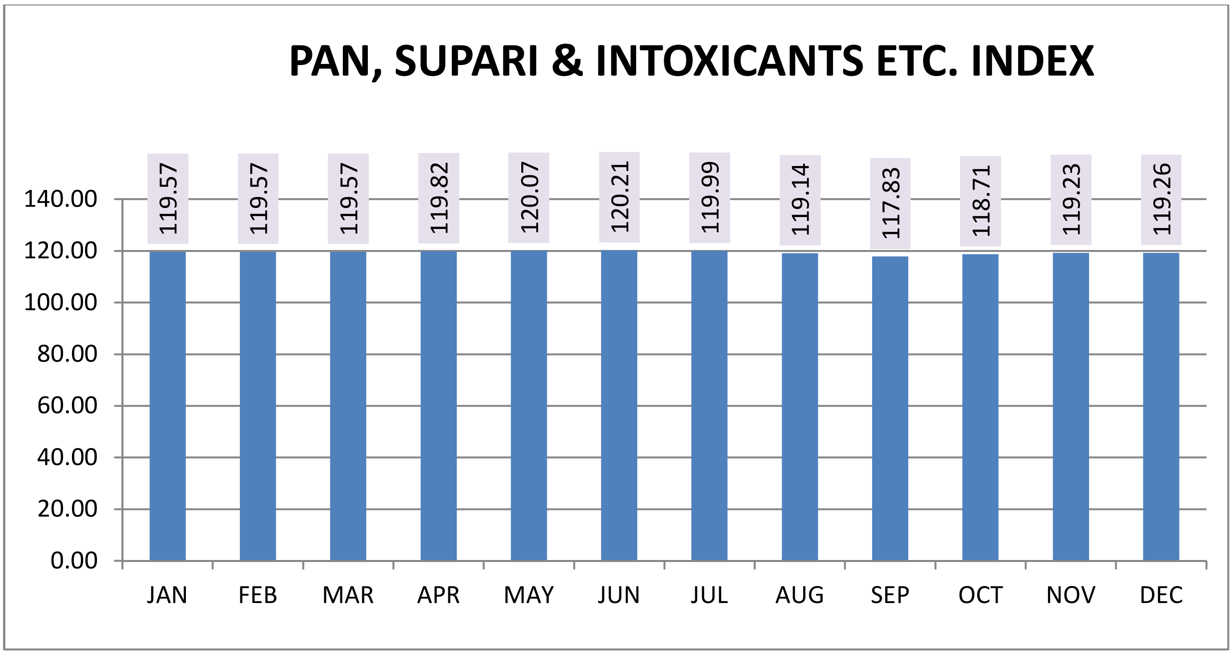
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	122.48	122.48	122.54	123.85	125.37	130.09	137.28	134.25	131.43	133.18	134.16	134.65



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc. index shows a relatively stable trend with slight fluctuations over the year. It remains unchanged at 119.57 from January to March, followed by a gradual increase in April (119.82), May (120.07), and June (120.21)—the highest point of the year. A minor dip occurs in July (119.99), which deepens in August (119.14) and reaches the lowest level in September at 117.83. The index then recovers moderately in the final quarter, climbing to 118.71 in October, 119.23 in November, and ending at 119.26 in December. Overall, the index reflects minor seasonal variations with a mid-year rise and a brief dip, followed by stabilization toward the year-end.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	119.57	119.57	119.57	119.82	120.07	120.21	119.99	119.14	117.83	118.71	119.23	119.26



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

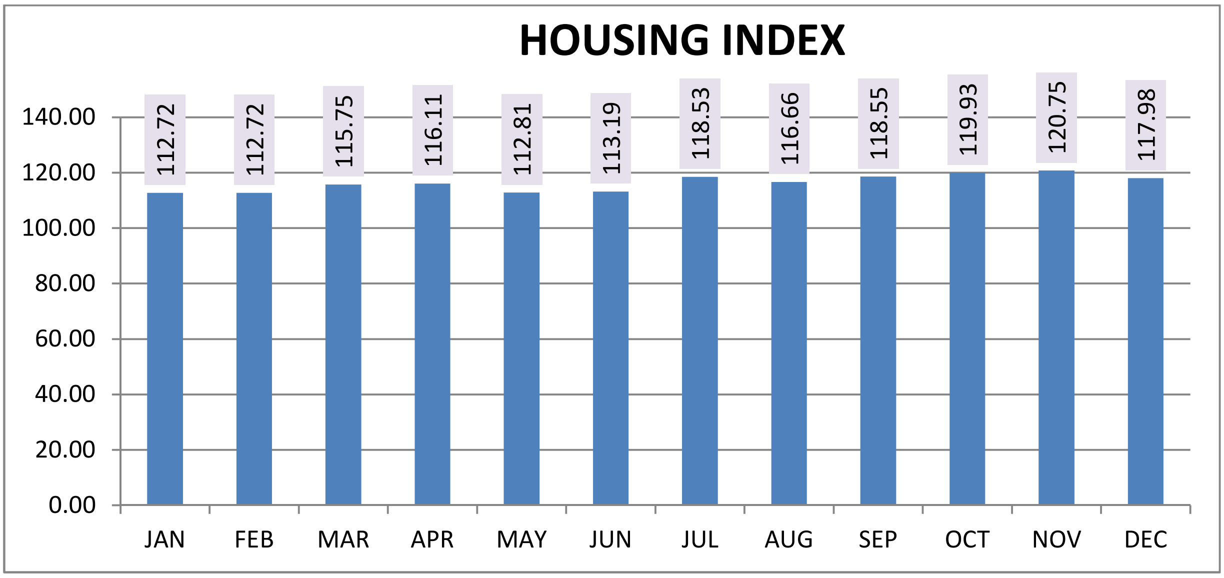
The Clothing & Footwear index reflects a gradual upward trend with minor fluctuations across the year. It remains unchanged at 116.15 from January to March, then begins to rise in April (116.70), May (117.08), and June (117.30), indicating a slow and steady increase in prices. A brief dip is observed in July (116.02), followed by a strong rebound in August (117.46). The index continues to climb through September (119.53) and October (120.38), reaching its peak in November at 120.85, before slightly easing in December (120.53). Overall, the data suggests moderate inflation in clothing and footwear, with stable early-year pricing, mid-year variability, and steady growth toward the year-end.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	116.15	116.15	116.15	116.70	117.08	117.30	116.02	117.46	119.53	120.38	120.85	120.53

HOUSING IND

The Housing index demonstrates a generally increasing trend throughout the year, indicating a steady rise in housing-related costs. The index remains stable at 112.72 in both January and February, and then shows a noticeable increase to 115.75 in March and further to 116.11 in April. However, a slight dip is observed in May (112.81) and June (113.19), before rebounding strongly to 118.53 in July. This upward momentum continues into August (116.66), peaking in October at 119.93, the highest point of the year. Although there is a marginal decline in December to 117.98, the index ends the year significantly higher than it began, suggesting a firm inflationary pressure in the housing sector over the months.

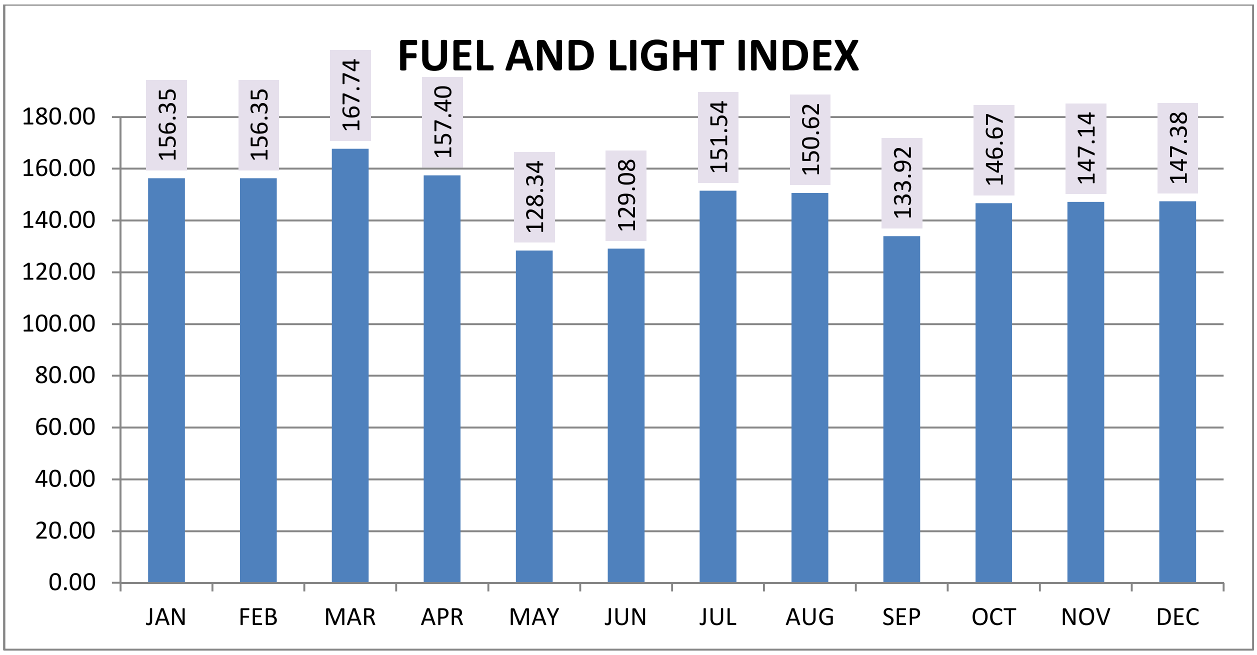
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	112.72	112.72	115.75	116.11	112.81	113.19	118.53	116.66	118.55	119.93	120.75	117.98



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index displays significant fluctuations over the year, reflecting volatile pricing trends in the sector. It starts at 156.35 in January and remains stable in February, then rises sharply to 167.74 in March—its highest point of the year—indicating a sudden surge in energy costs. However, this spike is followed by a steep drop in April (157.40) and a dramatic decline in May to 128.34, the lowest point of the year. A slight recovery is seen in June (129.08) and more notably in July (151.54), but the index again moderates in August (150.62) and drops to 133.92 in September. Toward the year's end, there's a gradual recovery, with the index climbing to 146.67 in October, 147.14 in November, and 147.38 in December. Overall, the index reflects high volatility with sharp mid-year declines and partial year-end recovery, pointing to an unstable fuel and light cost environment.

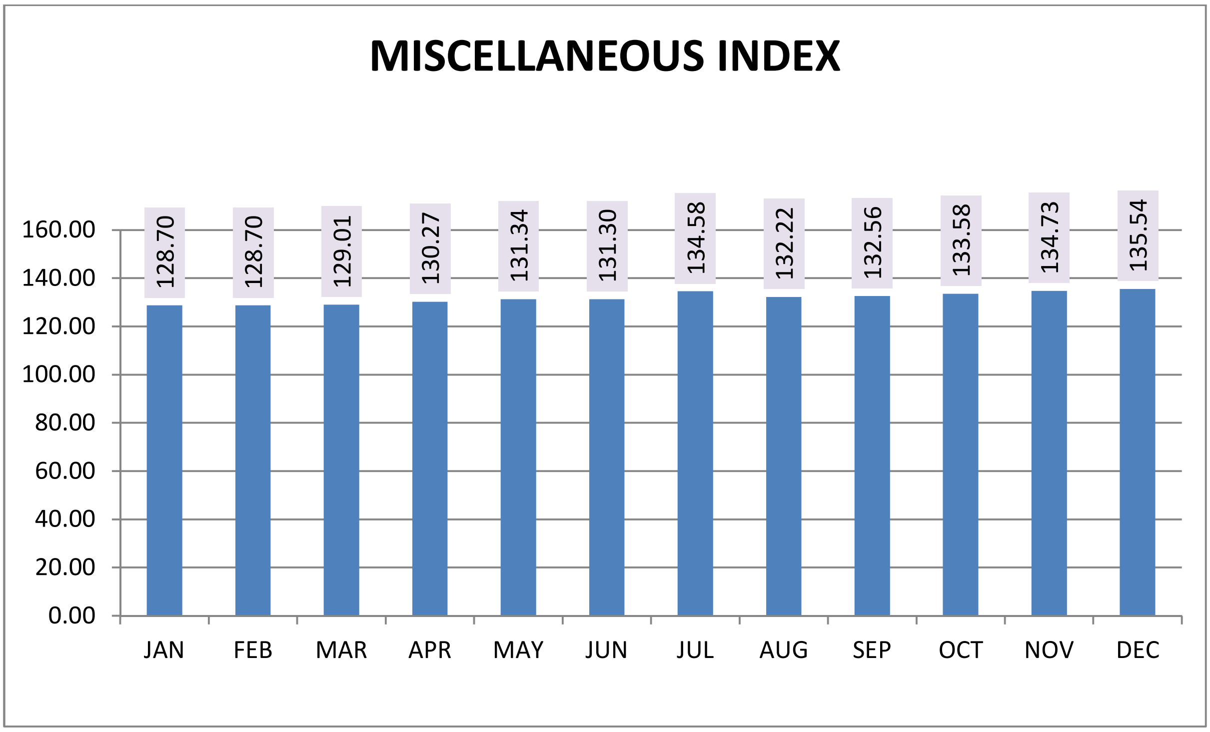
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	156.35	156.35	167.74	157.40	128.34	129.08	151.54	150.62	133.92	146.67	147.14	147.38



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index shows a consistent upward trend throughout the year, indicating a gradual rise in the cost of goods and services categorized under miscellaneous expenditures. The index remains unchanged at 128.70 in both January and February, followed by a slight increase to 129.01 in March and a steady climb to 130.27 in April and 131.34 in May. It holds nearly steady in June (131.30) but rises sharply to 134.58 in July—the most significant monthly jump. Although there is a slight dip in August (132.22), the index regains momentum in the following months, climbing steadily to reach 135.54 in December.

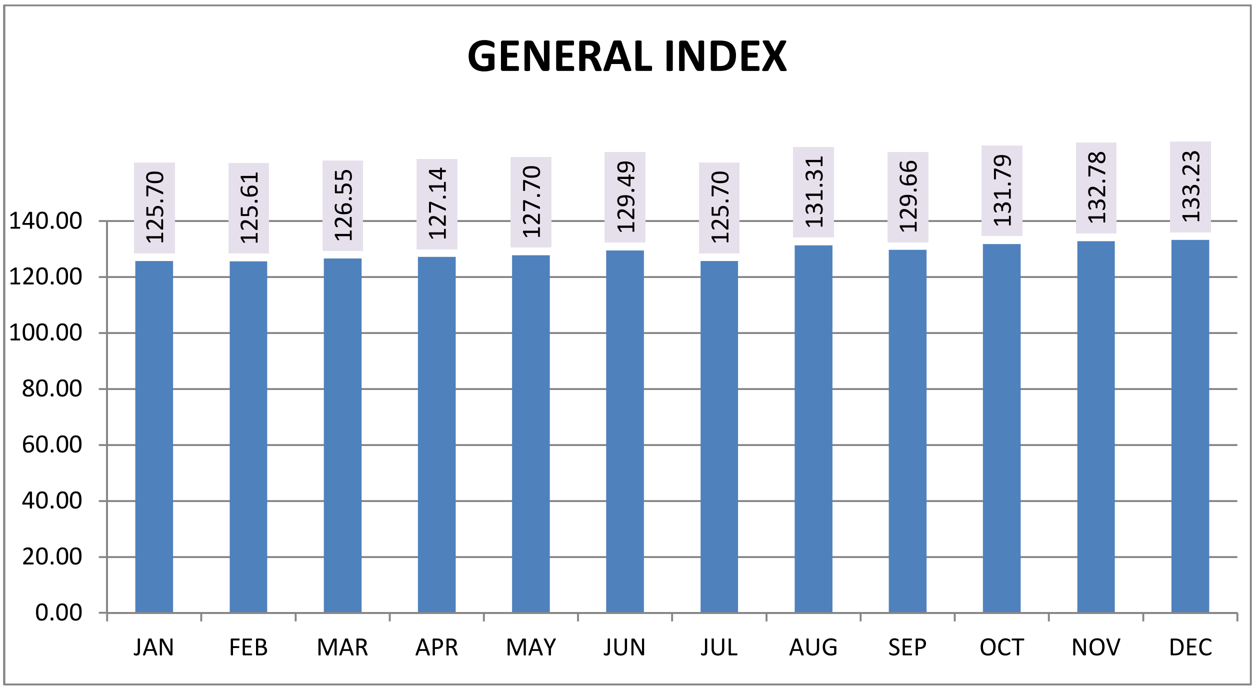
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	128.70	128.70	129.01	130.27	131.34	131.30	134.58	132.22	132.56	133.58	134.73	135.54



GENERAL INDEX

The General index reflects a gradually rising trend over the year, indicating overall inflationary movement in the economy. Starting at 125.70 in January, it slightly dips in February (125.61) but increases steadily through March (126.55), April (127.14), and May (127.70), reaching 129.49 in June. Interestingly, there is a temporary dip in July back to 125.70. However, the index then rebounds sharply in August to 131.31, followed by minor fluctuations in September (129.66) and another strong rise in October (131.79). The upward trajectory continues through November (132.78) and culminates in December at 133.23, the highest level of the year. Overall, the data indicates a clear inflationary trend with some mid-year volatility, ultimately pointing to rising general price levels.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	125.70	125.61	126.55	127.14	127.70	129.49	125.70	131.31	129.66	131.79	132.78	133.23



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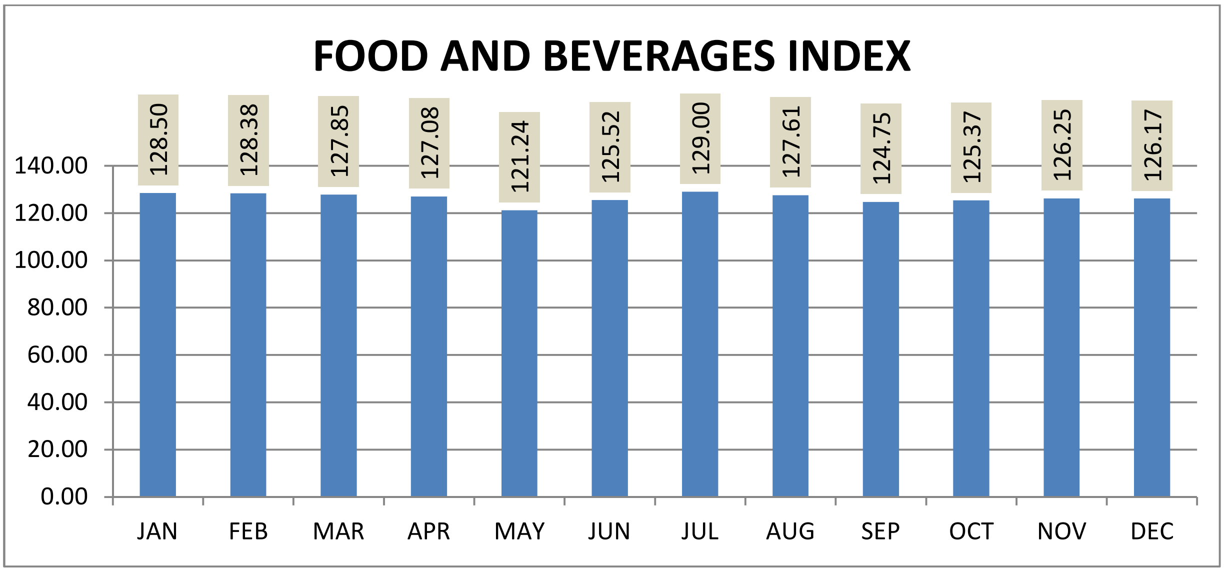
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index shows a mixed pattern over the year, with both declines and recoveries reflecting fluctuations in food prices. The year begins with a relatively high index of 128.50 in January, followed by slight decreases in February (128.38) and March (127.85), and a more noticeable drop in April (127.08) and May (121.24), marking the lowest point of the year. A significant rebound occurs in June (125.52) and continues into July with the year's peak at 129.00. However, this rise is not sustained, as the index dips again in August (127.61), September (124.75), and stabilizes mildly in the last quarter, ending at 126.17 in December. Overall, the index reflects price volatility in the food sector with mid-year lows and a partial recovery by year-end.

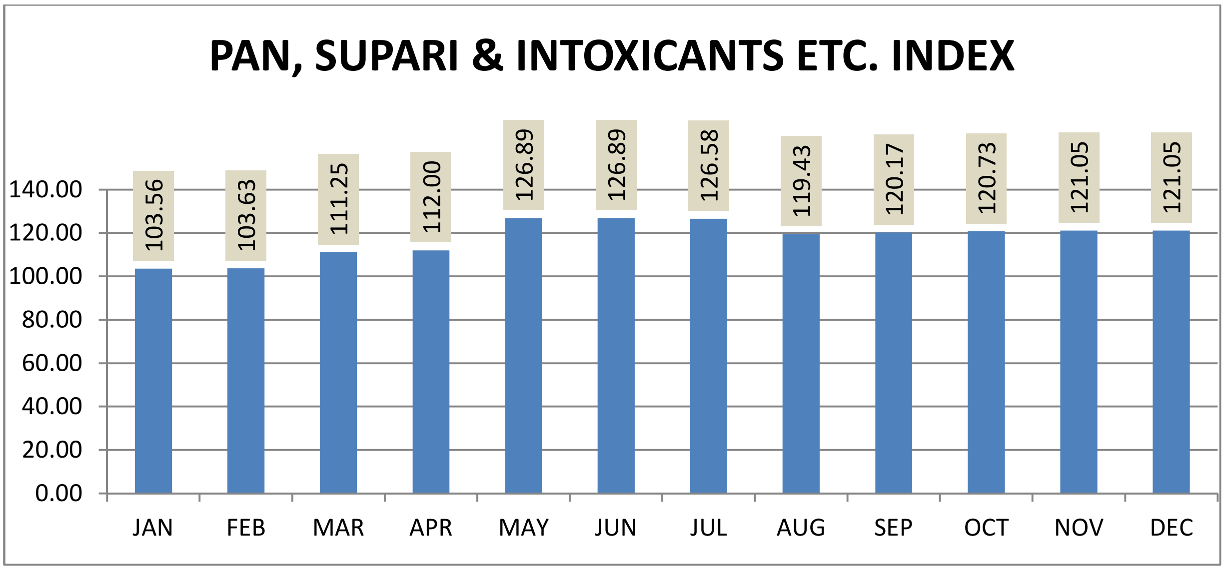
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	128.50	128.38	127.85	127.08	121.24	125.52	129.00	127.61	124.75	125.37	126.25	126.17



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The index for Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc. showed a significant upward trend in 2024. Starting from 103.56 in January, it remained relatively stable through February (103.63) but jumped sharply to 111.25 in March and further increased to 112.00 in April. A steep rise was observed in May, reaching 126.89, which persisted through June. After a minor decline to 126.58 in July, the index dropped noticeably in August to 119.43, followed by a gradual upward correction through September (120.17), October (120.73), and November, stabilizing at 121.05 in December. Overall, the year saw a substantial net increase, indicating rising prices of items in this category, particularly during the second quarter.

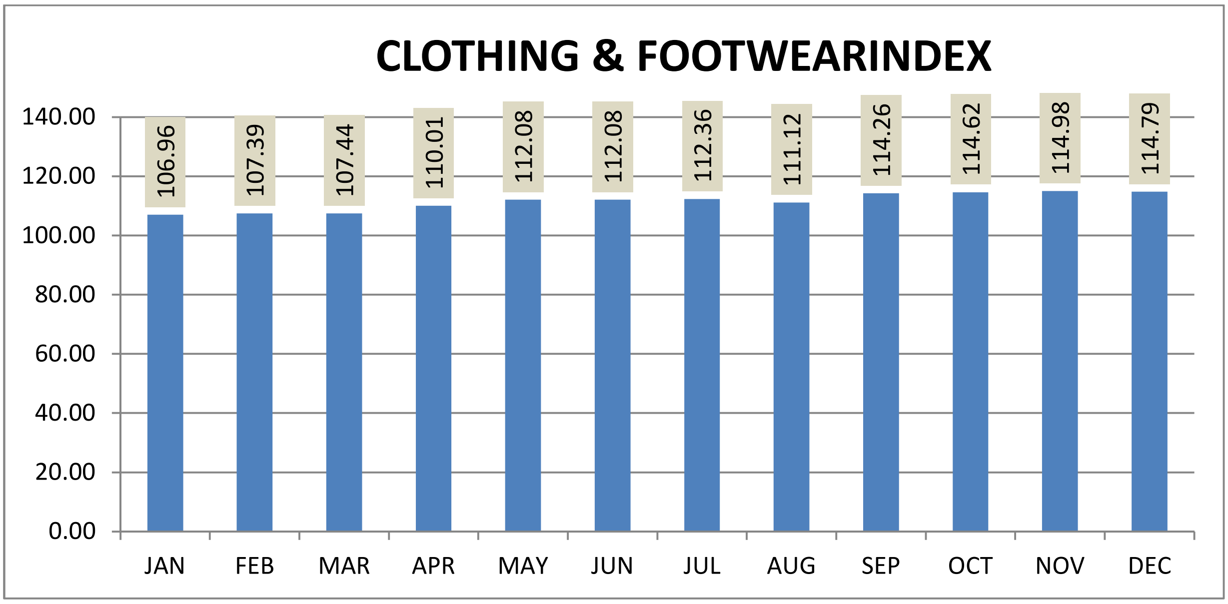
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	103.56	103.63	111.25	112.00	126.89	126.89	126.58	119.43	120.17	120.73	121.05	121.05



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing &Footwear index exhibited a steady upward trend, beginning at 106.96 in January and gradually increasing to 107.39 in February and 107.44 in March. A noticeable rise occurred in April, with the index reaching 110.01, followed by continued growth to 112.08 in May and June. A slight increase was recorded in July (112.36), but the index dipped marginally in August (111.12). However, a strong rebound was observed in September (114.26), continuing through October (114.62) and November (114.98), before a minor correction in December (114.79).

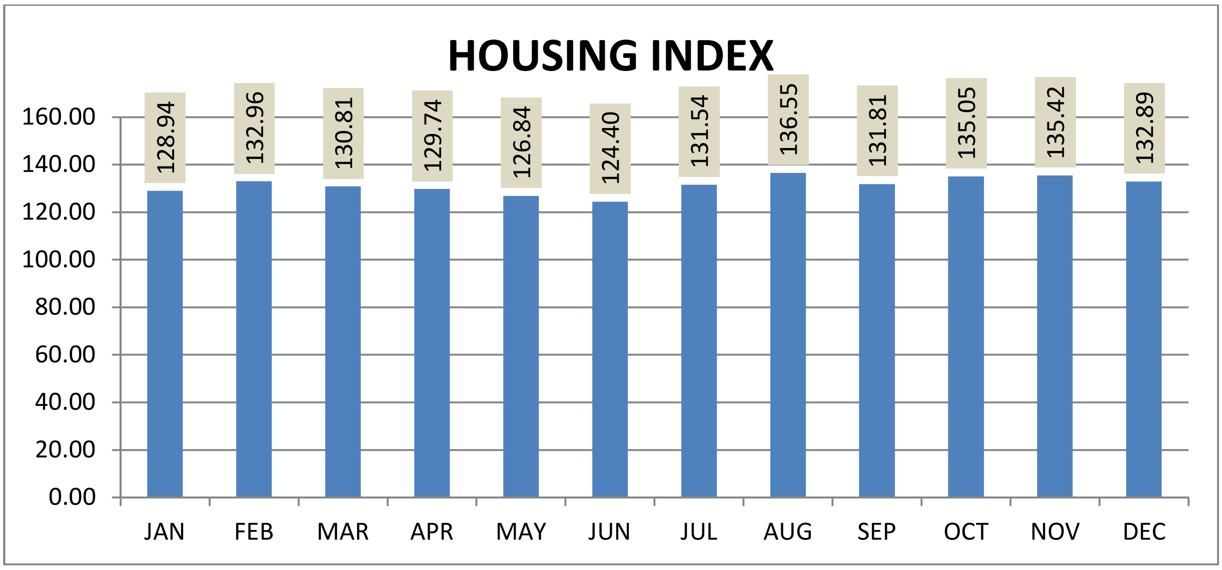
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	106.96	107.39	107.44	110.01	112.08	112.08	112.36	111.12	114.26	114.62	114.98	114.79



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing index showed notable fluctuations throughout the year. It began at 128.94 in January, followed by a sharp rise to 132.96 in February, before dipping to 130.81 in March and further declining through April (129.74), May (126.84), and reaching the year's low of 124.40 in June. A strong recovery was observed in July (131.54) and peaked in August at 136.55, the highest value of the year. However, the index dipped again to 131.81 in September, and then rebounded to 135.05 in October and 135.42 in November, before settling at 132.89 in December.

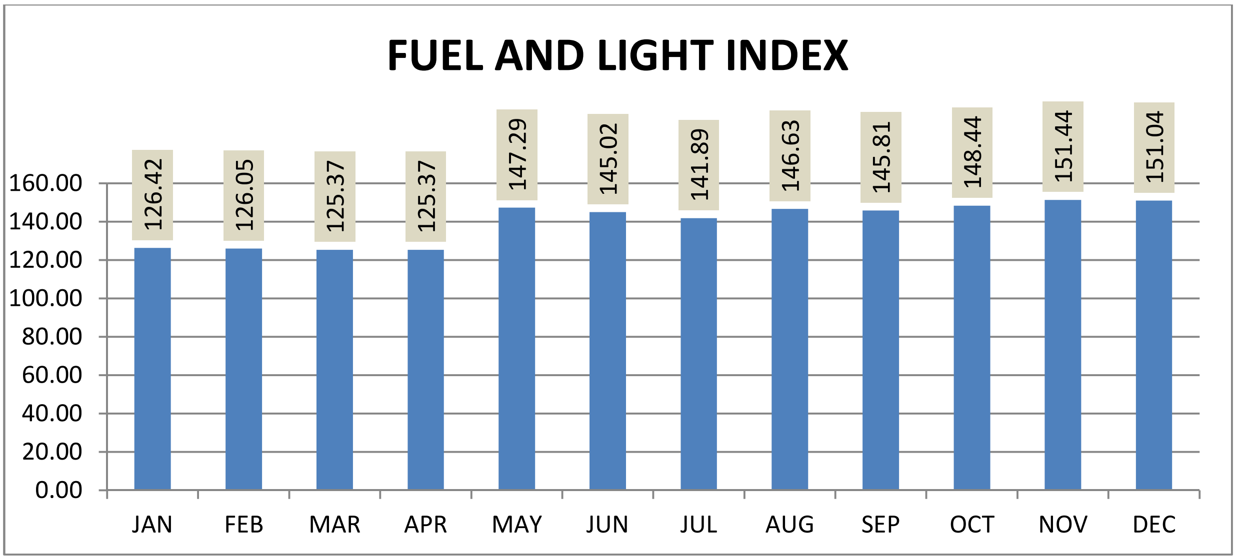
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	128.94	132.96	130.81	129.74	126.84	124.40	131.54	136.55	131.81	135.05	135.42	132.89



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index displayed a significant upward shift, particularly in the second half of the year. It began with a slight decline from 126.42 in January to 125.37 in March and April, indicating initial stability. However, a sharp spike occurred in May, with the index surging to 147.29, followed by a slight dip in June (145.02) and a continued decline to 141.89 in July. The index rebounded in August (146.63) and maintained a high level through the remaining months, reaching 148.44 in October, peaking at 151.44 in November, and slightly easing to 151.04 in December. Overall, the index showed a price increase over the year, suggesting a considerable rise in fuel and lighting costs, especially from May onward.

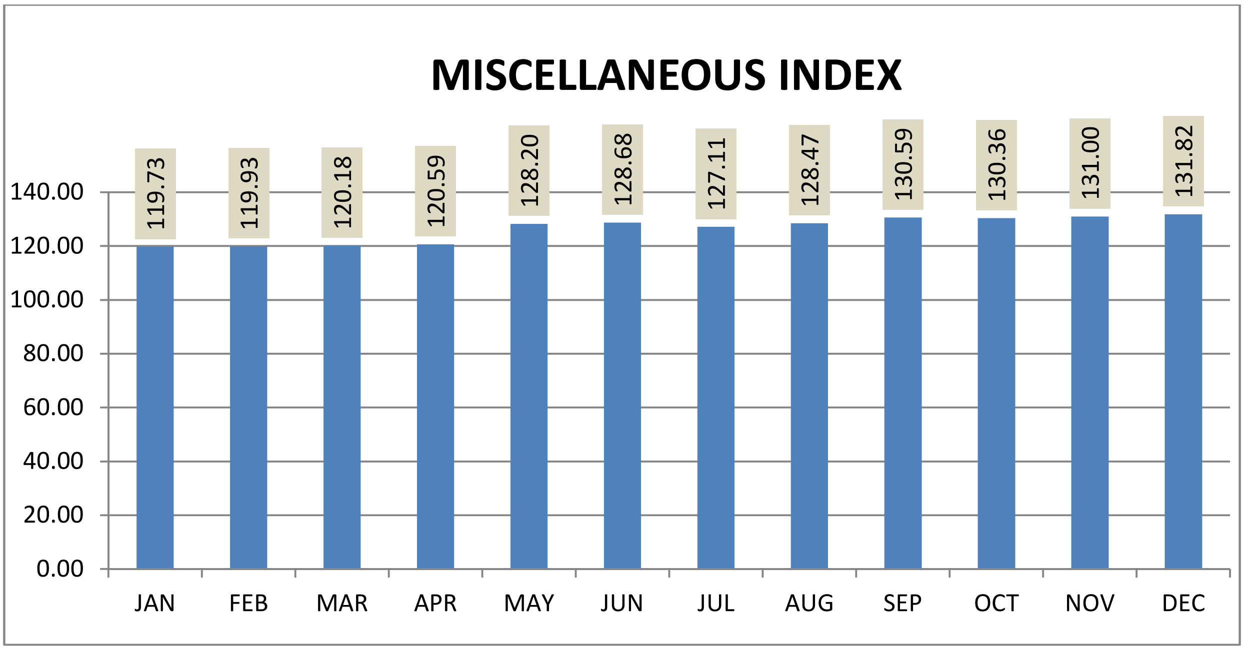
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	126.42	126.05	125.37	125.37	147.29	145.02	141.89	146.63	145.81	148.44	151.44	151.04



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index exhibited a steady upward trend with moderate fluctuations. Starting at 119.73 in January, it showed a gradual rise through February (119.93), March (120.18), and April (120.59). A sharp increase occurred in May, with the index jumping to 128.20, followed by a slight rise in June (128.68). A minor dip in July (127.11) was quickly corrected as the index climbed again in August (128.47) and reached 130.59 in September. It remained relatively stable in October (130.36) before continuing its upward movement in November (131.00) and peaking at 131.82 in December. Overall, the index reflected a sustained increase over the year, indicating rising costs in goods and services under the miscellaneous category.

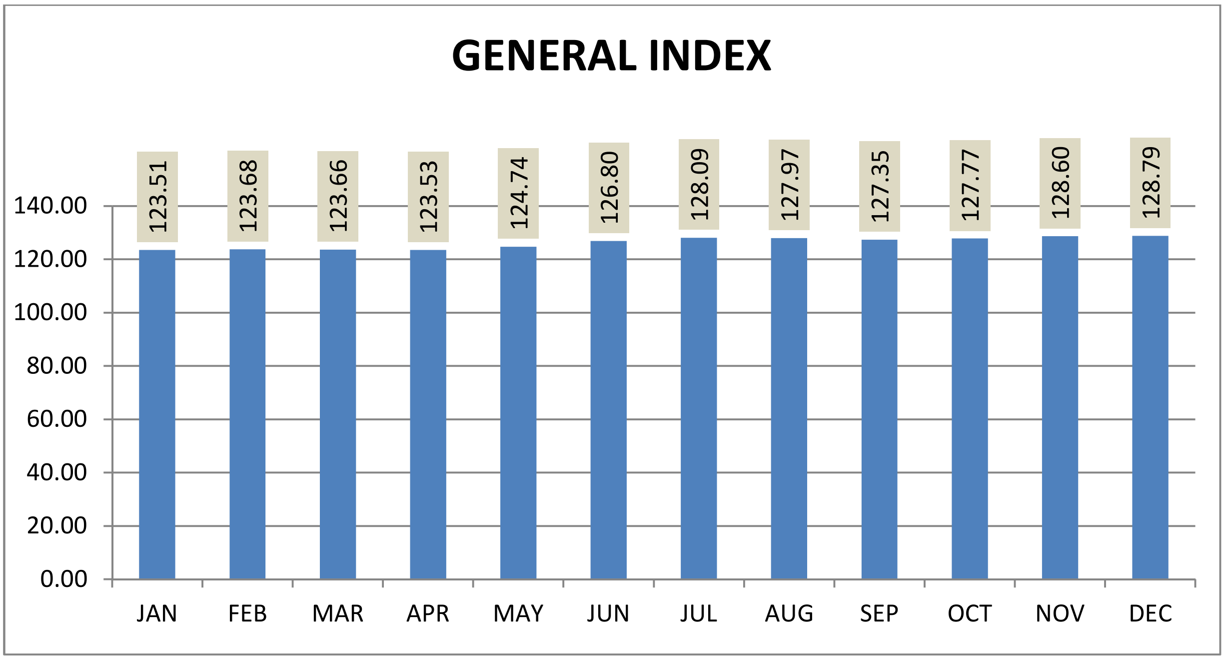
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	119.73	119.93	120.18	120.59	128.20	128.68	127.11	128.47	130.59	130.36	131.00	131.82



GENERAL INDEX

The General index demonstrates a steady upward trend throughout the year, indicating a gradual increase in overall prices. Starting at 123.51 in January, the index remains relatively stable during the first quarter, with slight fluctuations. From May onwards, the index shows a noticeable rise, reaching 126.80 in June and continuing to climb to 128.09 in July. Despite minor dips in August (127.97) and September (127.35), the index quickly recovers, ending the year at a peak of 128.79 in December. Overall, the index records an annual increase of 5.28 points, reflecting moderate and sustained inflationary pressure, particularly in the second half of the year.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	123.51	123.68	123.66	123.53	124.74	126.80	128.09	127.97	127.35	127.77	128.60	128.79

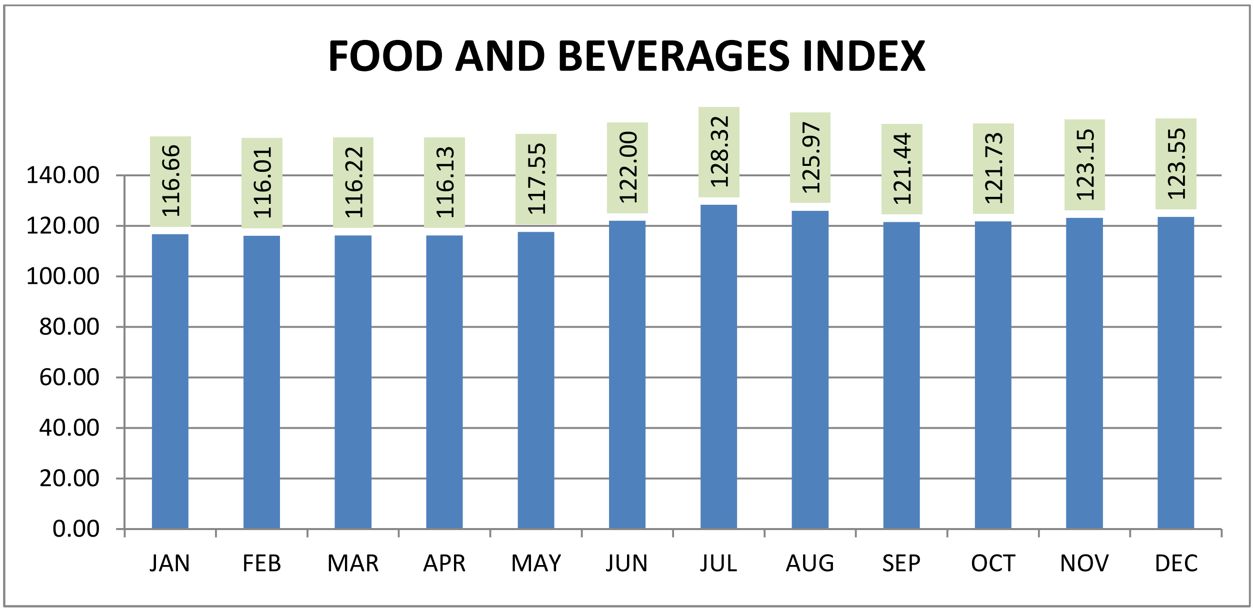


MALAPPURAM

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index shows a fluctuating yet generally upward trend throughout the year. Starting at 116.66 in January, the index remained relatively stable until May, with minor variations around the 116 level. A noticeable increase began in June (122.00), followed by a sharp peak in July (128.32). After July, the index slightly declined but remained elevated compared to the first half of the year, fluctuating between 121.44 and 125.97 from August to October. In the last two months, the index rose again to 123.55 in December, closing the year on a higher note. Overall, the data reflects a clear mid-year spike and sustained higher price levels in the latter half of the year compared to the beginning.

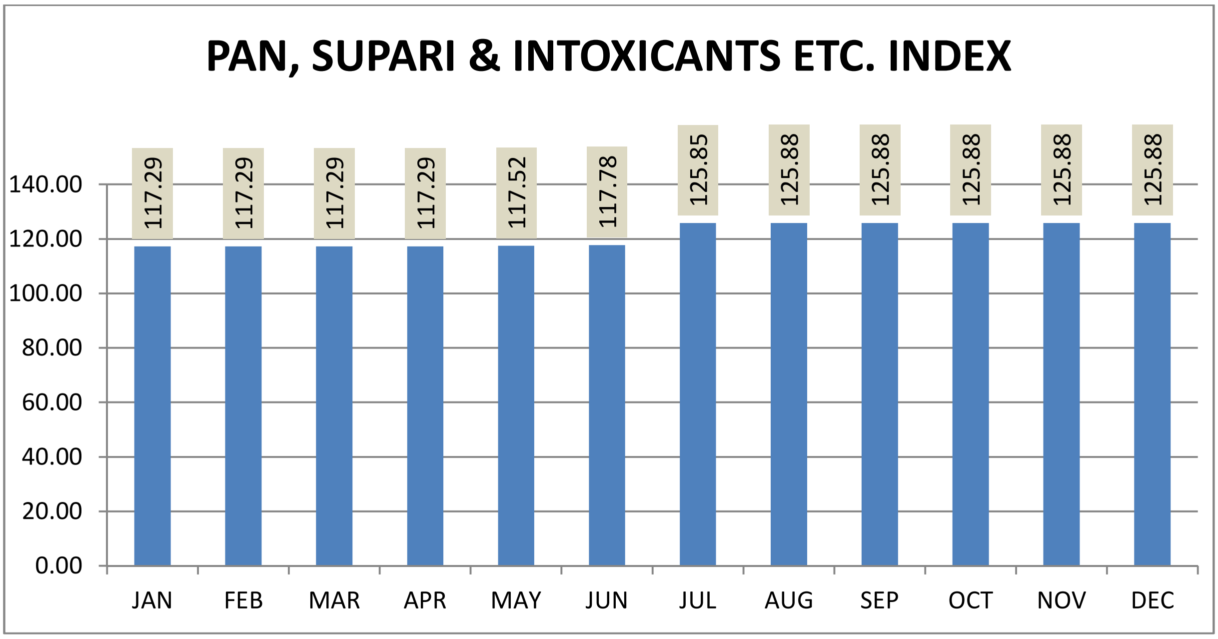
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	116.66	116.01	116.22	116.13	117.55	122.00	128.32	125.97	121.44	121.73	123.15	123.55



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants index remains unchanged at 117.29 from January to April, indicating price stability during the initial months of the year. A slight increase occurs in May (117.52) and June (117.78), followed by a sharp jump in July to 125.85, marking a clear shift in price levels. From August to December, the index stabilizes at 125.88, suggesting that the price hike observed mid-year persists without further fluctuations. Overall, the index shows a notable rise of 8.59 points from January to December, with the majority of the increase concentrated in July.

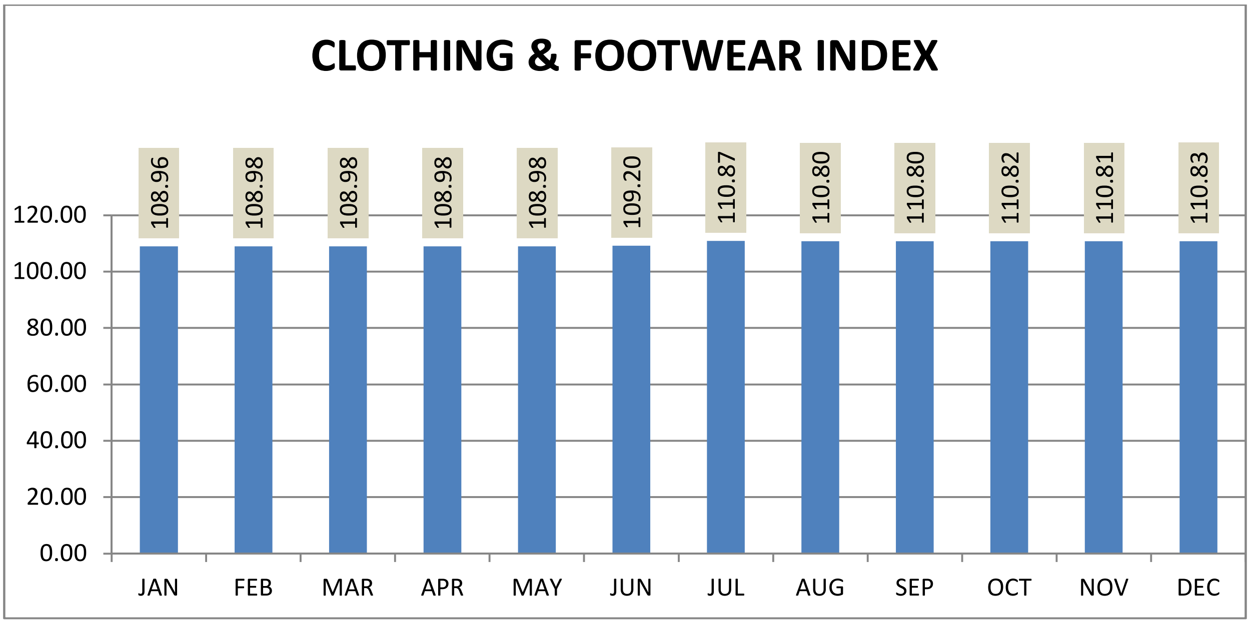
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	117.29	117.29	117.29	117.29	117.52	117.78	125.85	125.88	125.88	125.88	125.88	125.88



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index showed a gradual and steady increase throughout the year. Beginning at 108.96 in January, the index remained almost unchanged until May, reflecting price stability in the initial months. A slight rise was recorded in June (109.20), followed by a more noticeable increase in July (110.87). From August to December, the index stabilized around 110.80–110.83, showing minimal monthly fluctuations. Overall, the data indicates a modest upward trend with the most significant change occurring mid-year, and a stable price level maintained in the latter part of the year.

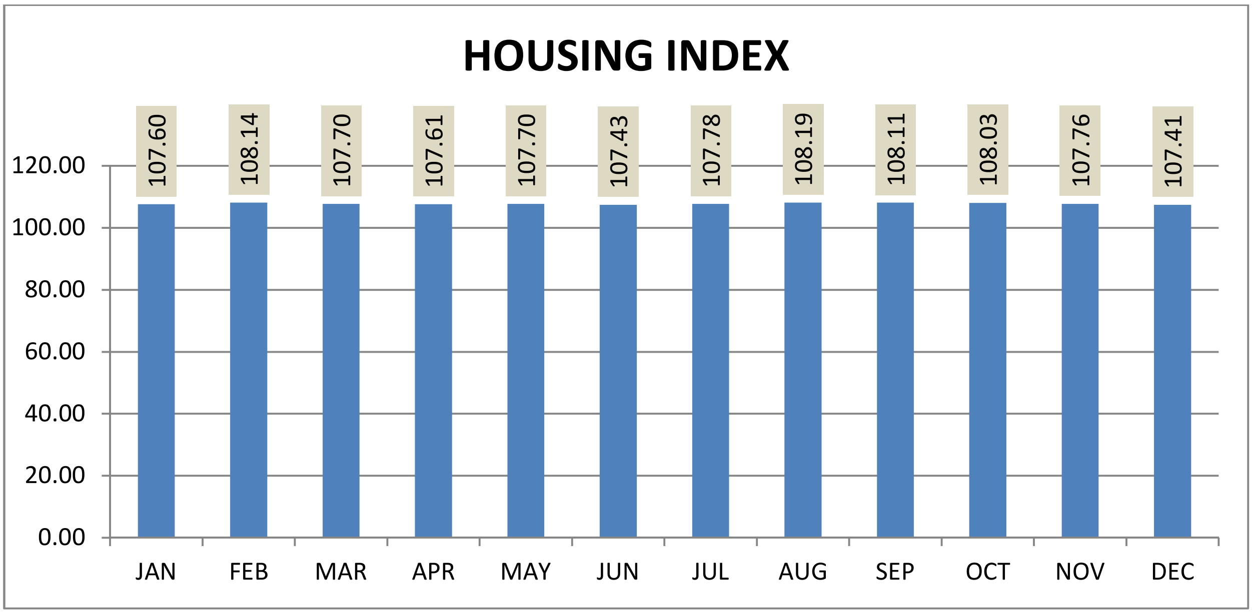
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	108.96	108.98	108.98	108.98	108.98	109.20	110.87	110.80	110.80	110.82	110.81	110.83



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing index exhibited minor fluctuations with no significant upward or downward trend over the year. Starting at 107.60 in January, the index experienced slight increases and decreases across the months, reaching a modest peak in August (108.19). Notably, this peak was followed by a gradual decline, with the index ending the year at 107.41 in December, slightly lower than where it began. Throughout the year, values remained tightly clustered between 107.41 and 108.19, indicating a high level of price stability in the housing sector. Overall, the data reflects a stable housing cost environment with only marginal month-to-month changes.

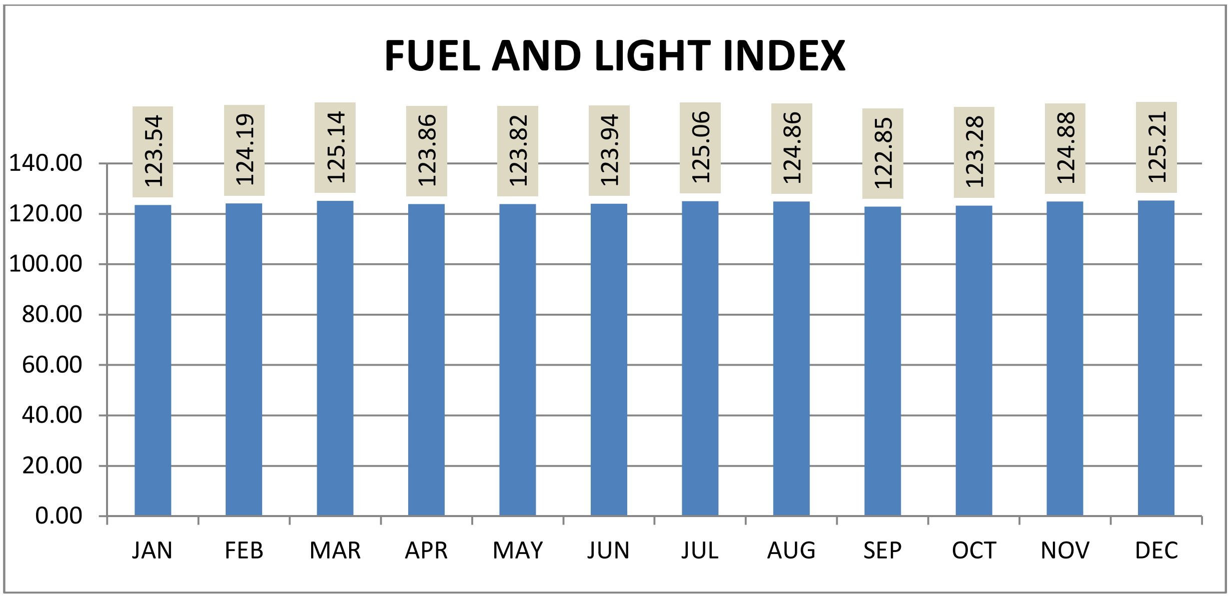
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	107.60	108.14	107.70	107.61	107.70	107.43	107.78	108.19	108.11	108.03	107.76	107.41



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index displayed modest fluctuations throughout the year, with a general trend of mild increases and short-term volatility. Starting at 123.54 in January, the index climbed to a local high of 125.14 in March, indicating a slight rise in energy-related costs in the first quarter. A minor dip followed in April and May, but prices stabilized around the 123–124 range. Another increase occurred in July (125.06) and again in December (125.21), which marked the highest point of the year. The lowest value was observed in September (122.85). Despite these variations, the overall movement remained within a narrow band, suggesting relative stability with some seasonal or demand-related shifts in energy pricing.

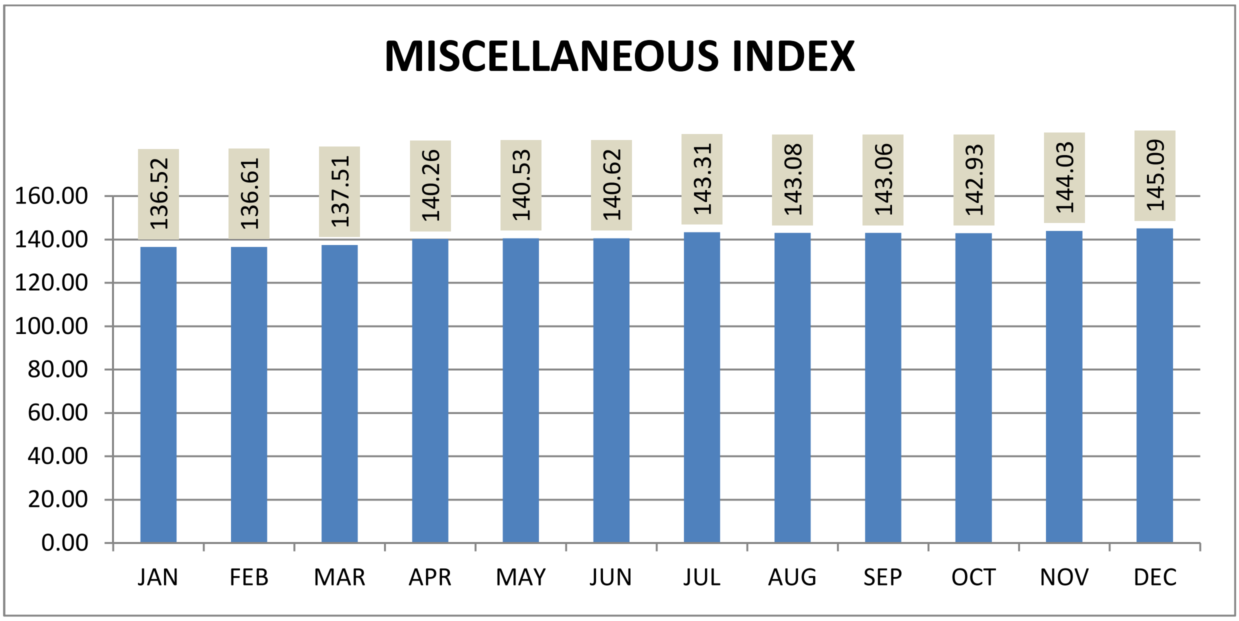
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	123.54	124.19	125.14	123.86	123.82	123.94	125.06	124.86	122.85	123.28	124.88	125.21



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index showed a clear and consistent upward trend throughout the year, reflecting a steady rise in the prices of various goods and services falling under this category. Beginning at 136.52 in January, the index increased modestly in the first quarter, followed by a sharper rise in April (140.26) and May (140.53). The upward momentum continued into July, reaching 143.31, and despite minor fluctuations in August and September, the index remained high. A slight dip occurred in October (142.93), but prices surged again in November (144.03) and reached the year's peak in December at 145.09.

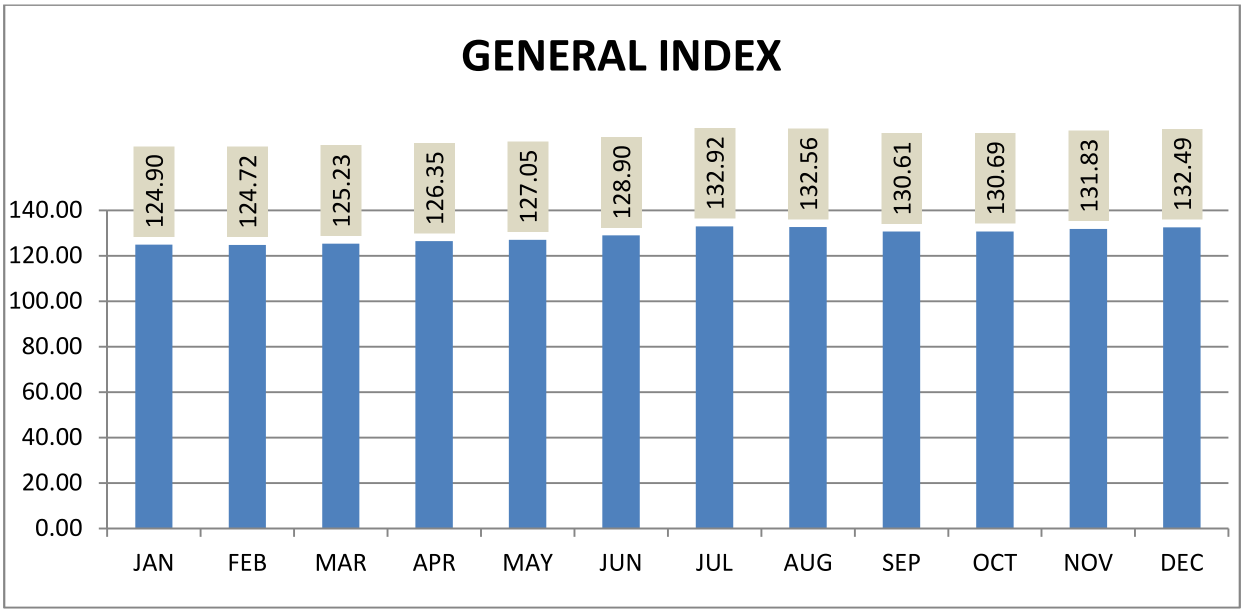
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	136.52	136.61	137.51	140.26	140.53	140.62	143.31	143.08	143.06	142.93	144.03	145.09



GENERAL INDEX

The General index exhibited a steady upward trend over the year, indicating a gradual increase in the overall price level across all major consumption categories. Starting at 124.90 in January, the index showed a consistent rise through the first half, reaching 128.90 by June. A sharp increase followed in July (132.92), marking the highest monthly inflationary jump of the year. Although there was a slight dip in August (132.56) and September (130.61), the index remained elevated in the remaining months, ending the year at 132.49 in December. This pattern suggests persistent inflationary pressure, especially in the second half, possibly driven by rising costs in food, fuel, and miscellaneous services. Overall, the data reflects a general rise in the cost of living across the year with notable mid-year acceleration.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	124.90	124.72	125.23	126.35	127.05	128.90	132.92	132.56	130.61	130.69	131.83	132.49



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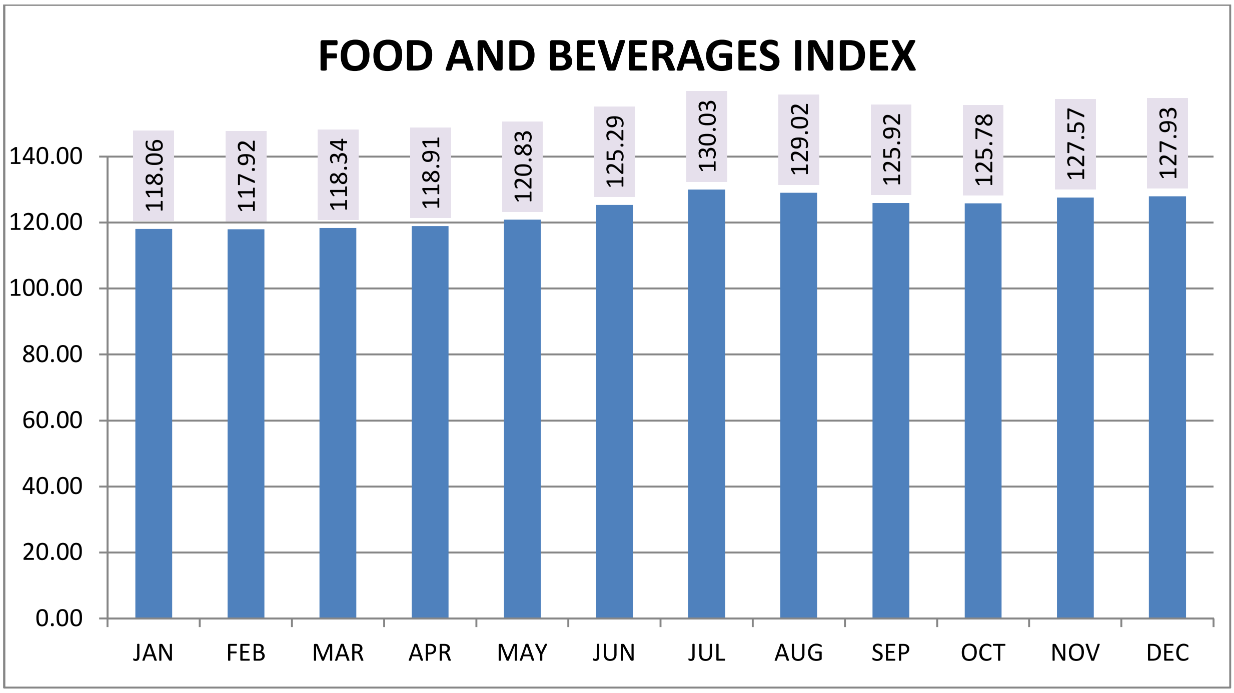
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index demonstrated a clear upward trend throughout the year, indicating a consistent rise in food-related prices. Beginning at 118.06 in January, the index remained relatively stable during the first quarter, followed by a moderate increase in April (118.91) and a sharper rise in May (120.83) and June (125.29). A significant spike occurred in July, reaching a peak of 130.03. Although the index slightly declined in August (129.02) and September (125.92), it stabilized at a higher level in the last quarter, closing the year at 127.93 in December. Overall, the data reflects strong inflation in food and beverages, particularly during the middle of the year, with sustained elevated prices in the latter months.

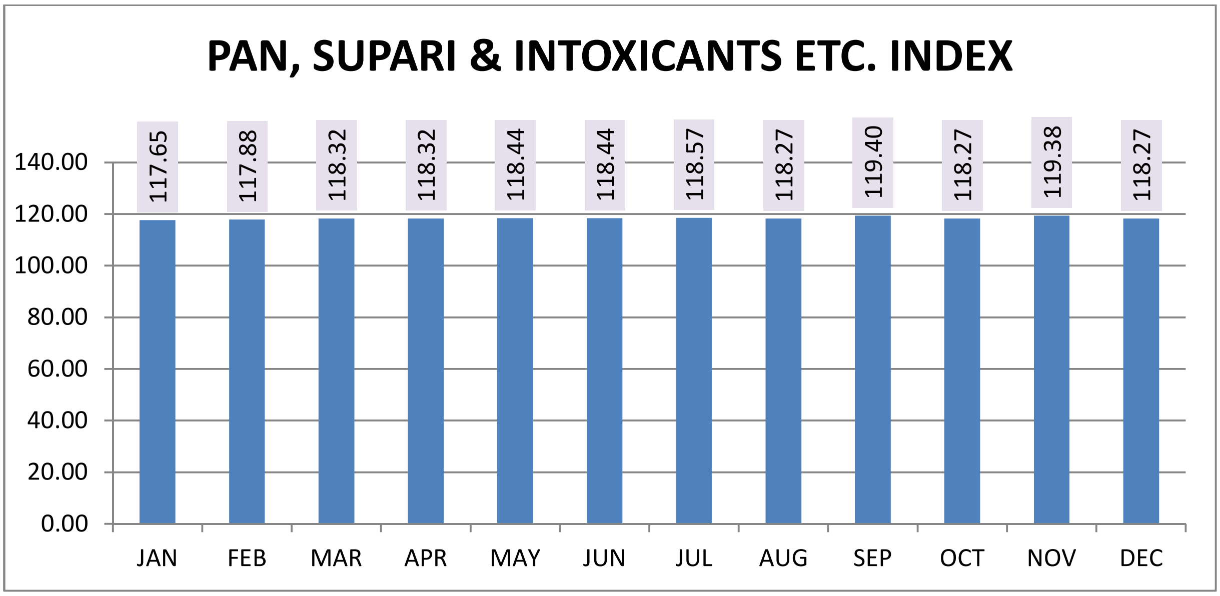
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	118.06	117.92	118.34	118.91	120.83	125.29	130.03	129.02	125.92	125.78	127.57	127.93



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc. index showed mild fluctuations with an overall gradual upward trend throughout the year. Starting at 117.65 in January, the index increased modestly over the following months, reaching 118.57 in July, reflecting a slow but steady rise in prices. A slight dip was recorded in August (118.27), but a noticeable peak occurred in September (119.40), indicating a short-term price surge. The index again dropped to 118.27 in October, spiked back to 119.38 in November, and returned to 118.27 in December, showing volatility in the last quarter.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	117.65	117.88	118.32	118.32	118.44	118.44	118.57	118.27	119.40	118.27	119.38	118.27



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

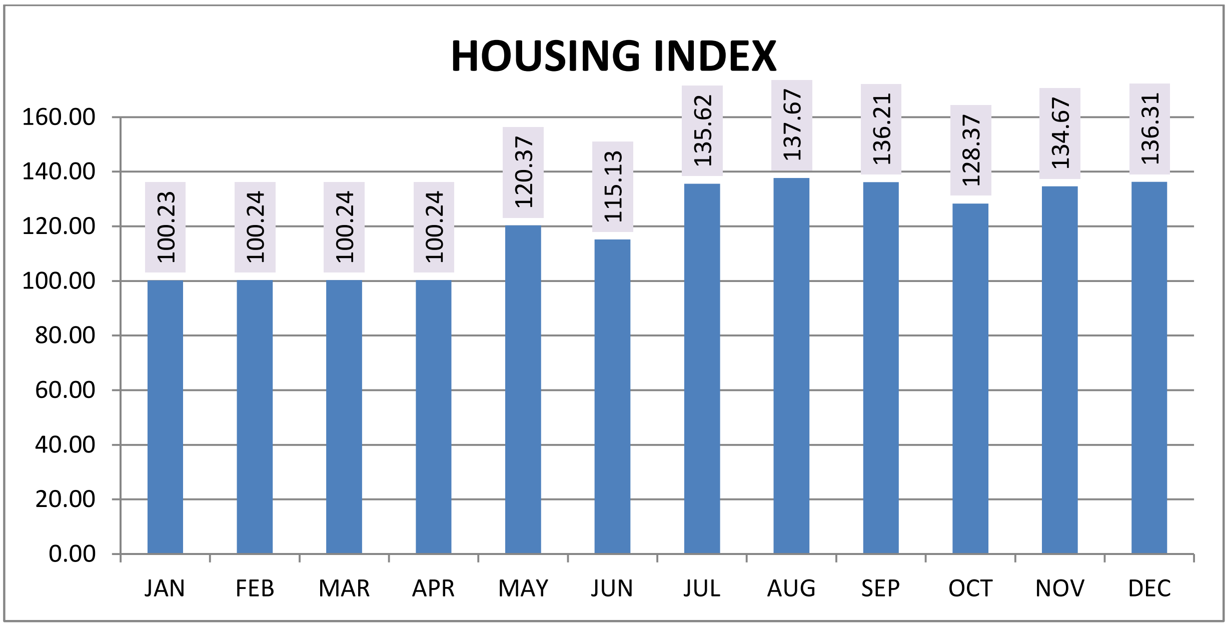
The Clothing & Footwear index experienced a modest and gradual upward trend throughout the year, suggesting mild inflation in this category. Starting at 113.89 in January, the index showed slight increases through the first half, maintaining a narrow range around 114.12 to 114.18. A more noticeable rise occurred in the third quarter, reaching a peak of 115.50 in September. However, a slight decline in October (114.63) indicated a temporary correction, followed by a rebound in the final months, with the index closing at 115.13 in December. Overall, the data reflects stable yet gradually increasing prices, with minor month-to-month volatility.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	113.89	114.17	114.17	114.17	114.12	114.18	114.60	115.30	115.50	114.63	115.03	115.13

HOUSING INDEX

The Housing index showed a dramatic and irregular trend over the year, marked by sharp increases and notable volatility. From January to April, the index remained flat at around 100.24, indicating complete price stability. However, a sudden spike occurred in May (120.37), followed by a dip in June (115.13), and then another steep rise to 135.62 in July. The upward momentum continued in August (137.67), which marked the highest point of the year. Although the index dipped in September (136.21) and October (128.37), it rebounded in the final months, closing at 136.31 in December.

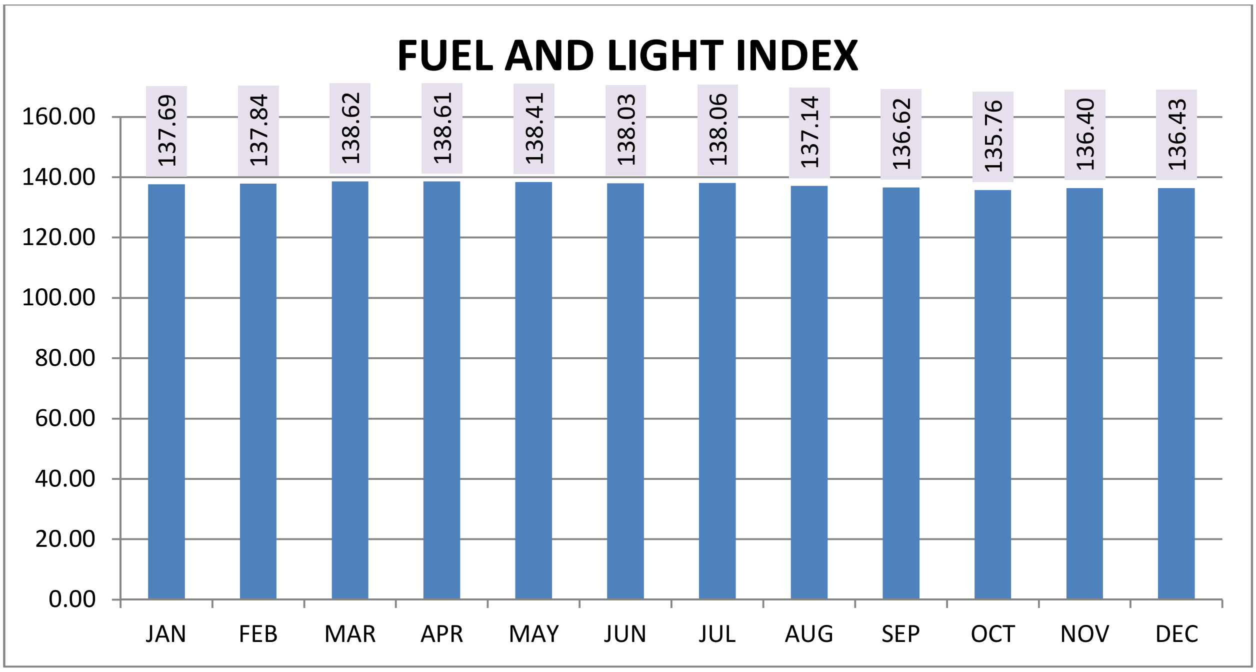
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	100.23	100.24	100.24	100.24	120.37	115.13	135.62	137.67	136.21	128.37	134.67	136.31



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index displayed a mildly declining trend over the year, with early-year increases followed by a gradual decrease in the latter half. Starting at 137.69 in January, the index rose slightly to reach its peak at 138.62 in March, indicating a small rise in energy prices during the first quarter. From April onward, the index began to decline steadily, dropping to 135.76 in October, the lowest point of the year. A slight recovery was seen in the final two months, ending at 136.43 in December.

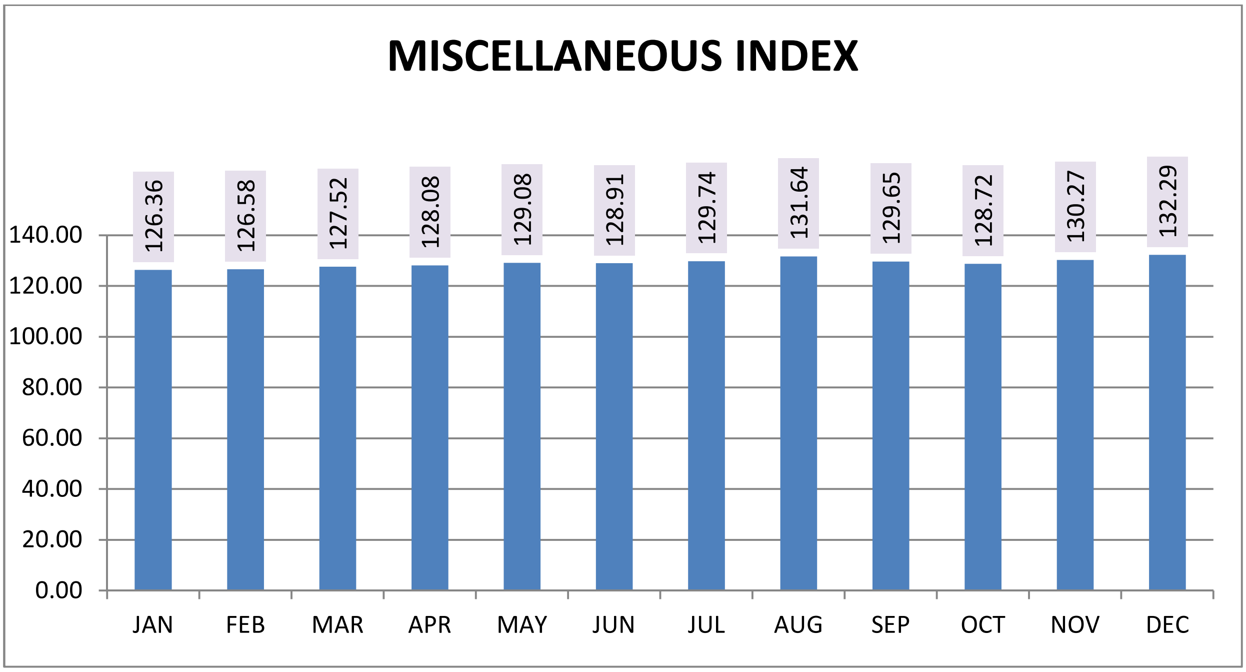
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	137.69	137.84	138.62	138.61	138.41	138.03	138.06	137.14	136.62	135.76	136.40	136.43



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index showed a moderate but consistent upward trend throughout the year, reflecting a gradual increase in the cost of goods and services in this category. Starting at 126.36 in January, the index climbed steadily over the next few months, reaching 129.08 in May. A slight dip occurred in June (128.91), but prices rose again in July (129.74) and peaked sharply in August (131.64). A temporary decline was seen in September (129.65) and October (128.72), likely due to seasonal factors or short-term corrections. However, the index regained momentum in the final months, closing at a year-high of 132.29 in December..

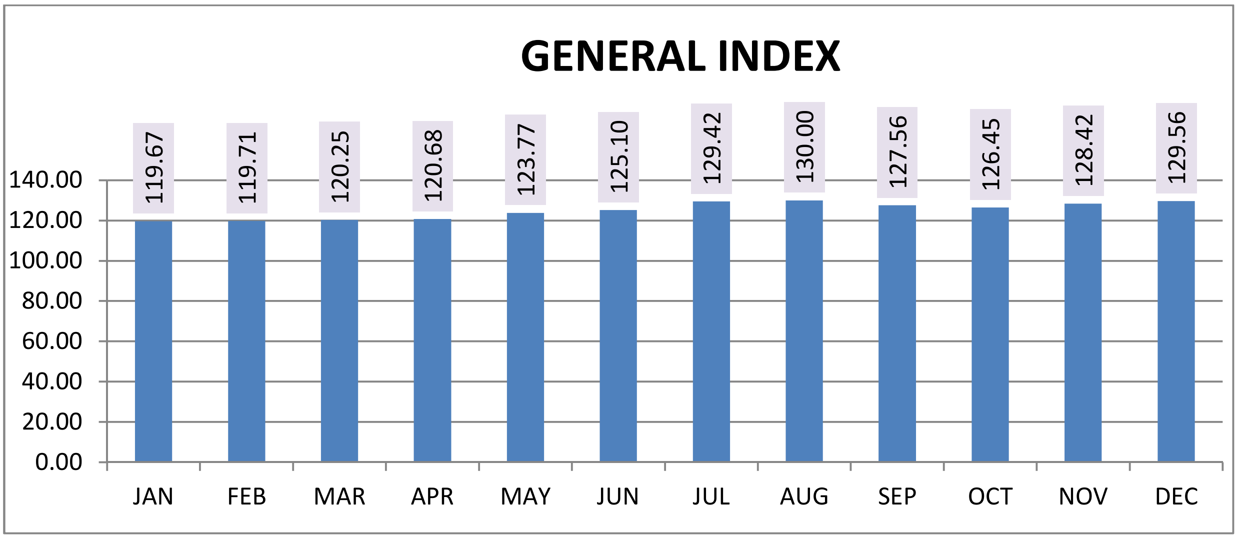
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	126.36	126.58	127.52	128.08	129.08	128.91	129.74	131.64	129.65	128.72	130.27	132.29



GENERAL INDEX

The General index displayed a clear upward trend throughout the year, indicating a steady increase in the overall cost of living. Beginning at 119.67 in January, the index rose gradually through the first quarter, followed by a sharper increase in May (123.77) and June (125.10). A significant spike occurred in July (129.42) and August (130.00), marking the peak of the year, likely driven by rising prices across multiple consumption categories. A slight decline followed in September and October, but the index rebounded again in November (128.42) and ended the year strongly at 129.56 in December.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	119.67	119.71	120.25	120.68	123.77	125.10	129.42	130.00	127.56	126.45	128.42	129.56

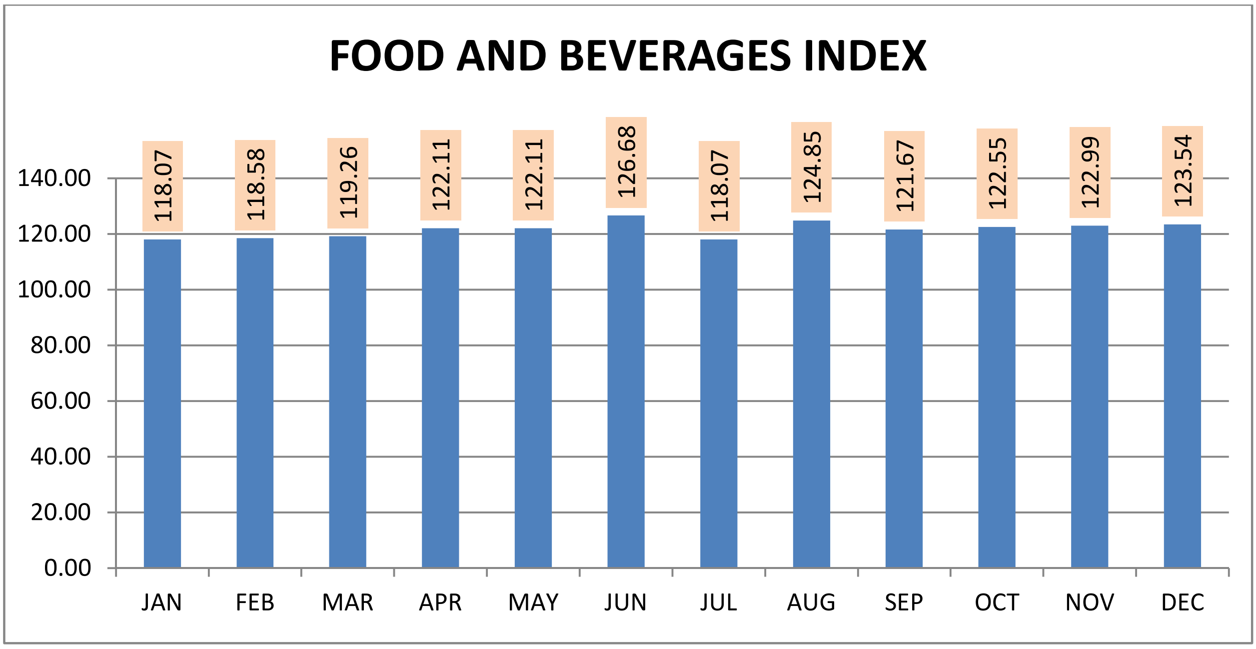


WAYANAD

FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The *Food and Beverages* index showed a fluctuating trend throughout the year. Starting at 118.07 in January, the index rose steadily to 119.26 by March, followed by a notable jump to 122.11 in April and May. A significant peak occurred in June at 126.68, indicating a sharp rise in food and beverage prices. However, July experienced an unexpected dip back to 118.07. The index then recovered to 124.85 in August but declined again to 121.67 in September. From October to December, the index showed a modest but steady increase, closing the year at 123.54.

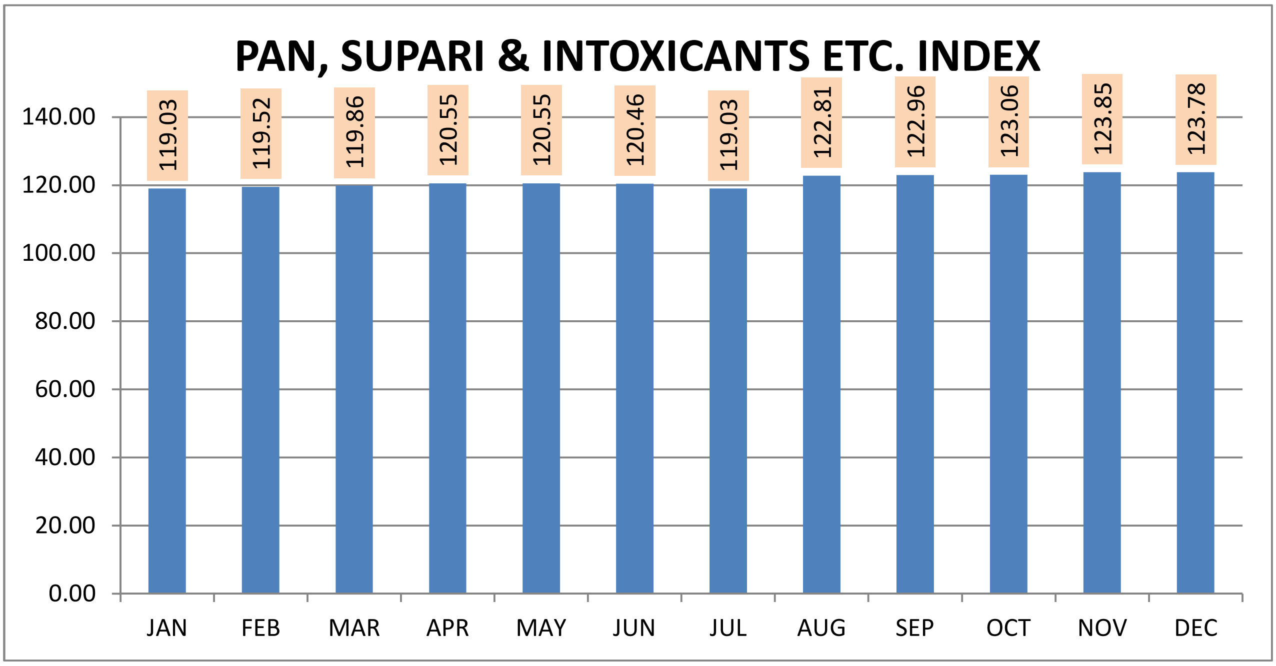
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	118.07	118.58	119.26	122.11	122.11	126.68	118.07	124.85	121.67	122.55	122.99	123.54



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The *Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc.* index exhibited a gradual upward trend over the year, reflecting steady price increases in this category. Beginning at 119.03 in January, the index rose incrementally to 120.55 by April and remained stable through May. A slight dip occurred in June (120.46), followed by a notable drop in July back to 119.03—the same level as January. However, a sharp rebound occurred in August, reaching 122.81, and the index continued to climb steadily, peaking at 123.85 in November before ending marginally lower at 123.78 in December.

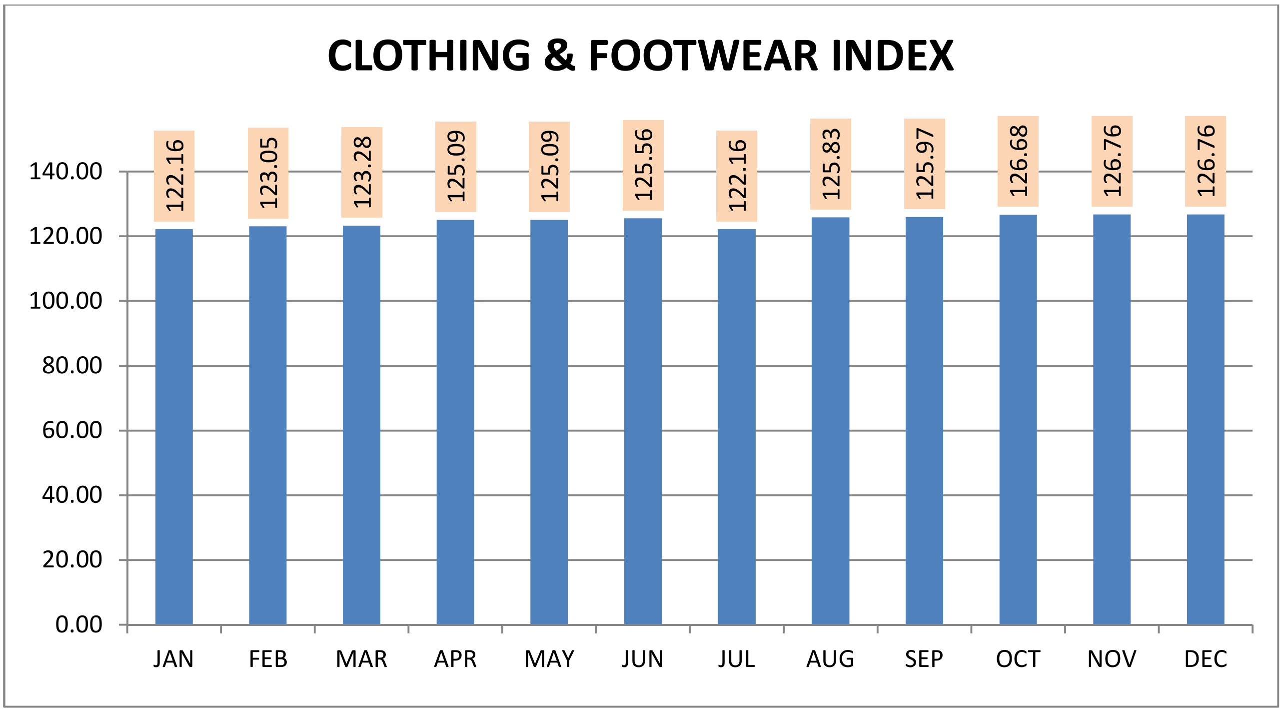
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	119.03	119.52	119.86	120.55	120.55	120.46	119.03	122.81	122.96	123.06	123.85	123.78



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The *Clothing & Footwear* index demonstrated a generally upward trend throughout the year with some fluctuations. Starting at 122.16 in January, the index rose steadily to 123.28 by March and reached 125.09 in April and May. A further increase occurred in June (125.56), but July saw a temporary dip back to the January level of 122.16. From August onward, the index rebounded strongly, reaching 125.83 and continuing its ascent to 126.76 by November, where it stabilized through December.

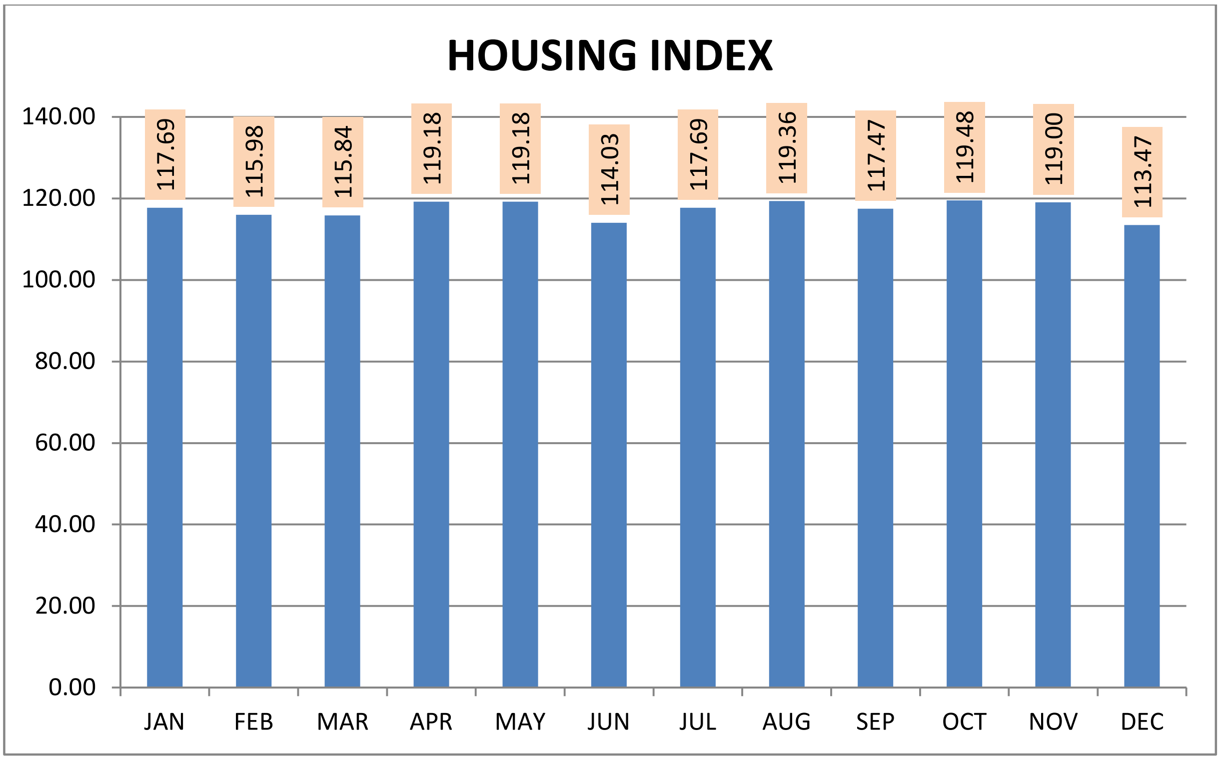
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	122.16	123.05	123.28	125.09	125.09	125.56	122.16	125.83	125.97	126.68	126.76	126.76



HOUSING INDEX

The *Housing* index showed a volatile pattern over the year, with noticeable fluctuations rather than a consistent trend. Beginning at 117.69 in January, it dipped to 115.84 by March before rising sharply to 119.18 in April and May. However, June saw a significant drop to 114.03. The index returned to January's level in July, followed by a peak of 119.48 in October. Despite these intermittent rises, the index ended the year at a low of 113.47 in December—the lowest point of the year

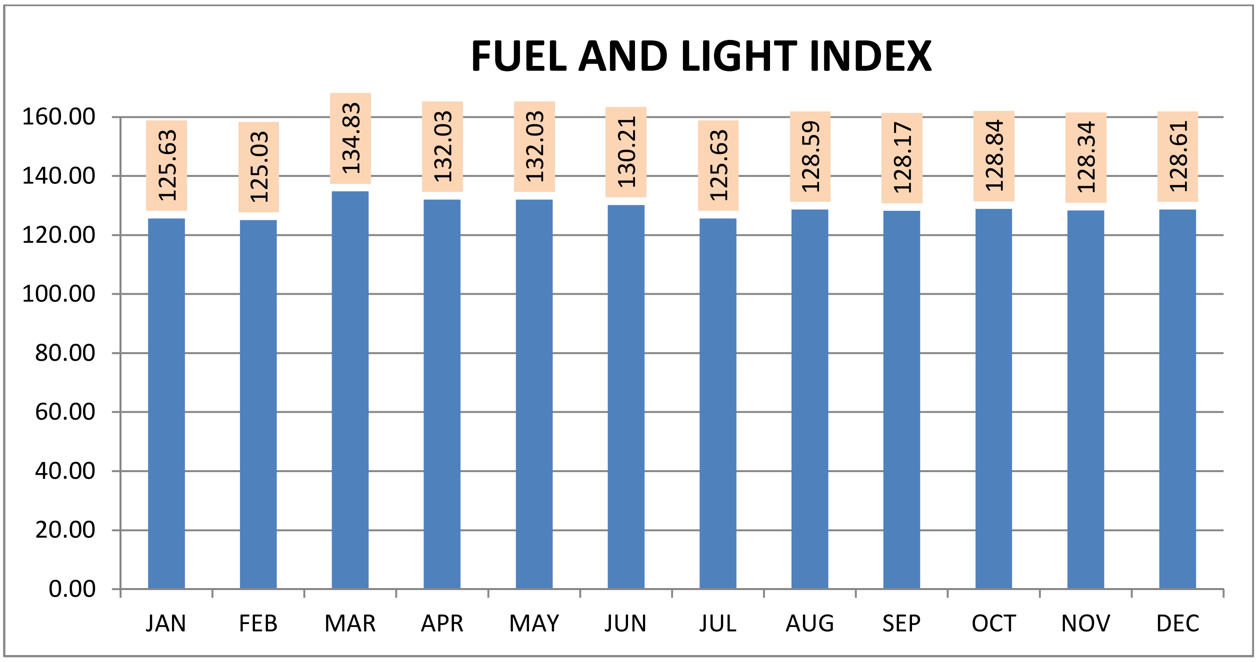
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	117.69	115.98	115.84	119.18	119.18	114.03	117.69	119.36	117.47	119.48	119.00	113.47



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index exhibited notable fluctuations over the year. Starting at 125.63 in January, it dipped slightly in February to 125.03, before spiking sharply in March to 134.83, the highest point of the year. This was followed by a decline in April and May to 132.03, then a continued easing to 130.21 in June. The index returned to 125.63 in July, mirroring January's level, and then climbed gradually through the remaining months, stabilizing between 128.17 and 128.84 from August to December. Overall, the second half of the year showed more stability after the volatile first quarter.

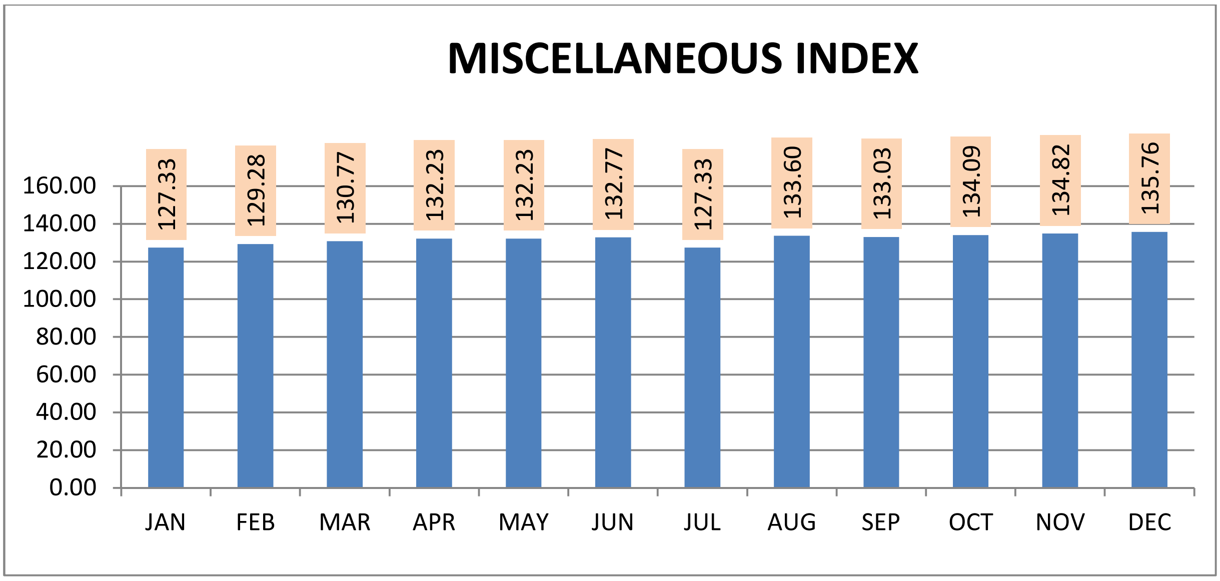
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	125.63	125.03	134.83	132.03	132.03	130.21	125.63	128.59	128.17	128.84	128.34	128.61



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index showed a consistent upward trend throughout the year, reflecting a steady rise in the prices of goods and services under this category. Beginning at 127.33 in January, the index increased steadily to 130.77 by March and remained stable through May at 132.23. A slight uptick was observed in June (132.77), followed by an unexpected dip in July, returning to 127.33. However, from August onward, the index resumed its upward trajectory, reaching 135.76 in December, and the highest point of the year. This consistent rise in the latter half suggests sustained inflationary pressure in the miscellaneous category, potentially driven by rising costs in education, health, or personal care services.

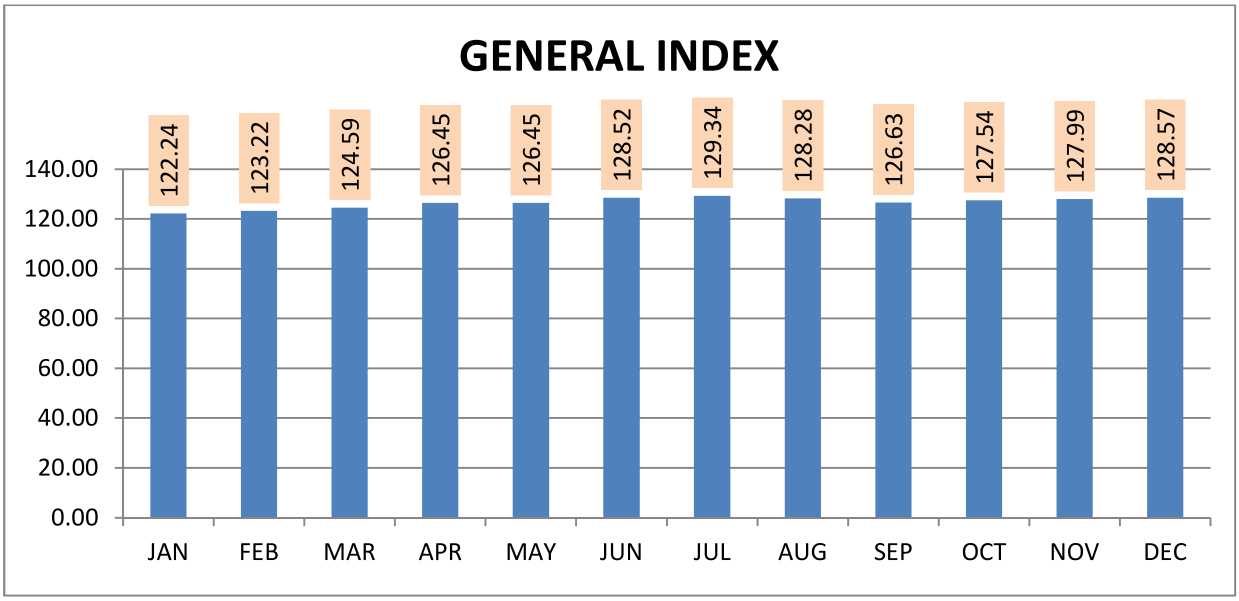
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	127.33	129.28	130.77	132.23	132.23	132.77	127.33	133.60	133.03	134.09	134.82	135.76



GENERAL INDEX

The General index displayed a gradual and mostly consistent upward trend throughout the year, indicating a steady rise in overall price levels. Starting at 122.24 in January, the index rose steadily to 124.59 by March and further climbed to 126.45 in April and May. A continued increase was observed in June (128.52) and July (129.34), marking the peak for the year. However, a slight decline followed in August (128.28) and September (126.63), possibly due to seasonal corrections or price stabilization in some sectors. The index regained momentum towards the end of the year, reaching 128.57 in December.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	122.24	123.22	124.59	126.45	126.45	128.52	129.34	128.28	126.63	127.54	127.99	128.57



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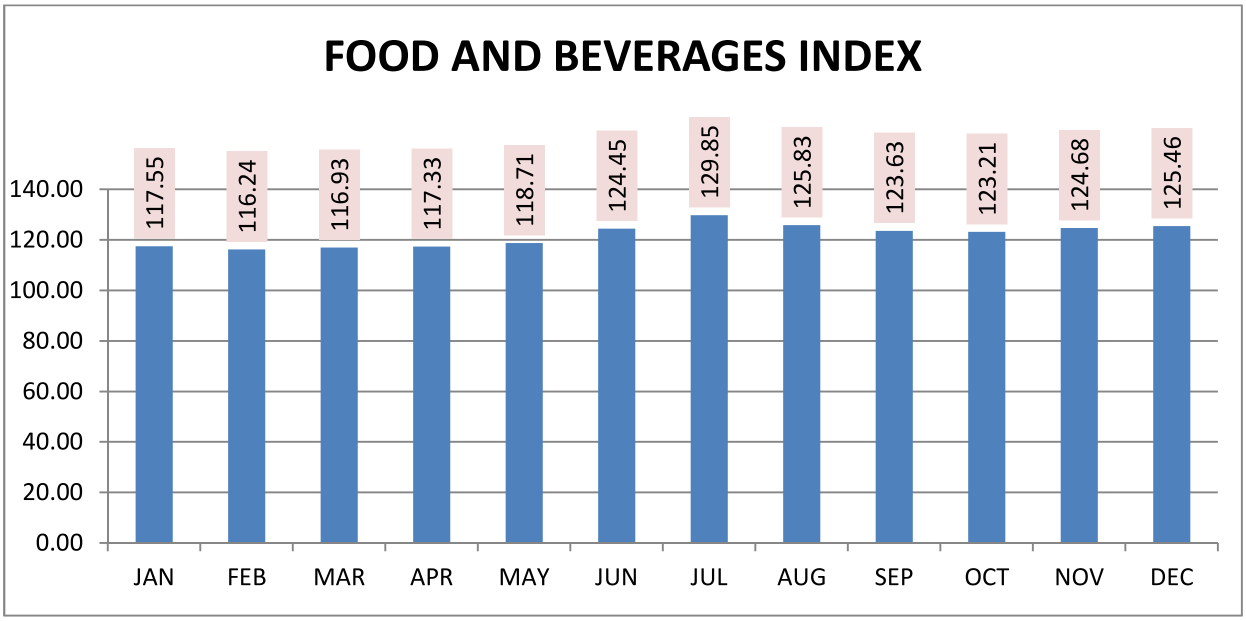
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index exhibited a clear upward trend with moderate fluctuations throughout the year. Starting at 117.55 in January, the index dipped slightly in February (116.24) but began to rise steadily from March onward. By June, it had climbed to 124.45, followed by a sharp spike in July to 129.85, marking the highest point of the year. Afterward, a slight correction occurred in August (125.83) and September (123.63), with the index stabilizing around 123–125 in the final months. Ending at 125.46 in December, the index reflects a substantial net increase over the year, highlighting inflationary trends in essential food and beverage commodities.

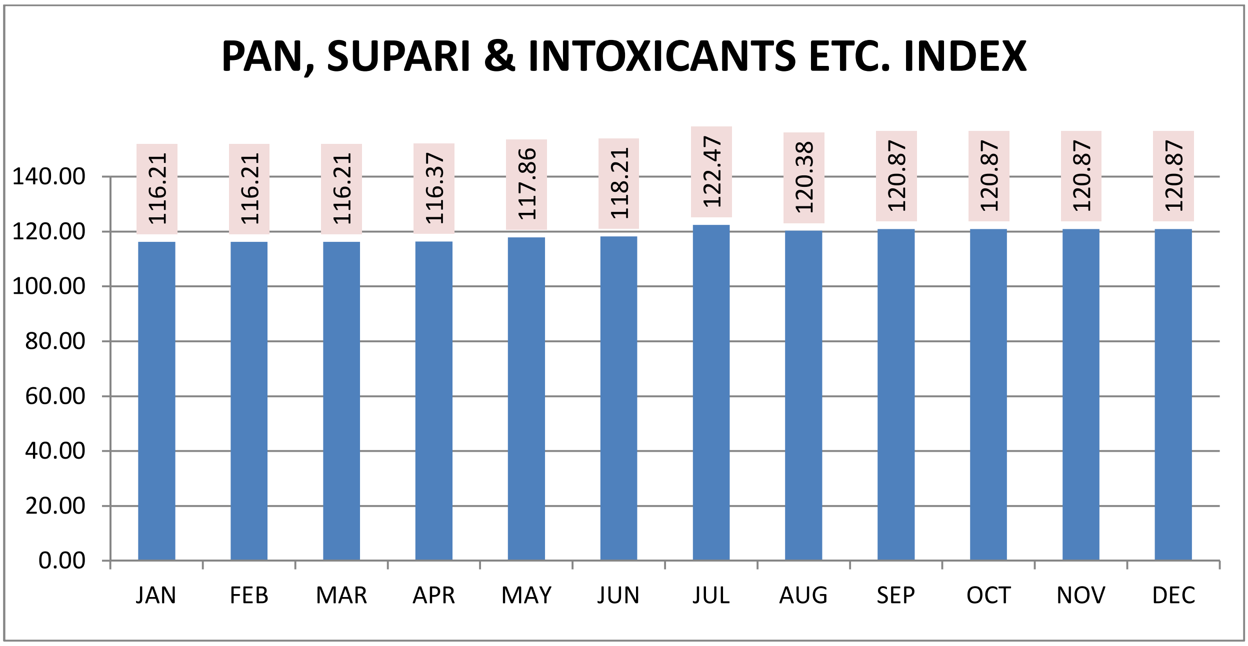
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	117.55	116.24	116.93	117.33	118.71	124.45	129.85	125.83	123.63	123.21	124.68	125.46



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc. index showed a gradual upward movement over the year with a few notable surges. It remained steady at 116.21 from January through March, followed by a marginal increase in April (116.37). A more pronounced rise occurred in May (117.86) and June (118.21), indicating a gradual increase in prices. A significant jump was recorded in July when the index peaked at 122.47. However, this was followed by a slight correction in August (120.38), after which the index stabilized at 120.87 from September to December. Overall, the year reflects a steady inflationary trend with a mid-year spike, indicating both seasonal and structural influences on the pricing of these products.

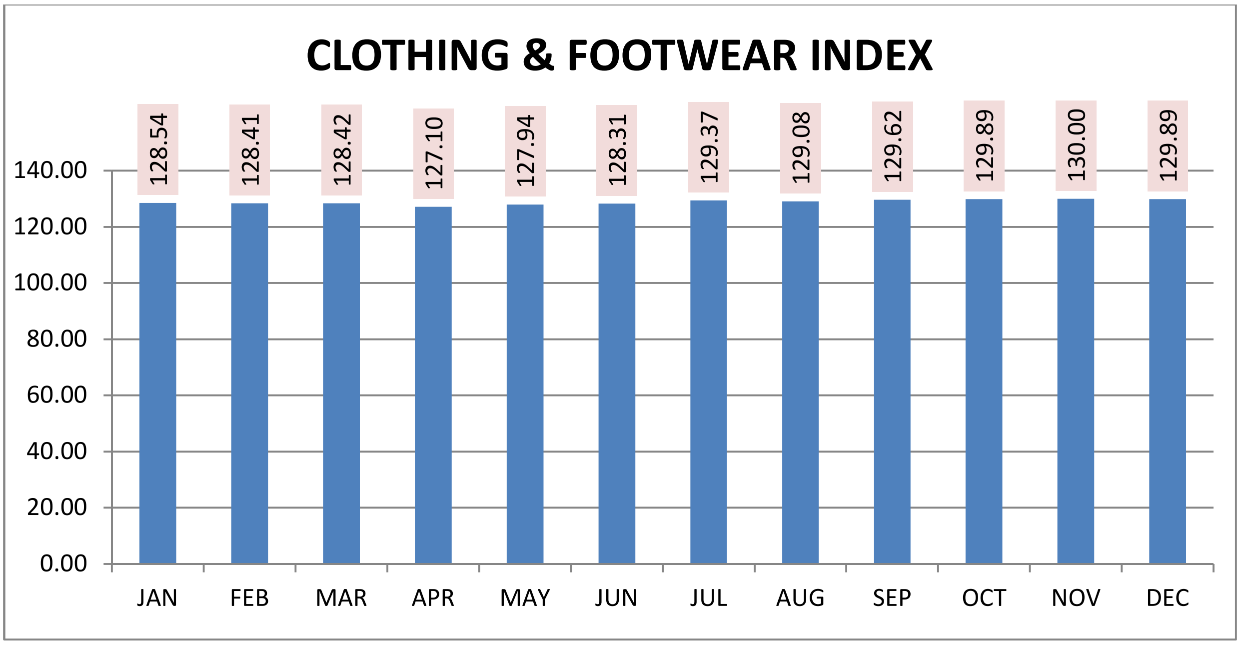
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	116.21	116.21	116.21	116.37	117.86	118.21	122.47	120.38	120.87	120.87	120.87	120.87



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

The Clothing & Footwear index remained relatively stable throughout the year, with minor fluctuations and a slight upward trend overall. Beginning at 128.54 in January, the index saw a modest dip through April (127.10), indicating a temporary softening in prices, possibly due to seasonal discounts or inventory clearances. From May onward, the index gradually climbed, reaching 129.37 in July and peaking at 130.00 in November. December closed slightly lower at 129.89, maintaining the overall elevated level. This upward movement in the latter half of the year suggests a steady rise in costs, likely influenced by factors such as increased input prices.

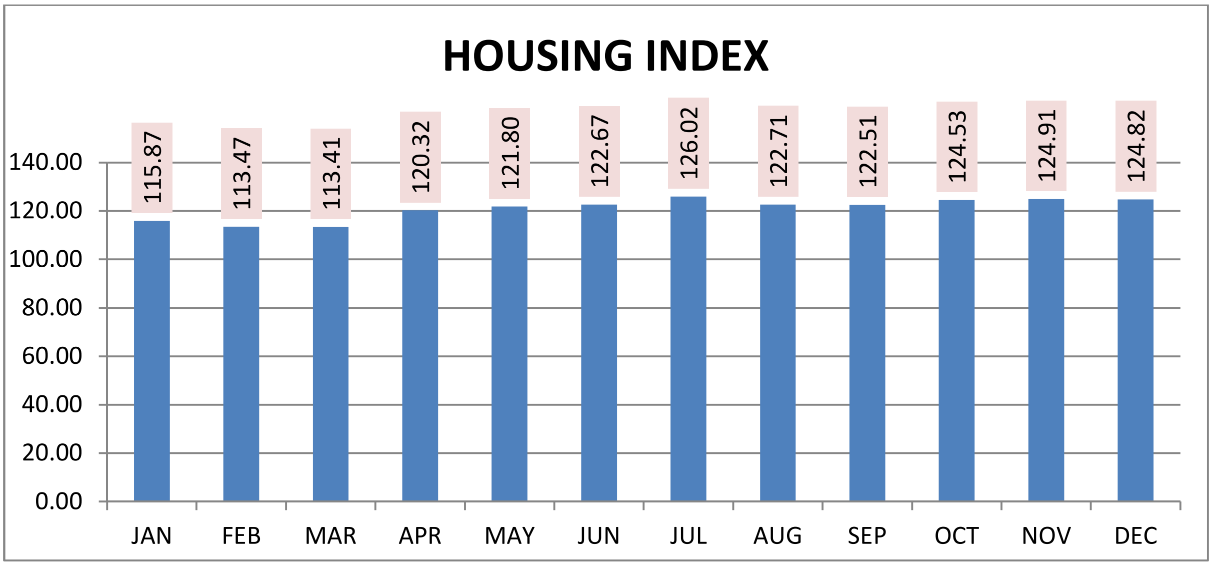
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	128.54	128.41	128.42	127.10	127.94	128.31	129.37	129.08	129.62	129.89	130.00	129.89



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing index experienced significant fluctuations over the year, reflecting shifts in rental rates or housing-related costs. It began at 115.87 in January but dipped in February (113.47) and March (113.41). A sharp increase followed in April to 120.32, with the index continuing to rise steadily through July, reaching a peak of 126.02. The index then corrected slightly in August (122.71) and September (122.51), but rebounded again in the final quarter, ending at 124.82 in December. Overall, the data indicates a strong upward trend in housing costs over the year, especially in the second and third quarters.

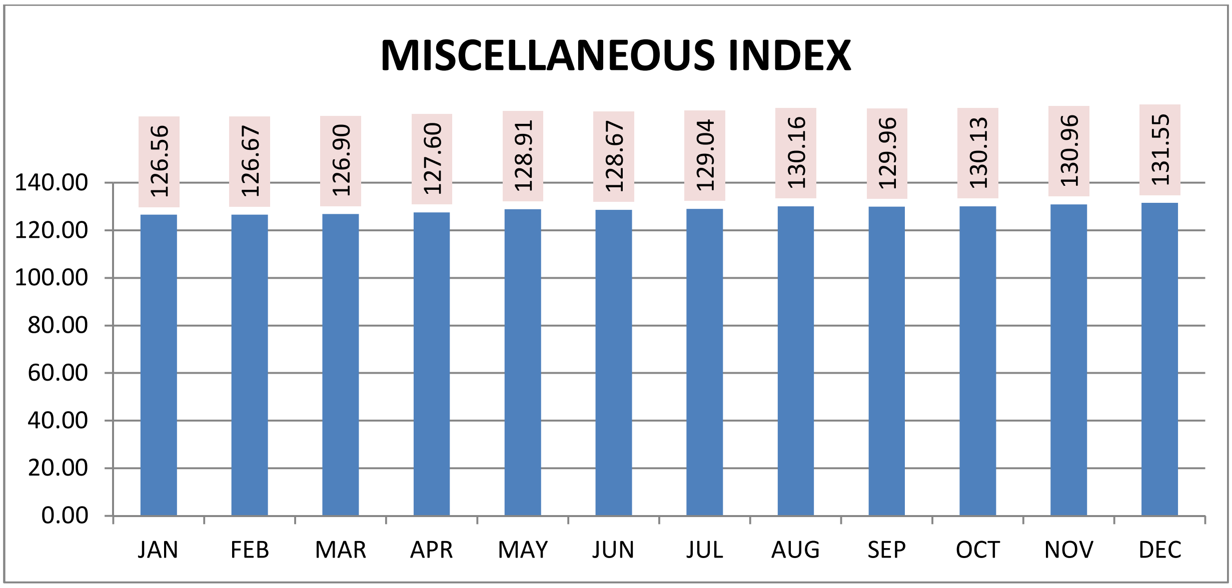
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	115.87	113.47	113.41	120.32	121.80	122.67	126.02	122.71	122.51	124.53	124.91	124.82



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index displayed a consistent and gradual upward trajectory throughout the year, indicating steady inflation in goods and services under this category. Starting at 126.56 in January, the index rose slightly each month, reaching 128.91 by May. A minor dip occurred in June (128.67), but the upward momentum resumed in July (129.04) and continued through the rest of the year. The index peaked at 131.55 in December, marking the highest value for the year. This steady rise suggests persistent cost increases in miscellaneous expenditures such as education, health, recreation, and personal care, contributing to overall inflationary pressure in the economy.

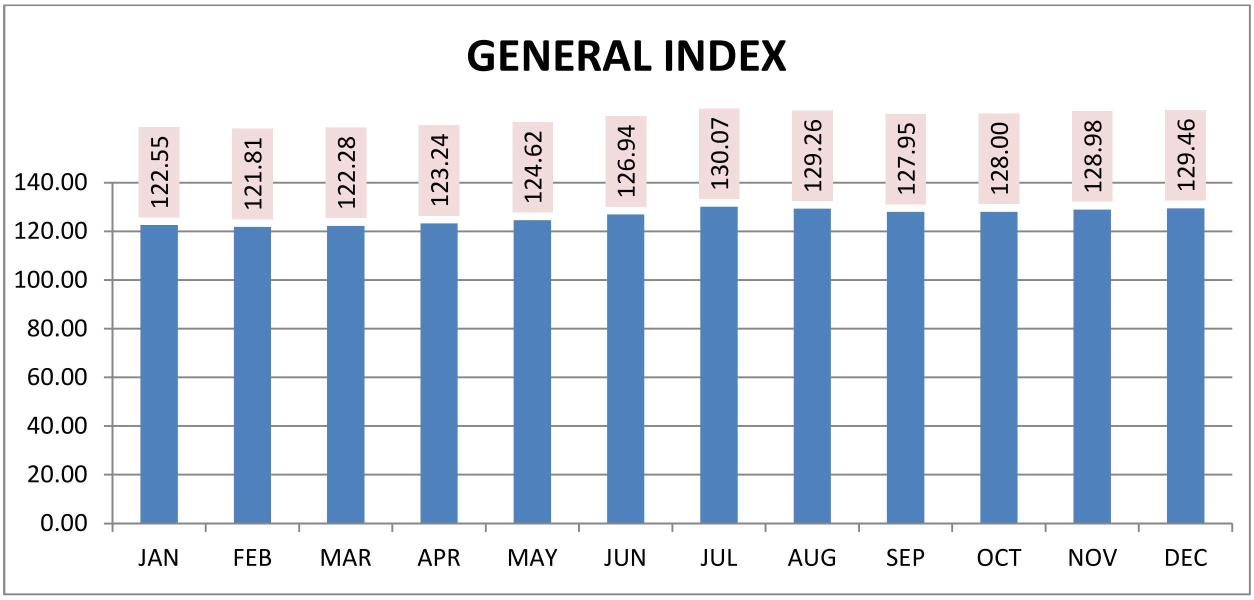
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	126.56	126.67	126.90	127.60	128.91	128.67	129.04	130.16	129.96	130.13	130.96	131.55



GENERAL INDEX

The General index demonstrated a steady upward trend over the year, reflecting persistent inflationary pressure across the economy. Starting at 122.55 in January, it dipped slightly to 121.81 in February but then gradually climbed each month, reaching 124.62 by May and 126.94 in June. The index peaked in July at 130.07, likely driven by increased economic activity or seasonal factors. Although a minor correction followed in August (129.26) and September (127.95), the index quickly rebounded, closing the year at 129.46 in December. Overall, the general price level increased significantly, indicating a consistent rise in the cost of goods and services throughout the year.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	122.55	121.81	122.28	123.24	124.62	126.94	130.07	129.26	127.95	128.00	128.98	129.46



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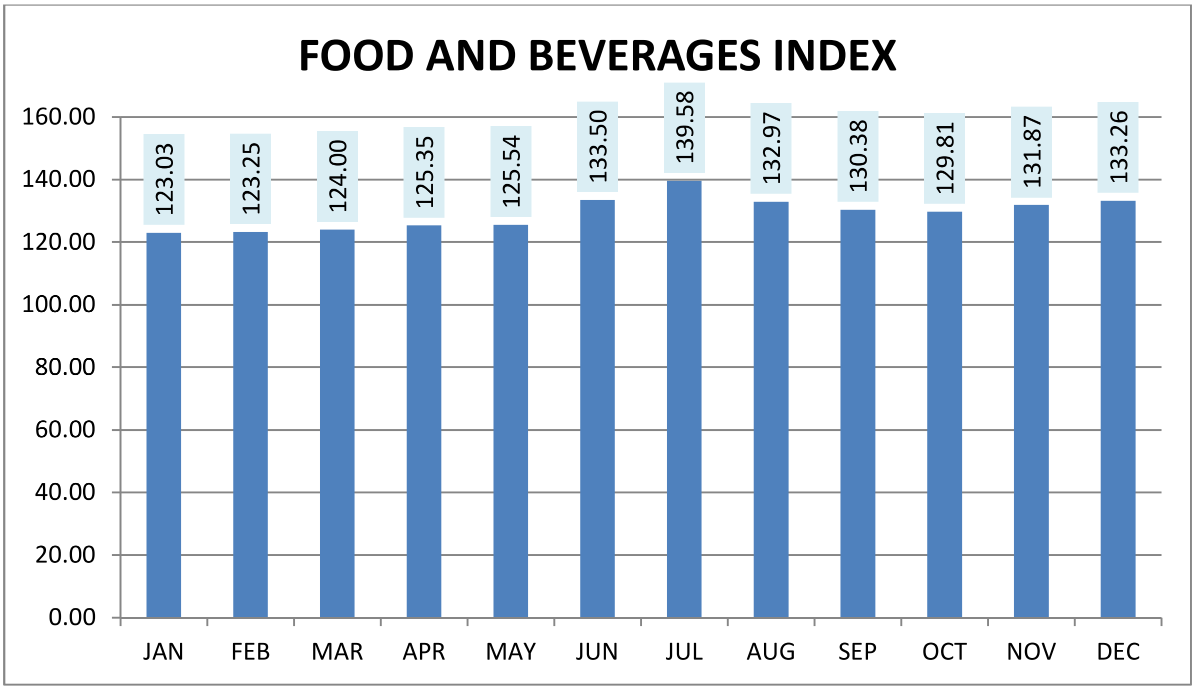
FOOD AND BEVERAGES INDEX

The Food and Beverages index showed a strong upward trend throughout the year, with significant price increases, especially in the middle months. The index began at 123.03 in January and rose steadily through May, reaching 125.54. A sharp jump occurred in June (133.50), followed by the yearly peak in July at 139.58. Although there was a decline in August (132.97) and further dips in September (130.38) and October (129.81), the index rebounded in November (131.87) and December (133.26). Overall, the data indicates significant inflation in the food and beverages sector, with mid-year spikes contributing to the highest average price levels observed in the year.

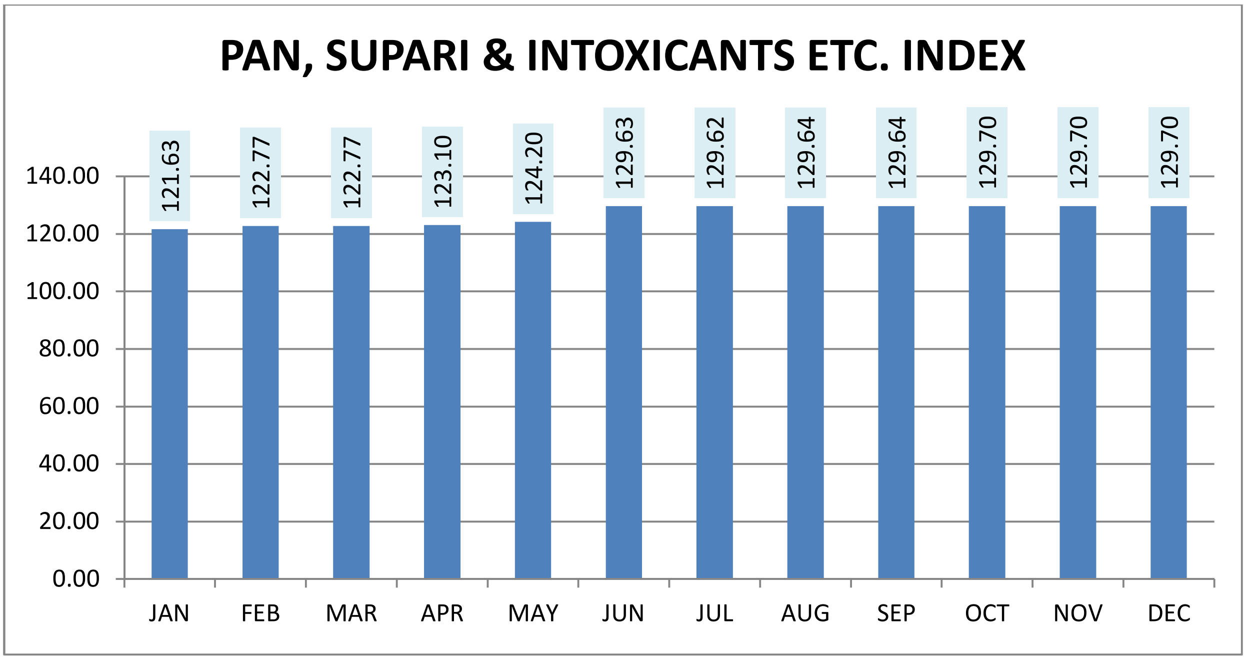
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	123.03	123.25	124.00	125.35	125.54	133.50	139.58	132.97	130.38	129.81	131.87	133.26



PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC. INDEX

The Pan, Supari& Intoxicants etc. index displayed a consistent upward trend in the first half of the year, followed by price stabilization in the latter half. Beginning at 121.63 in January, the index rose steadily to 124.20 by May. A significant jump occurred in June to 129.63, marking the highest increase within a single month. From July onward, the index stabilized, fluctuating very slightly between 129.62 and 129.70, maintaining this level through December.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PAN, SUPARI & INTOXICANTS ETC.	121.63	122.77	122.77	123.10	124.20	129.63	129.62	129.64	129.64	129.70	129.70	129.70



CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDEX

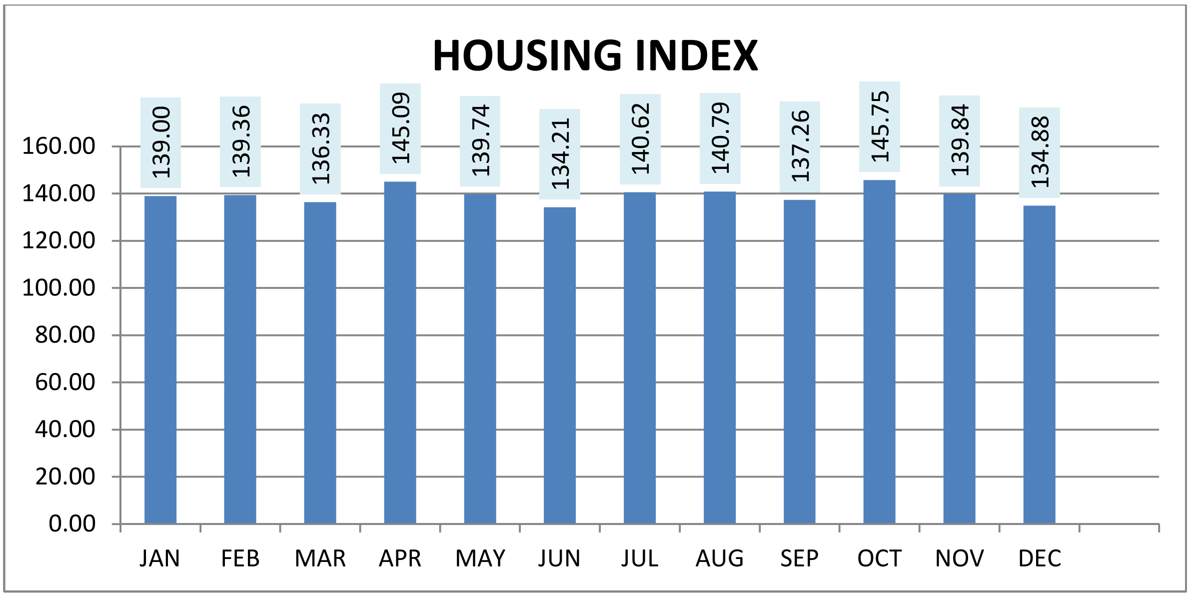
The Clothing & Footwear index remained largely stable in the first half of the year, fluctuating slightly around the 114–116 range. A small dip in April (113.12) was quickly recovered by May. A significant and sharp increase occurred in July, when the index spiked to 127.42. However, this surge was short-lived, as the index dropped back to 115.04 in August. From September to December, the index hovered around 116.18–116.41, indicating a return to price stability. Overall, aside from the temporary July spike, the data reflects a mostly steady price trend in the clothing and footwear segment throughout the year.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	114.37	114.39	114.52	113.12	114.37	116.30	127.42	115.04	116.39	116.41	116.41	116.18

HOUSING INDEX

The Housing index demonstrated considerable fluctuations over the year, suggesting instability in housing costs or rental markets. It began at 139.00 in January and rose slightly in February (139.36), before dipping to 136.33 in March. A significant spike occurred in April, with the index reaching 145.09. However, this was followed by a sharp drop through May (139.74) and June (134.21), indicating a possible correction. The index recovered in July (140.62) and August (140.79), but again declined in September (137.26). Another peak was seen in October at 145.75, the highest for the year, after which the index trended downward in November (139.84) and December (134.88). Overall, the data reveals a volatile housing market with two distinct surges and a general downward drift toward the year-end.

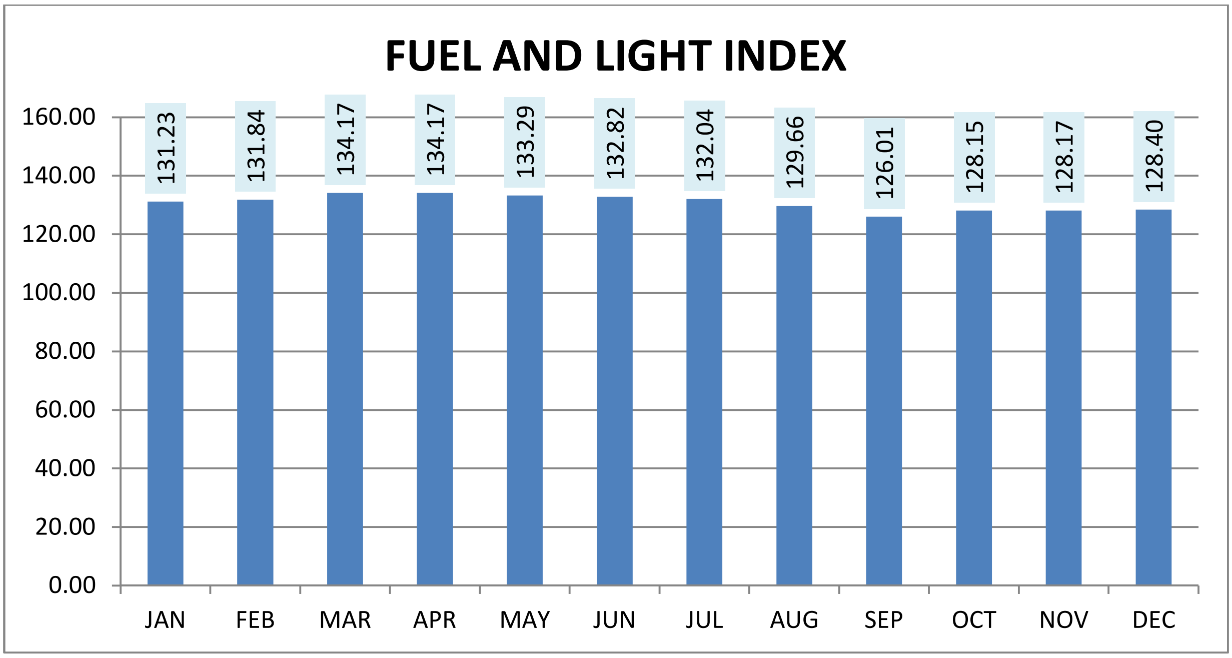
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOUSING	139.00	139.36	136.33	145.09	139.74	134.21	140.62	140.79	137.26	145.75	139.84	134.88



FUEL AND LIGHT INDEX

The Fuel and Light index showed moderate fluctuations throughout the year, indicating varying trends in energy prices. Beginning at 131.23 in January, the index rose slightly in February (131.84) and peaked in March and April at 134.17. It then declined gradually through May (133.29), June (132.82), and July (132.04), followed by a more noticeable drop in August (129.66) and a sharp decline in September to 126.01, the lowest point of the year. A mild recovery was observed in the last quarter, with the index rising slightly to 128.15 in October and stabilizing around 128.40 in December. Overall, the index reflects a mid-year high followed by a gradual easing of fuel and light costs.

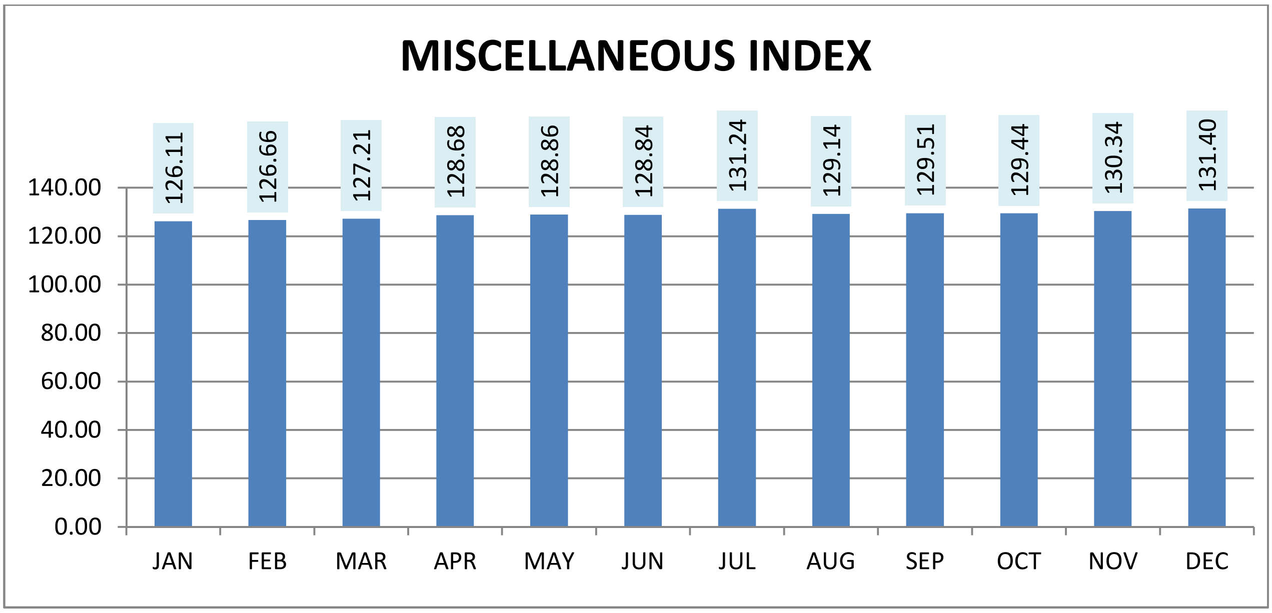
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FUEL AND LIGHT	131.23	131.84	134.17	134.17	133.29	132.82	132.04	129.66	126.01	128.15	128.17	128.40



MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

The Miscellaneous index showed a consistent upward trend throughout the year, indicating a steady increase in the cost of goods and services falling under this category. Starting at 126.11 in January, the index rose gradually to 127.21 in March and further to 128.86 by May. After a slight plateau in June (128.84), a sharp increase was observed in July when the index peaked at 131.24. Although a brief dip occurred in August (129.14), the index remained relatively stable and climbed again towards the year-end, reaching 131.40 in December. This overall rise reflects persistent inflationary pressure in the miscellaneous expenditure segment over the year.

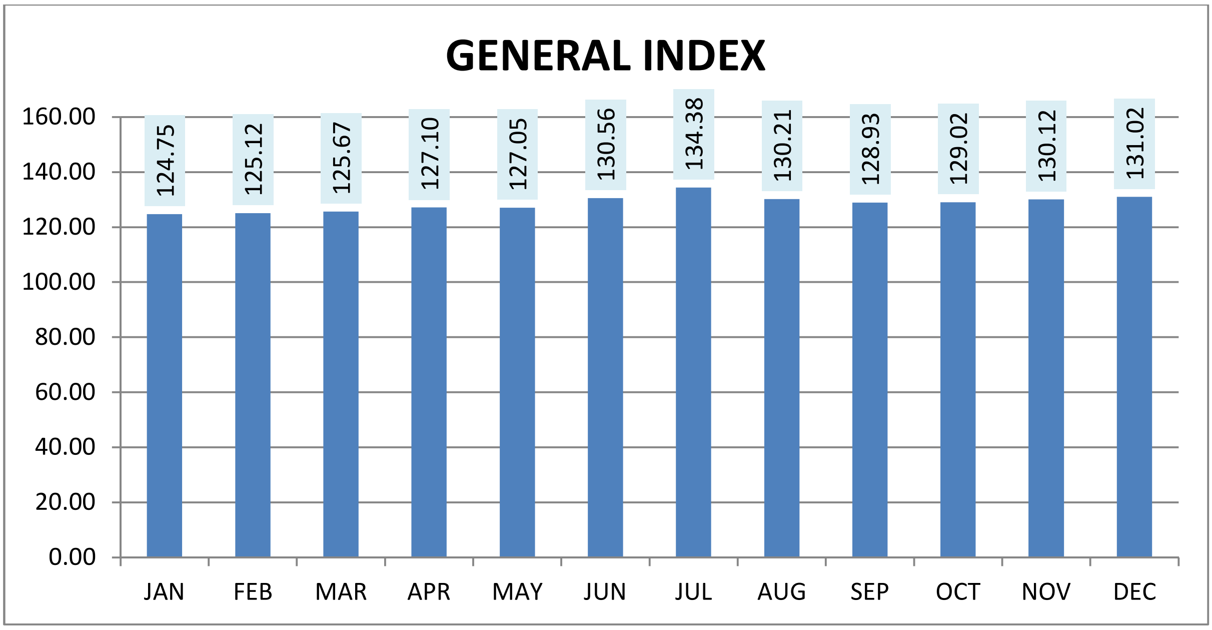
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MISCELLANEOUS	126.11	126.66	127.21	128.68	128.86	128.84	131.24	129.14	129.51	129.44	130.34	131.40



GENERAL INDEX

The General index showed a steady upward trend throughout the year, indicating a broad-based rise in the overall price level. Beginning at 124.75 in January, the index gradually increased through the first five months, reaching 127.05 in May. A sharper rise occurred in June (130.56), followed by the annual peak in July at 134.38. After this peak, the index slightly declined in August (130.21) and September (128.93), suggesting a temporary correction. However, it regained momentum in the last quarter, closing at 131.02 in December. Overall, the data reflects sustained inflation over the year, with the most pronounced increases occurring in the middle and final quarters.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GENERAL	124.75	125.12	125.67	127.10	127.05	130.56	134.38	130.21	128.93	129.02	130.12	131.02



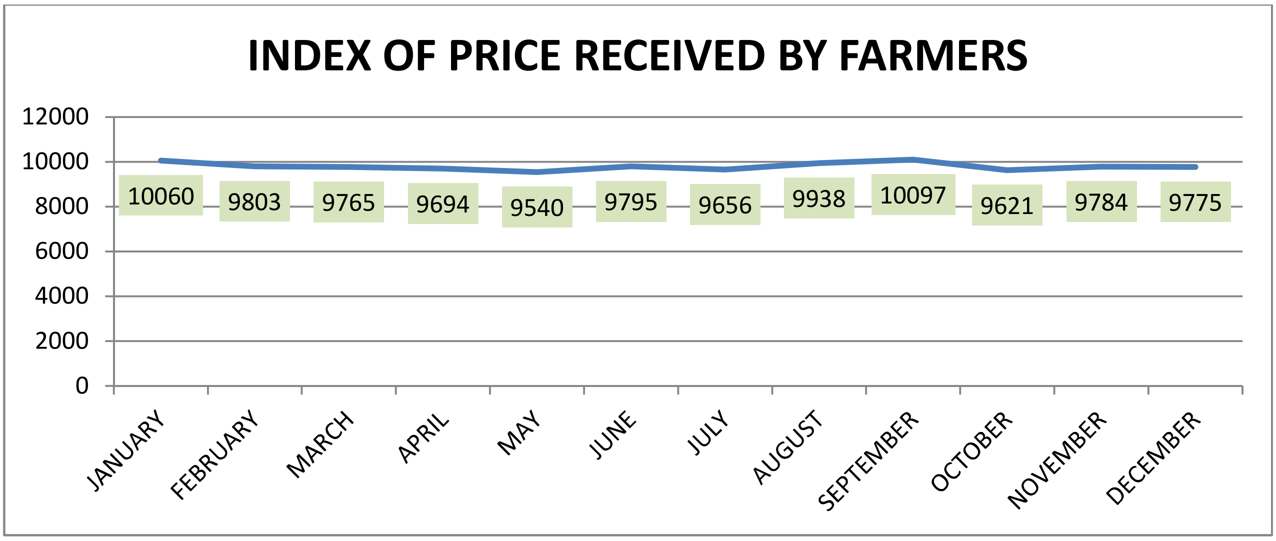
PARITY INDEX FOR THE YEAR 2023

(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 832)

INDEX OF PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

The Index of Price Received by Farmers showed noticeable fluctuations throughout the year, reflecting variability in market conditions and agricultural pricing. The index started strong in January at 10060, but steadily declined through April to 9694, indicating weakening prices for farm produce. A further dip was seen in May (9540), the lowest point in the first half, followed by a recovery in June (9795). In July, the index slipped again to 9656, but rebounded significantly in August (9938) and reached the annual peak in September at 10097—possibly due to favourable market rates during the harvest period. However, this increase was not sustained, as the index fell again in October (9621), then modestly recovered in November (9784) and December (9775). Overall, the data suggests a volatile pricing environment for farmers, with only short-lived peaks and overall pressure on farm incomes across the year.

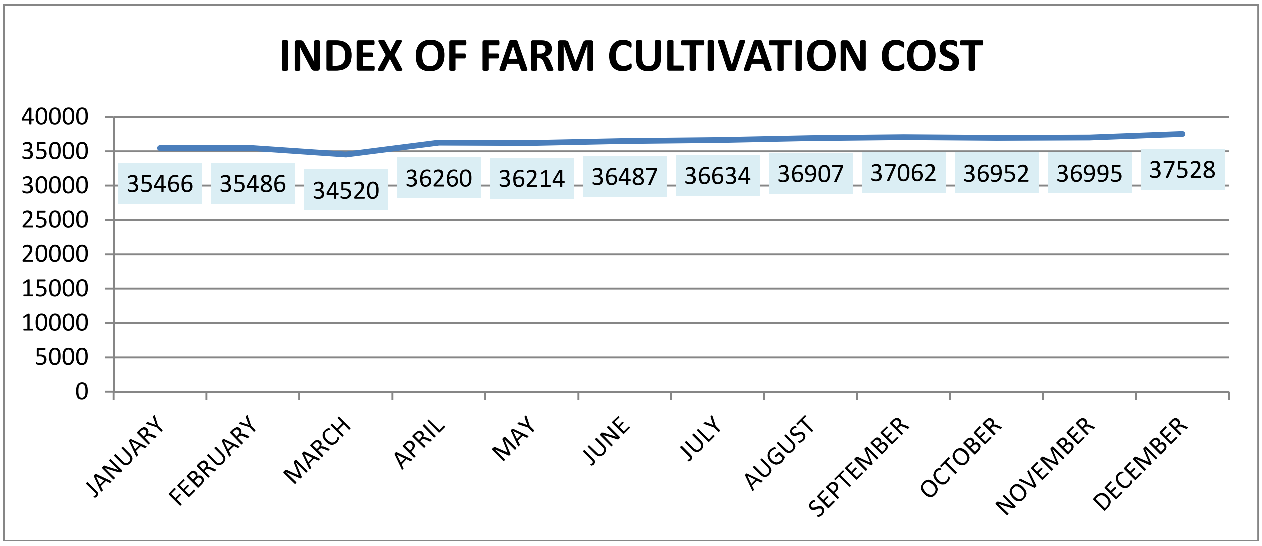
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
INDEX OF PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS	10060	9803	9765	9694	9540	9795	9656	9938	10097	9621	9784	9775



INDEX OF FARM CULTIVATION COST

The Index of Farm Cultivation Cost showed a clear upward trajectory throughout the year, highlighting rising input expenses for farmers. Starting at 35,466 in January and 35,486 in February, the index dipped to its lowest in March at 34,520. However, from April onward, the index increased consistently, reaching 36,260 in April and continuing to climb month by month. By July, it stood at 36,634, and further rose to 37,062 in September, indicating sustained cost pressures. The index remained elevated through October and November, before peaking at 37,528 in December, the highest value of the year. This steady increase suggests escalating costs in seeds, fertilizers, labour, fuel, and other essential farm inputs, putting financial stress on farmers and potentially impacting their profitability.

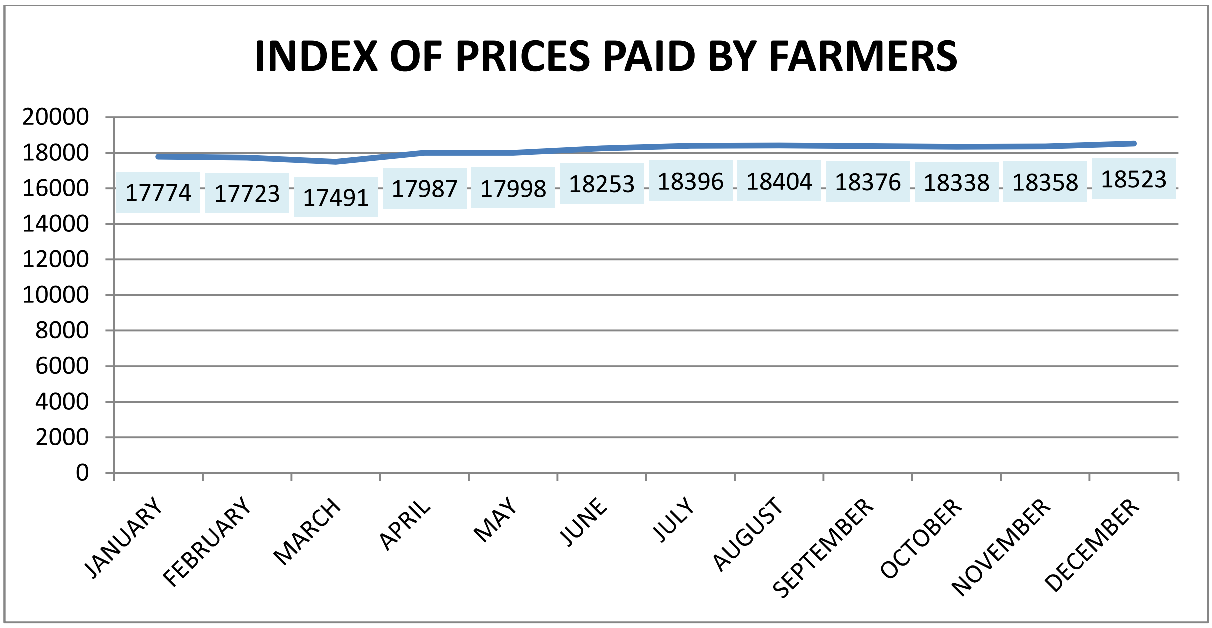
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
INDEX OD FARM CULTIVATION COST	35466	35486	34520	36260	36214	36487	36634	36907	37062	36952	36995	37528



INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers showed a generally increasing trend over the year, indicating rising expenses for agricultural inputs and services. The index began at 17,774 in January and declined slightly through March to 17,491. However, from April onward, the index climbed steadily, reaching 18,253 in June and further to 18,404 in August, reflecting increased costs for items such as seeds, fertilizers, equipment, and labour. After a slight dip in September (18,376) and October (18,338), the index stabilized in November and rose again to close at 18,523 in December, the highest point of the year. This overall rise suggests persistent cost inflation for farmers, which, when combined with fluctuating output prices, can pressure profit margins and agricultural sustainability.

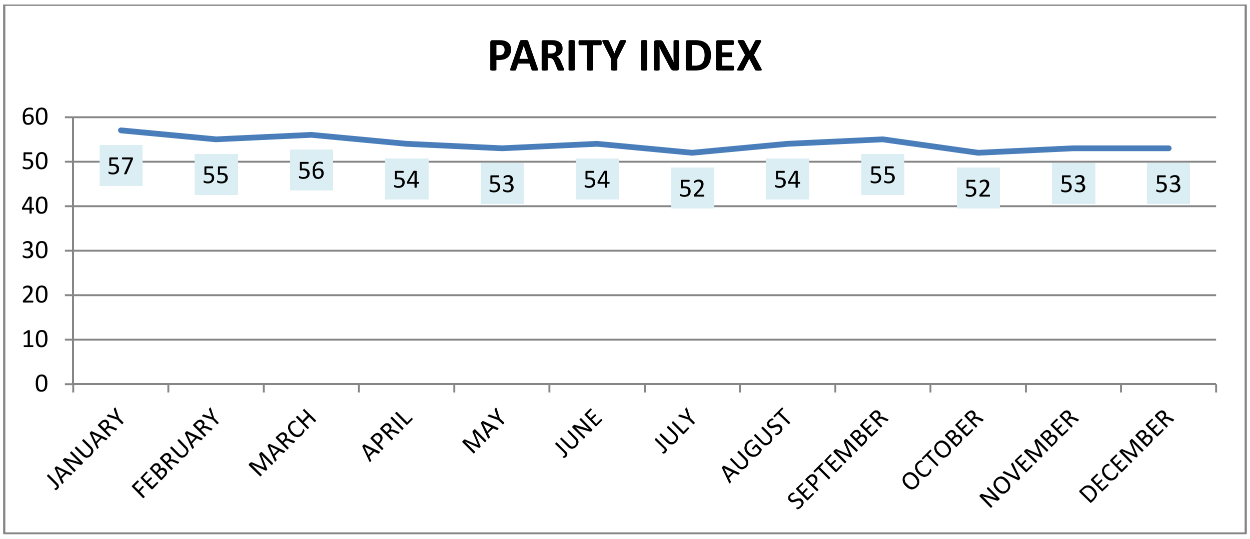
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS	17774	17723	17491	17987	17998	18253	18396	18404	18376	18338	18358	18523



PARITY INDEX

The Parity Index, which reflects the ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers, remained consistently low throughout the year, indicating unfavourable terms of trade for the agricultural sector. Starting at 57 in January, the index declined to 55 in February and fluctuated between 52 and 56 over the subsequent months. The lowest values were observed in July and October; both at 52, suggesting peak disparity during these periods when input costs were high, but returns were relatively lower. Although there were minor recoveries in March, June, and September, the index ended the year at 53 in December. This persistently low parity index highlights the economic stress faced by farmers, as rising cultivation and input costs outpaced the prices received for their produce, squeezing profit margins and threatening the financial viability of farming activities.

MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
PARITY INDEX	57	55	56	54	53	54	52	54	55	52	53	53



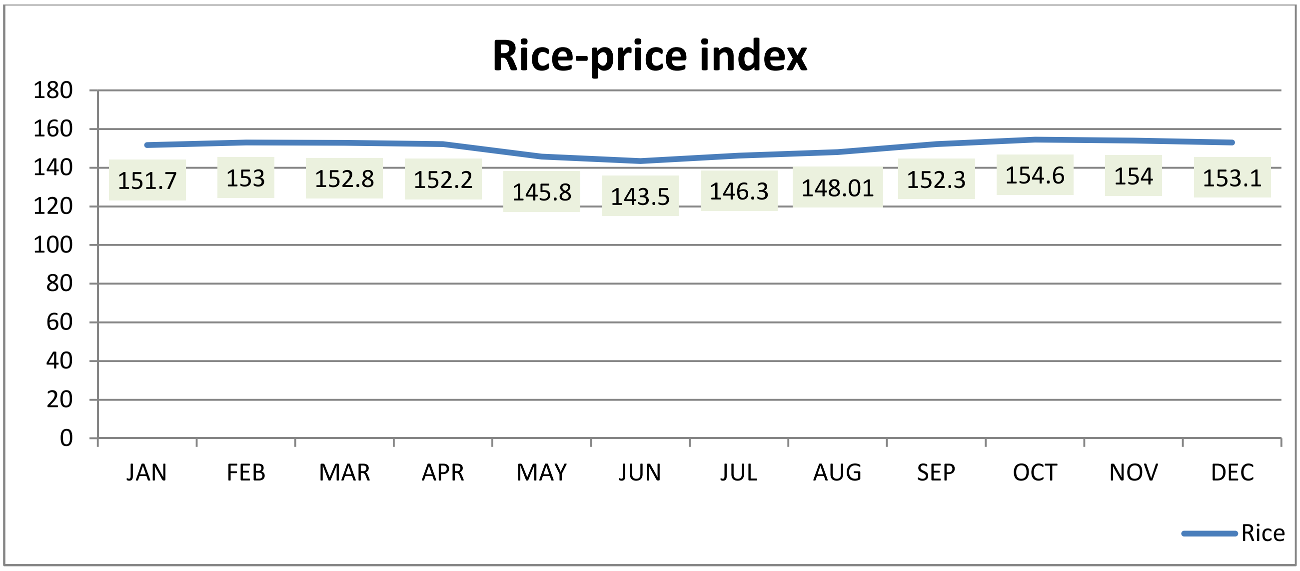
COMMODITY WISE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 834)

Rice -price index

The Rice price index showed moderate fluctuations throughout the year, reflecting seasonal variations in supply and demand. Beginning at 151.7 in January, the index rose slightly in February (153) but then experienced a gradual decline, reaching a yearly low of 143.5 in June, likely due to the arrival of fresh harvests or government interventions. A recovery phase began in July (146.3) and continued steadily, with the index reaching 154.6 in October, the highest point of the year—possibly due to festive demand or tighter market availability. Prices remained relatively stable through November (154) and December (153.1).

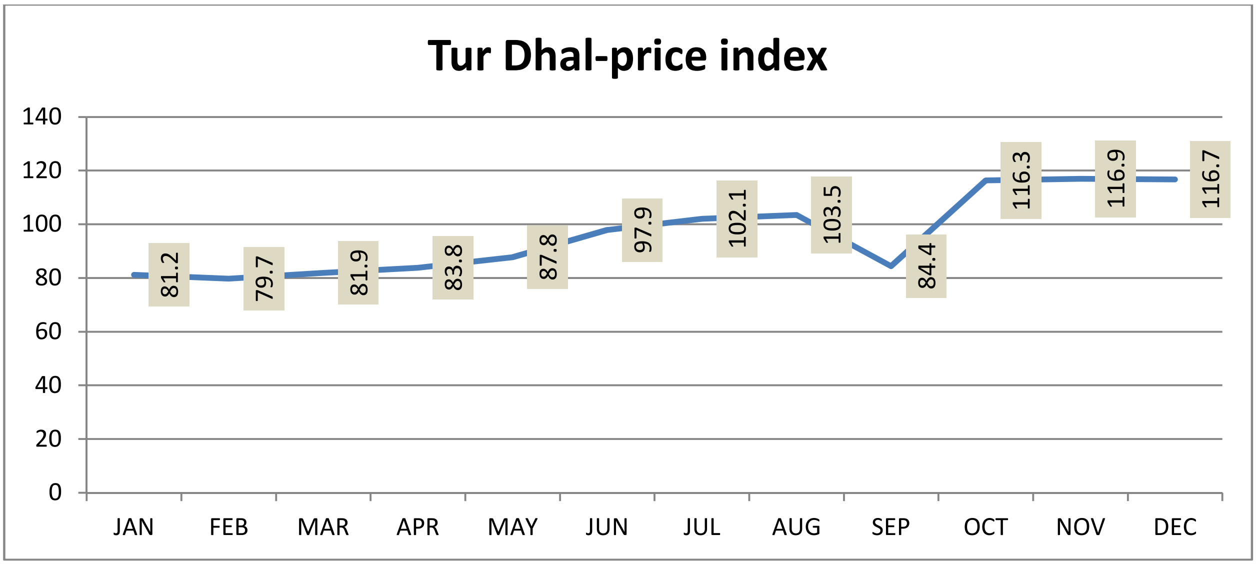
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Rice -price index	**151.7**	**153**	**152.8**	**152.2**	**145.8**	**143.5**	**146.3**	**148.01**	**152.3**	**154.6**	**154**	**153.1**



Tur Dhal-price index

The Tur Dhal price index showed a strong upward trend for most of the year, indicating sustained inflationary pressure in the pulse market. Starting at 81.2 in January and dipping slightly in February (79.7), the index steadily climbed month after month, reaching 103.5 in August. A sudden drop occurred in September to 84.4, possibly due to new crop arrivals or government interventions. However, this decline was short-lived, as prices surged dramatically in October to 116.3 and remained elevated through November (116.9) and December (116.7), marking the highest levels of the year. Overall, the year was characterized by a significant rise in Tur Dhal prices, particularly in the second half, likely driven by supply constraints, increased demand, or external market factors.

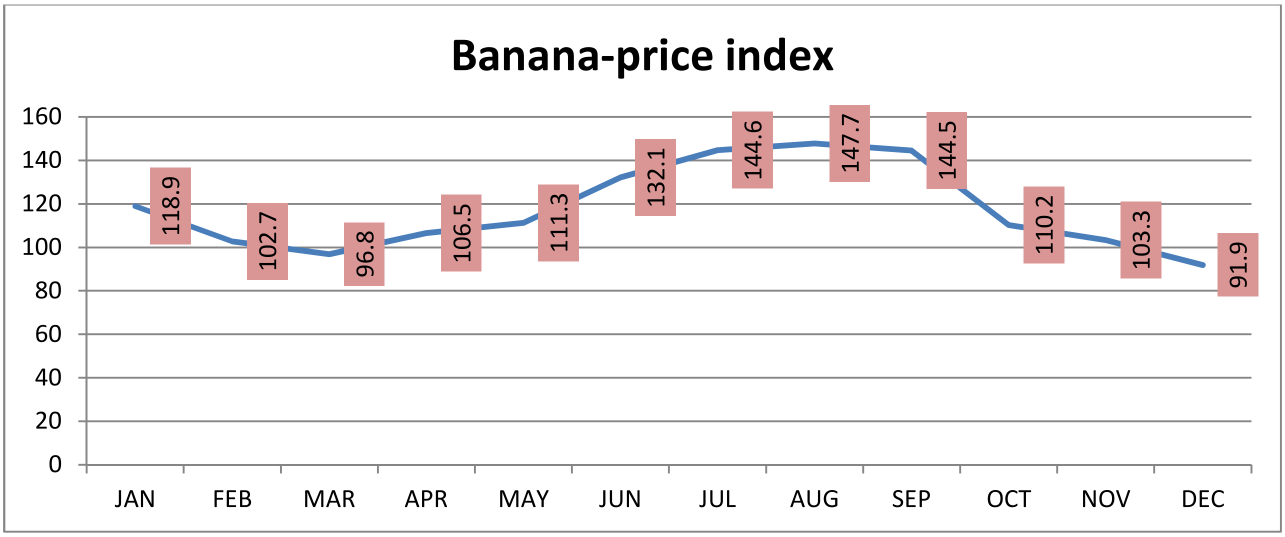
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Tur Dhal-price index	81.2	79.7	81.9	83.8	87.8	97.9	102.1	103.5	84.4	116.3	116.9	116.7



Banana-price index

The Banana price index exhibited significant volatility throughout the year, marked by sharp rises and declines. Starting at 118.9 in January, prices dropped to a low of 96.8 in March. A rebound began in April and accelerated sharply through June (132.1), peaking in August at 147.7. However, this upward trend was followed by a steep decline in the final quarter, with the index falling to 110.2 in October, 103.3 in November, and ending the year at 91.9 in December the lowest point of the year.

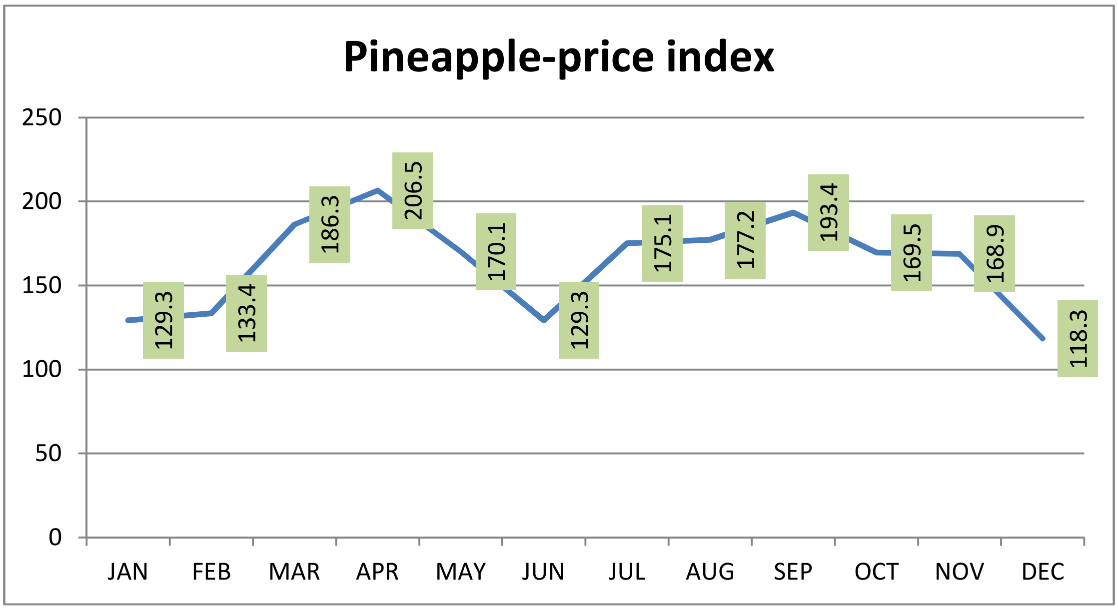
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Banana-price index	118.9	102.7	96.8	106.5	111.3	132.1	144.6	147.7	144.5	110.2	103.3	91.9



Pineapple-price index

The Pineapple price index showed sharp fluctuations throughout the year, reflecting a highly volatile market. Starting at 129.3 in January, prices surged dramatically in March (186.3) and peaked in April at 206.5. A steep correction followed in May (170.1) and June (back to 129.3). Prices rebounded strongly in July (175.1) and August (177.2), rising again to 193.4 in September, indicating renewed market tightness. However, from October onward, the index trended downward, falling to 169.5, 168.9, and finally to a yearly low of 118.3 in December. Overall, the pineapple market experienced extreme mid-year price volatility with two major peaks, followed by a sharp year-end decline.

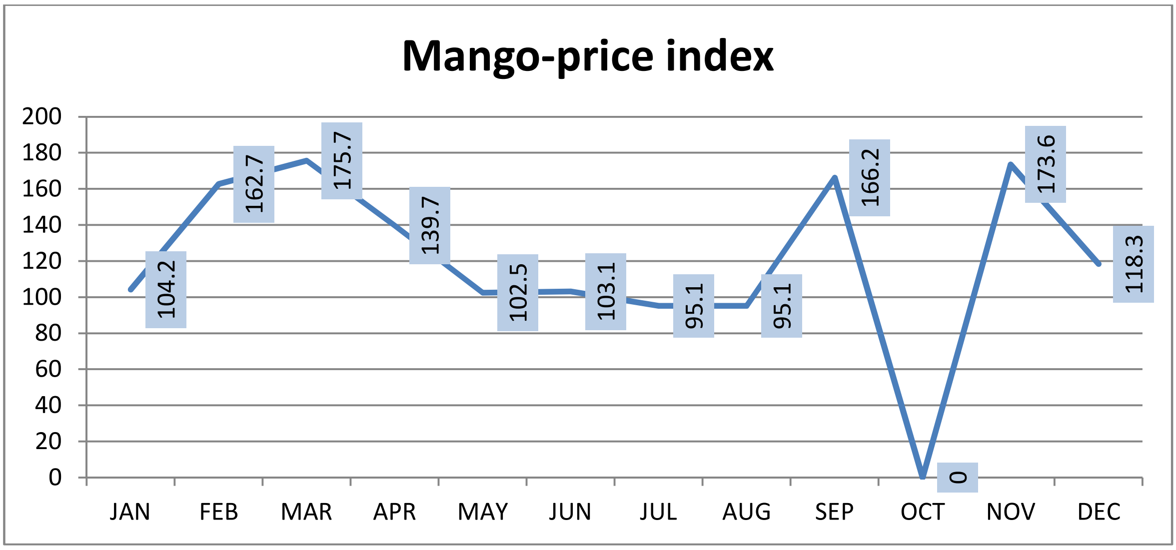
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Pineapple-price index	129.3	133.4	186.3	206.5	170.1	129.3	175.1	177.2	193.4	169.5	168.9	118.3



Mango-price index

The Mango price index showed dramatic fluctuations over the year, indicating a highly seasonal and unstable market. Beginning at 104.2 in January, the index surged to 162.7 in February and peaked at 175.7 in March, likely due to early-season scarcity. However, prices declined sharply from April (139.7) to a low of 95.1 in July and August. A sudden spike occurred again in September (166.2). The index for October is missing, but in November, prices rose once more to 173.6, before falling to 118.3 in December. Overall, the mango market was marked by extreme price volatility, with multiple peaks and troughs reflecting shifting supply-demand balances across the year.

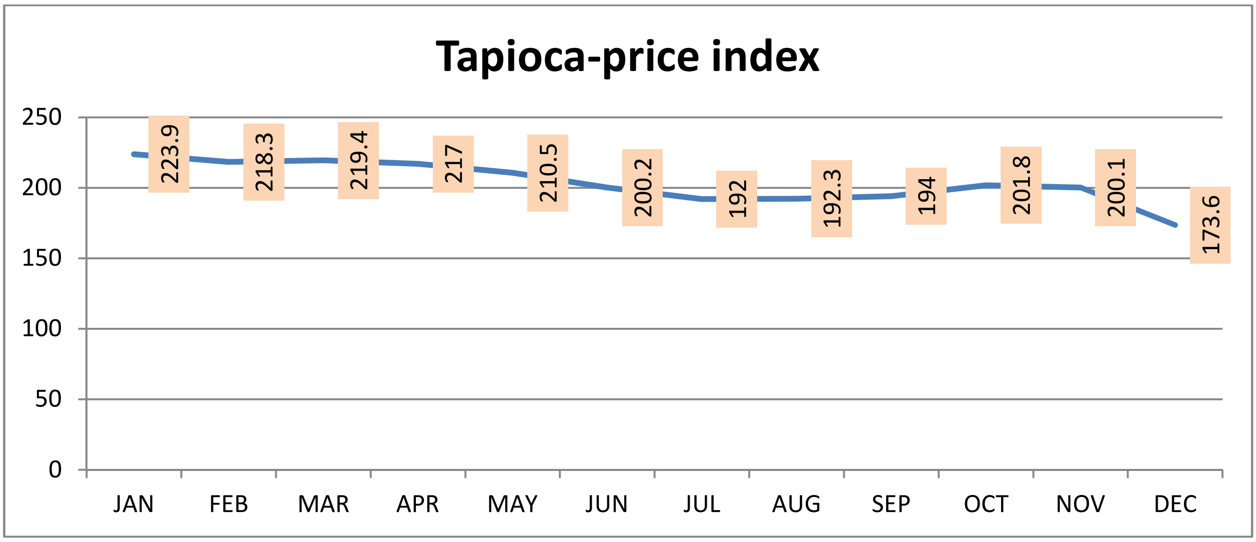
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Mango-price index	104.2	162.7	175.7	139.7	102.5	103.1	95.1	95.1	166.2	-	173.6	118.3



Tapioca-price index

The Tapioca price index exhibited a steady downward trend throughout the year, reflecting consistent price weakening. Starting at a high of 223.9 in January, the index declined gradually through the first half of the year, reaching 200.2 in June, The downward trend continued in July (192) and remained nearly flat in August and September, with slight variations. Although there was a mild rebound in October (201.8), it did not sustain, as prices slipped back to 200.1 in November and dropped sharply to 173.6 in December.

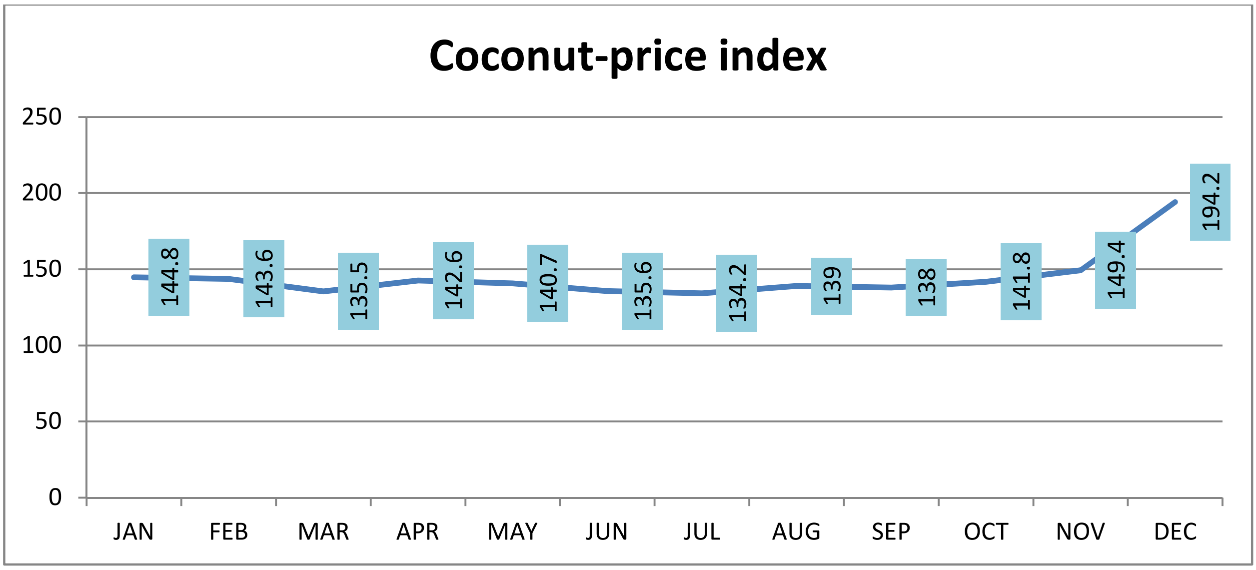
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Tapioca-price index	**223.9**	**218.3**	**219.4**	**217**	**210.5**	**200.2**	**192**	**192.3**	**194**	**201.8**	**200.1**	**173.6**



Coconut-price index

The Coconut price index showed mild fluctuations in the first three quarters of the year, followed by a sharp surge in the final months. Starting at 144.8 in January, the index dipped to its lowest point in July at 134.2. Prices remained relatively steady through August and September, hovering around 138–139, with slight recovery in October (141.8) and a noticeable increase in November (149.4). A dramatic jump occurred in December, when the index peaked at 194.2, marking the highest level of the year.

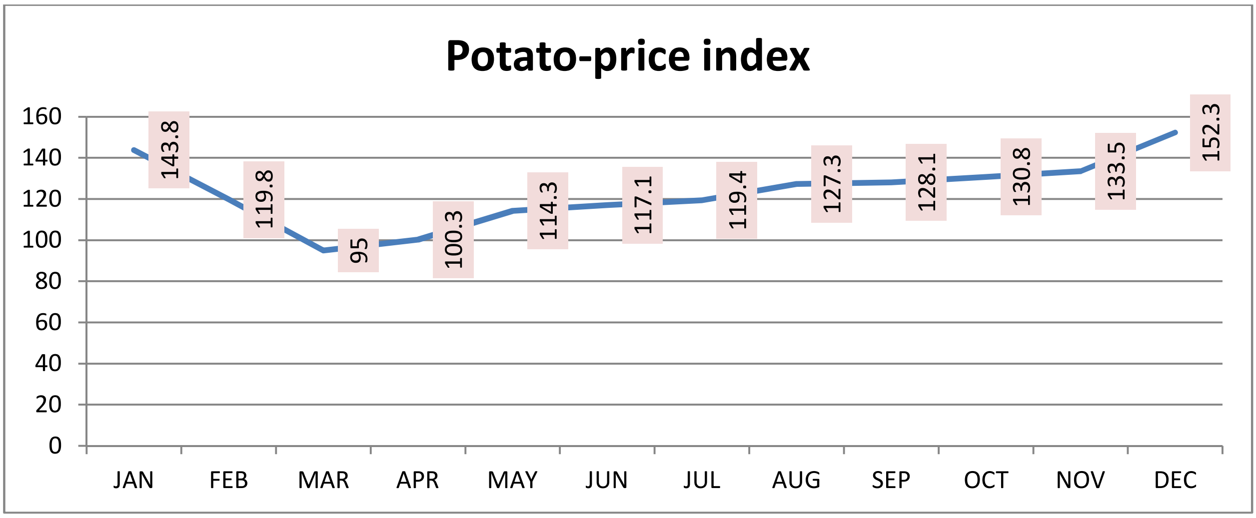
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Coconut- price index	**144.8**	**143.6**	**135.5**	**142.6**	**140.7**	**135.6**	**134.2**	**139**	**138**	**141.8**	**149.4**	**194.2**



Potato-price index

The Potato price index demonstrated significant volatility with a U-shaped trend over the year. Starting relatively high at 143.8 in January, the index declined sharply to its lowest point in March (95.0), From April onward, prices began a gradual recovery, climbing to 117.1 in June and continuing to rise steadily each month. By September, the index reached 128.1, and the upward momentum persisted through the last quarter, culminating at 152.3 in December, the highest point of the year. Overall, the potato market saw early-year deflation followed by a strong and continuous price rebound in the latter half.

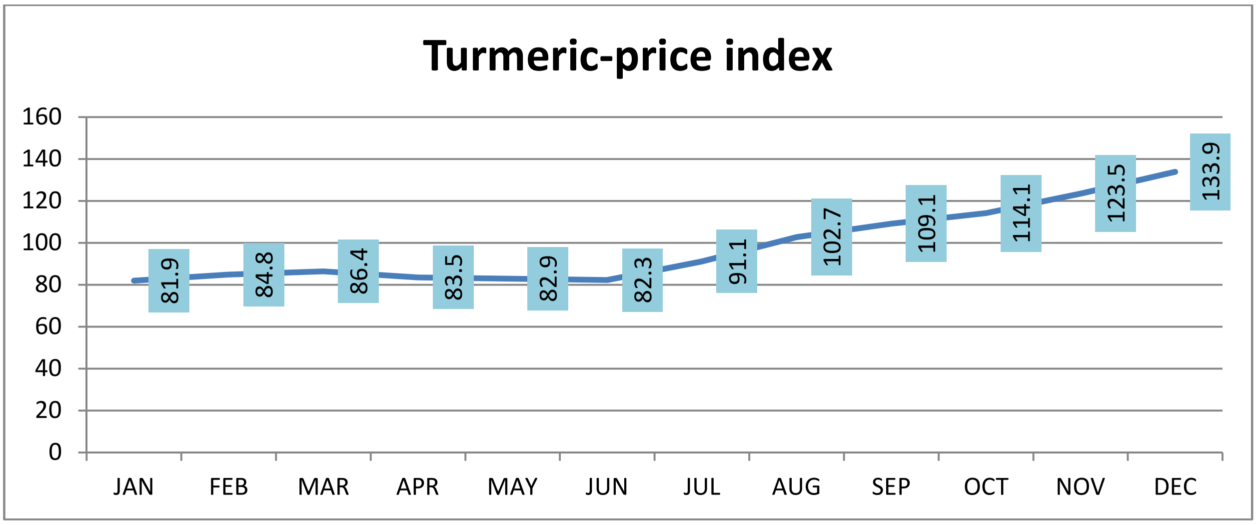
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Potato-price index	143.8	119.8	95	100.3	114.3	117.1	119.4	127.3	128.1	130.8	133.5	152.3



Turmeric-price index

The Turmeric price index exhibited a clear upward trend over the year, with a particularly sharp rise in the second half. Beginning at 81.9 in January, the index rose modestly through March (86.4), followed by slight fluctuations until June (82.3), indicating stable pricing in the early months. A strong upward shift began in July (91.1), accelerating significantly to 102.7 in August, and continuing to rise steadily each month. The index peaked in December at 133.9, marking a 63% increase from January levels. Overall, turmeric prices remained stable in the first half but experienced a sharp and consistent inflationary phase in the latter part of the year.

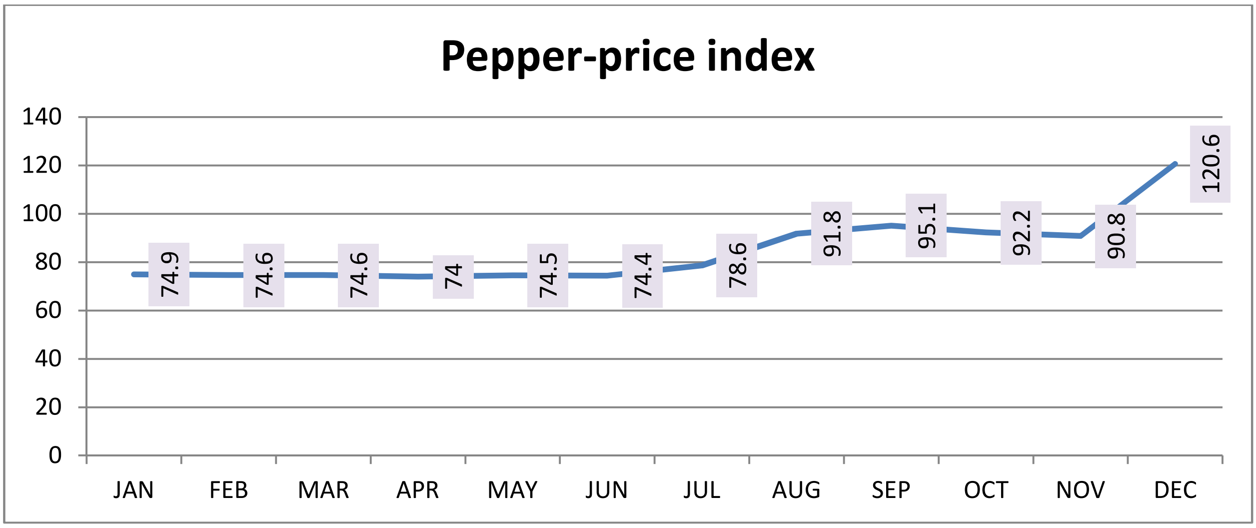
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Turmeric-price index	81.9	84.8	86.4	83.5	82.9	82.3	91.1	102.7	109.1	114.1	123.5	133.9



Pepper-price index

The Pepper price index remained largely stable during the first half of the year, fluctuating minimally between 74.0 and 74.9 from January to June, indicating a period of price stagnation. A notable upward shift began in July (78.6), accelerating sharply in August (91.8) and peaking at 95.1 in September. Although there was a slight dip in October (92.2) and November (90.8), the index surged dramatically in December to 120.6, marking the highest point of the year and a 61% increase from January. Overall, after months of price stagnation, the pepper market saw strong inflationary pressure in the latter half of the year.

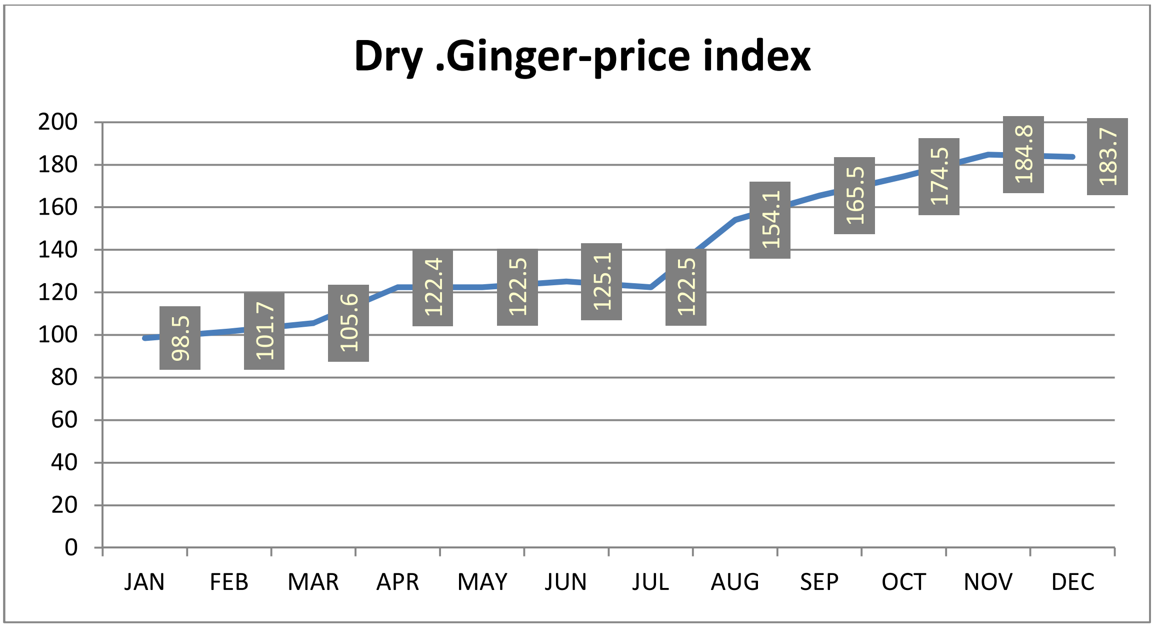
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Pepper-price index	74.9	74.6	74.6	74	74.5	74.4	78.6	91.8	95.1	92.2	90.8	120.6



Dry. Ginger-price index

The Dry Ginger (D. Ginger) price index showed a consistent and steep upward trend throughout the year, indicating strong inflationary pressure in this commodity. Starting at 98.5 in January, prices rose steadily in the early months, reaching 122.5 by May and remaining relatively stable until July. A sharp escalation began in August (154.1) and continued aggressively through September (165.5), October (174.5), and November (184.8), with the index slightly easing to 183.7 in December.

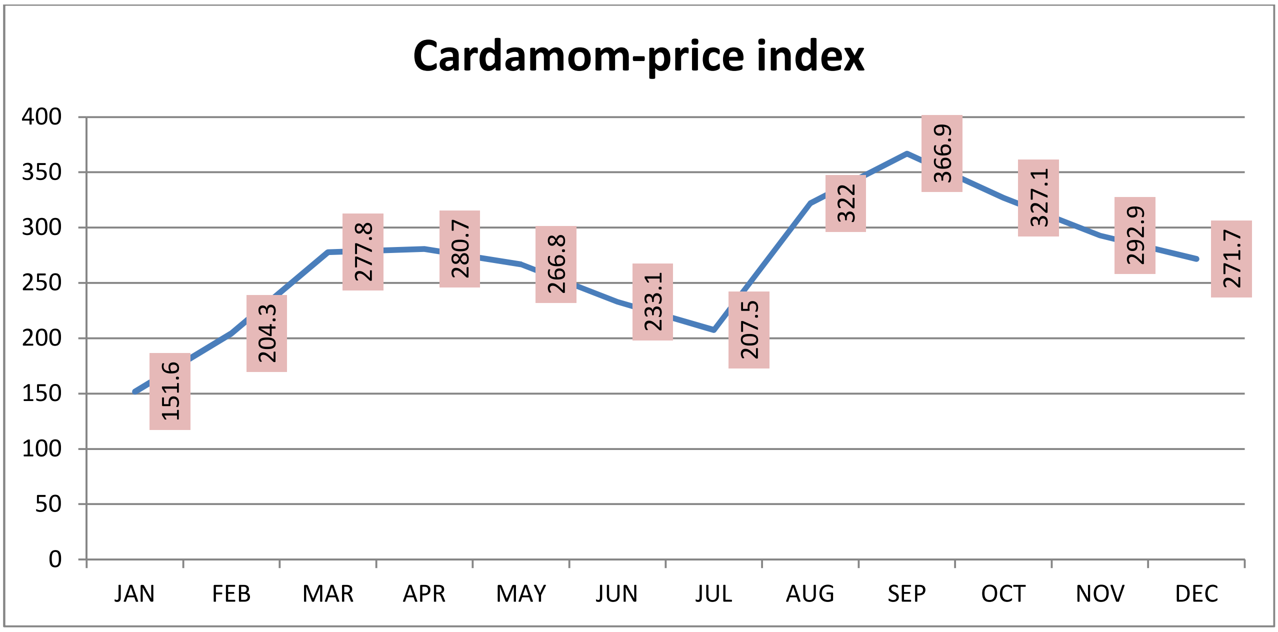
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
D.Gimger-price index	98.5	101.7	105.6	122.4	122.5	125.1	122.5	154.1	165.5	174.5	184.8	183.7



Cardamom-price index

The Cardamom price index experienced extreme volatility and a dramatic upward trend over the year, making it one of the most inflationary commodities in the spice category. Starting at 151.6 in January, the index skyrocketed to 280.7 by April, nearly doubling in just four months. After a slight decline through May (266.8) and June (233.1), prices dipped further to 207.5 in July, indicating temporary stabilization. However, a steep surge followed in August (322.0), peaking at 366.9 in September. Prices softened somewhat in the final quarter, ending at 271.7 in December, but still far above the year's starting point. Overall, cardamom prices were marked by intense inflation, with the index increasing by nearly 80% annually.

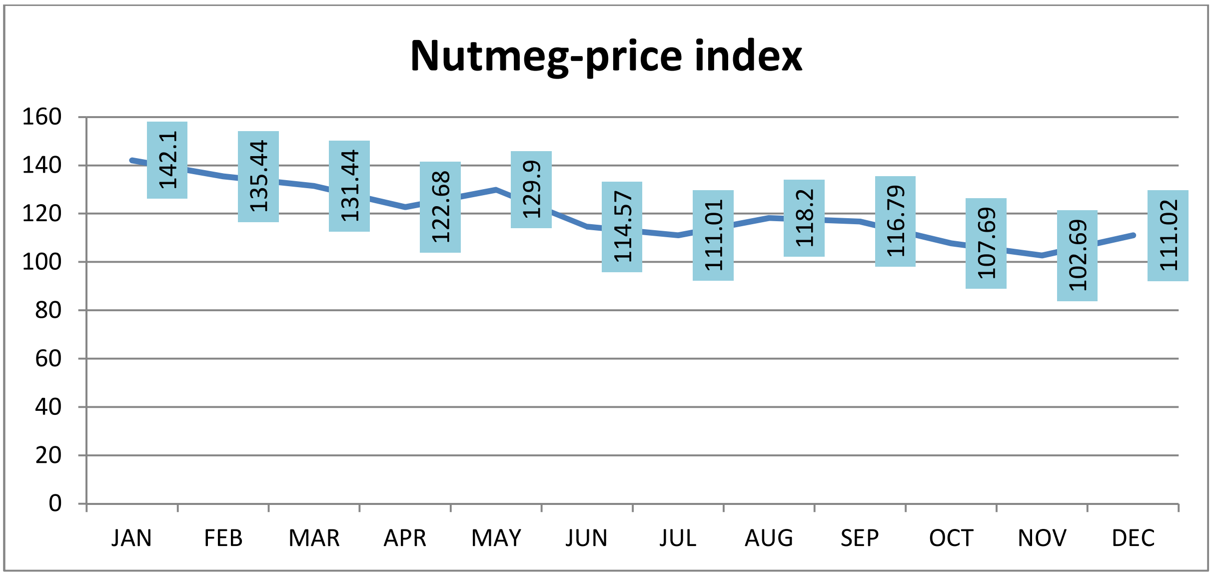
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Cardamom- price index	**151.6**	**204.3**	**277.8**	**280.7**	**266.8**	**233.1**	**207.5**	**322**	**366.9**	**327.1**	**292.9**	**271.7**



Nutmeg-price index

The Nutmeg price index showed a consistent downward trend for most of the year, indicating sustained price deflation. Beginning at 142.1 in January, the index gradually declined through April (122.68) and further dropped to a yearly low of 102.69 in November. Although there were brief periods of minor recovery in May (129.9) and August (118.2), these gains were not sustained. A small rebound was observed in December (111.02) .Overall, nutmeg prices experienced a significant fall over the year—declining by more than 30% from January to November—indicating a bearish trend in the market.

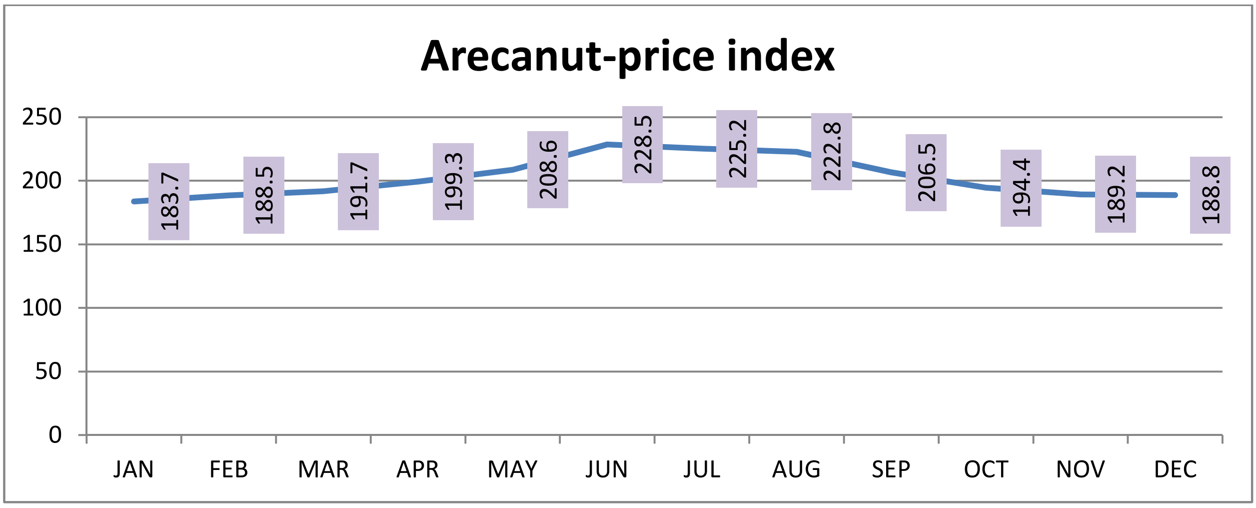
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Nutmeg- price index	**142.1**	**135.44**	**131.44**	**122.68**	**129.9**	**114.6**	**111**	**118.2**	**116.79**	**107.69**	**102.69**	**111.02**



Arecanut-price index

The Arecanut price index showed a strong upward trend in the first half of the year, followed by a gradual decline in the second half. Starting at 183.7 in January, prices rose steadily each month, peaking at 228.5 in June. However, from July onward, the index began to soften, with prices slowly decreasing to 222.8 in August and further down to 206.5 in September. This downward trend continued through October (194.4), November (189.2), and December (188.8), almost returning to the levels seen at the beginning of the year. Overall, the arecanut market experienced a price surge mid-year, followed by a steady cooling-off phase.

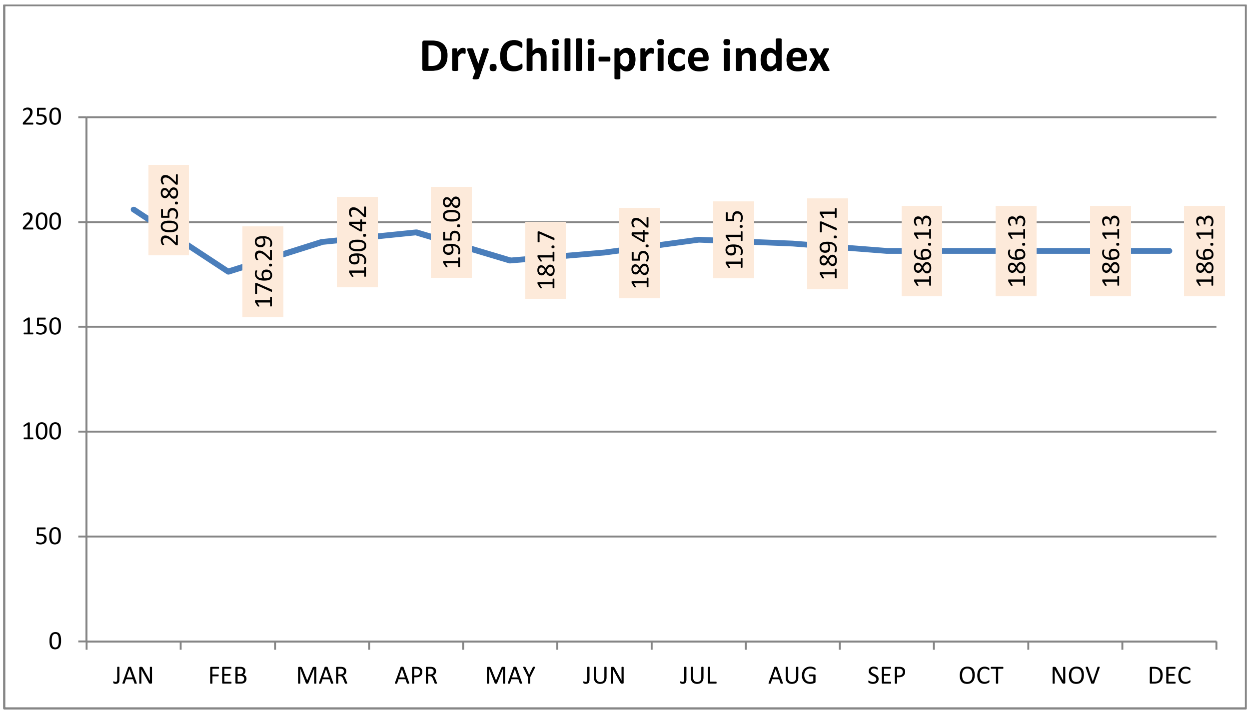
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Arecanut- price index	**183.7**	**188.5**	**191.7**	**199.3**	**208.6**	**228.5**	**225.2**	**222.8**	**206.5**	**194.4**	**189.2**	**188.8**



Dry. Chilli-price index

The Dry Chilli (D. Chilli) price index displayed moderate fluctuations in the first half of the year, followed by a phase of complete stability. Beginning at 205.82 in January, the index dropped significantly in February (176.29). A partial recovery occurred through March to May, with values oscillating between 181.7 and 195.08. From June to August, the index remained relatively steady, hovering around 185–191. Starting in September, the price stabilized entirely at 186.13 and remained unchanged through December. Overall, the dry chilli market experienced early volatility, followed by notable price stability in the latter part of the year.

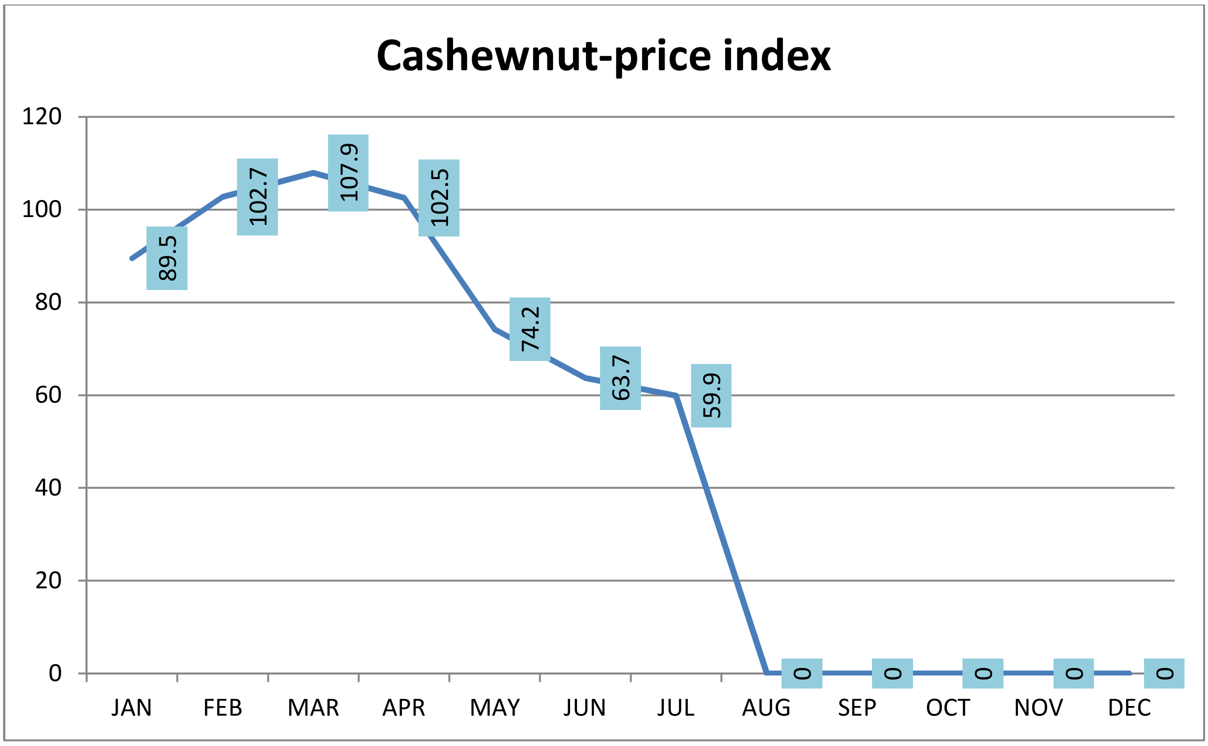
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
D.Chilli–price index	205.82	176.29	190.42	195.08	181.7	185.4	191.5	189.71	186.13	186.13	186.13	186.13



Cashewnut-price index

The Cashewnut price index exhibited significant volatility, particularly a steep decline in the middle of the year. Starting at 89.5 in January, the index rose to 107.9 in March. However, prices dropped sharply thereafter—falling to 102.5 in April, 74.2 in May, and reaching a low of 59.9 in July. Data from August through December is missing, making it difficult to assess the year-end trend. Nevertheless, the available data reflects a sharp mid-year crash in cashewnut prices after a promising start.

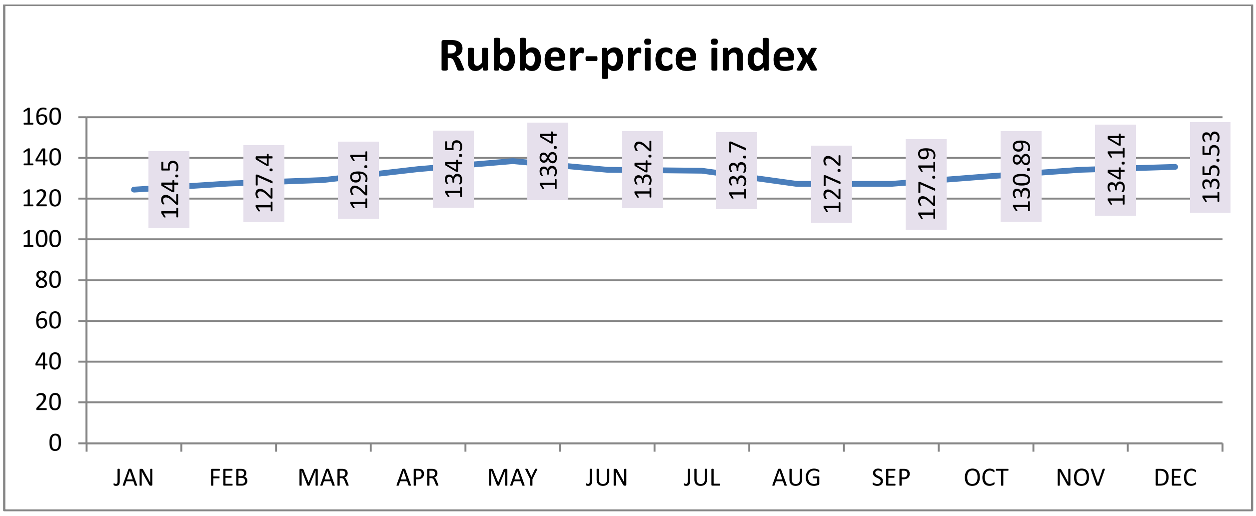
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Cashewnut- price index	**89.5**	**102.7**	**107.9**	**102.5**	**74.2**	**63.7**	**59.9**	-	-	-	-	-



Rubber-price index

The Rubber price index showed a moderate but consistent upward trend with brief periods of correction. Starting at 124.5 in January, prices steadily increased to a peak of 138.4 in May, A slight dip followed in June and July, with the index falling to 133.7, and further to 127.2 in August. However, prices recovered in the final quarter, rising steadily from September (127.19) to December, where the index ended at 135.53. Overall, the rubber market displayed a resilient and slightly bullish trend across the year, with prices generally strengthening despite mid-year fluctuations.

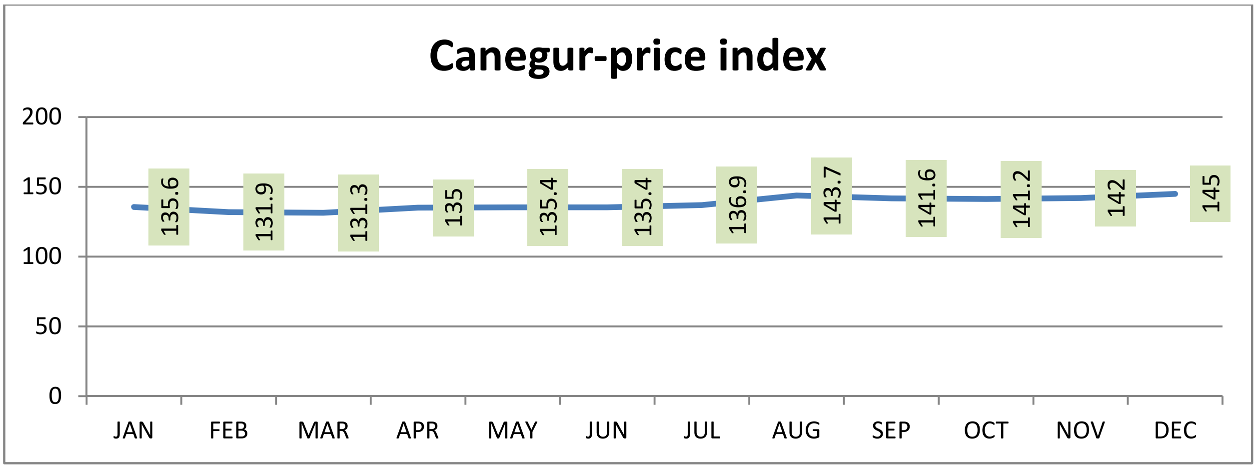
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Rubber- price index	**124.5**	**127.4**	**129.1**	**134.5**	**138.4**	**134.2**	**133.7**	**127.2**	**127.19**	**130.89**	**134.14**	**135.53**



Canegur-price index

The Canegur price index remained relatively stable in the first half of the year, followed by a gradual upward trend in the latter months. Beginning at 135.6 in January, the index dipped slightly in February (131.9) and March (131.3), before recovering to 135.4 by May and holding steady through June. From July onward, prices showed consistent growth, reaching 143.7 in August, then stabilizing around 141–142 in September, October, and November. The year ended with the highest price point at 145 in December. Overall, the Canegur market reflected a year of modest but steady price appreciation, especially in the second half.

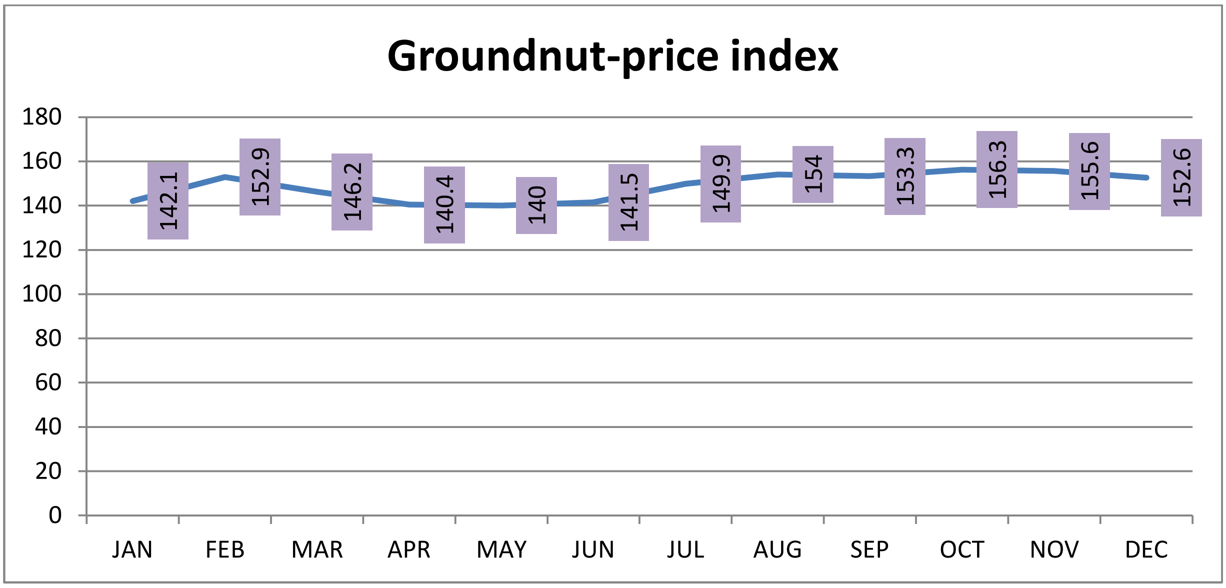
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Canegur- price index	**135.6**	**131.9**	**131.3**	**135**	**135.4**	**135.4**	**136.9**	**143.7**	**141.6**	**141.2**	**142**	**145**



Groundnut-price index

The Groundnut price index experienced mild fluctuations in the first half of the year followed by a steady upward trend in the latter half. Starting at 142.1 in January, the index rose to 152.9 in February, and then declined to a low of 140 in May. From June onward, prices steadily increased, reaching a peak of 156.3 in October. Although there was a slight softening toward the end of the year—falling to 152.6 in December—the index still ended higher than it began. Overall, the groundnut market showed a stable-to-positive price trend, with stronger performance in the second half of the year.

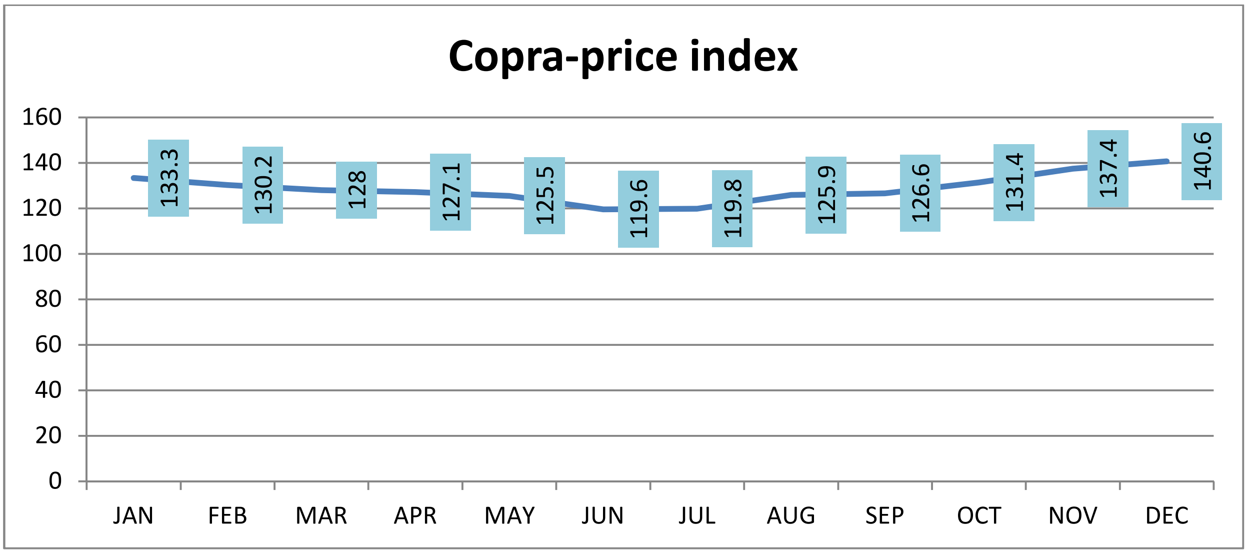
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Groundnut- price index	**142.1**	**152.9**	**146.2**	**140.4**	**140**	**141.5**	**149.9**	**154**	**153.3**	**156.3**	**155.6**	**152.6**



Copra-price index

The Copra price index exhibited a U-shaped trend, with a gradual decline in the first half of the year followed by a steady recovery in the second half. Beginning at 133.3 in January, prices declined consistently to a yearly low of 119.6 in June, From July onward, the index began to recover, climbing steadily through August (125.9) and October (131.4), and eventually reaching 140.6 in December, the highest point of the year. Overall, the copra market witnessed early-year weakness followed by a strong and sustained recovery, ending the year on a positive note.

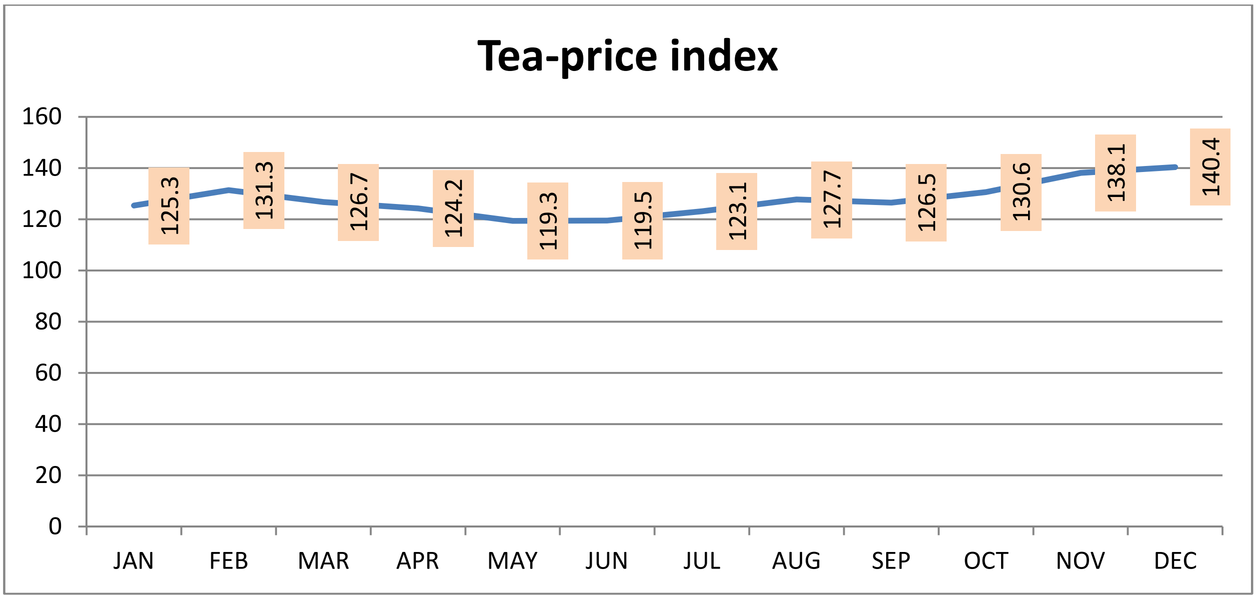
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Copra- price index	**133.3**	**130.2**	**128**	**127.1**	**125.5**	**119.6**	**119.8**	**125.9**	**126.6**	**131.4**	**137.4**	**140.6**



Tea-price index

The Tea price index showed moderate fluctuations in the first half of the year, followed by a clear upward trend in the latter months. Starting at 125.3 in January, the index peaked early at 131.3 in February, and then declined to a yearly low of 119.3 in May. From June onward, prices gradually recovered, with noticeable increases in August (127.7) and October (130.6). A significant surge occurred in November and December, when the index reached 138.1 and 140.4 respectively—the highest levels of the year. Overall, the tea market remained relatively stable early on, but gained strength in the second half.

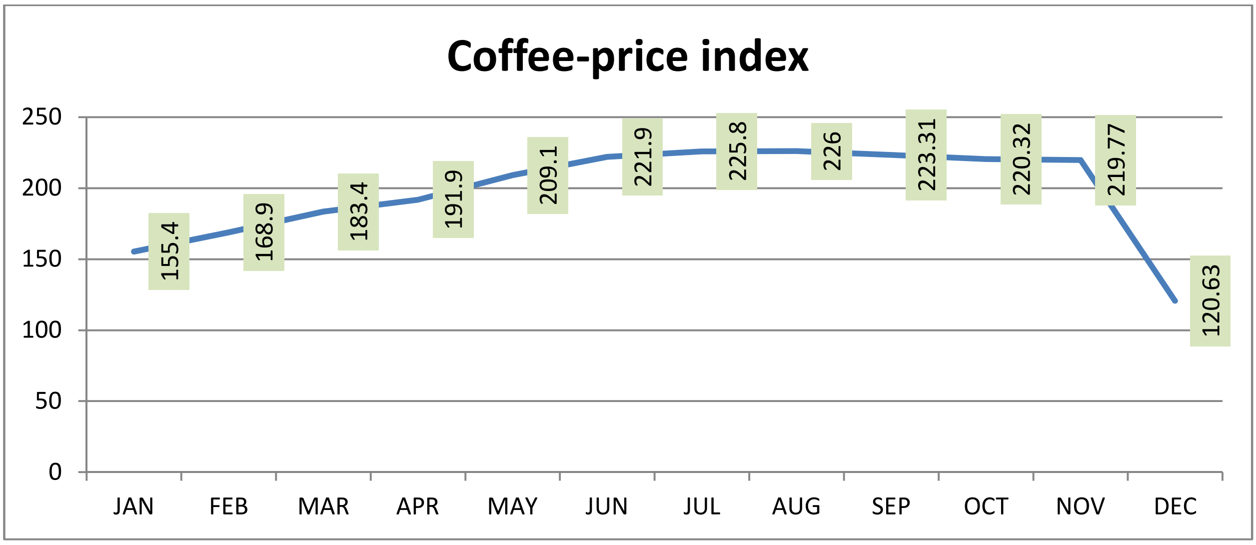
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Tea- price index	**125.3**	**131.3**	**126.7**	**124.2**	**119.3**	**119.5**	**123.1**	**127.7**	**126.5**	**130.6**	**138.1**	**140.4**



Coffee-price index

The Coffee price index exhibited a strong bullish trend through most of the year, followed by a dramatic and unexpected crash in December. Starting at 155.4 in January, prices climbed steadily each month, reaching a peak of 226.0 in August. This sustained rise—almost 45% from January to August. After peaking, the index showed slight corrections through September to November, maintaining high levels above 219, indicating continued market strength. However, in December, the index plummeted to 120.63, a sudden 46% drop from the previous month. Overall, 2024 was marked by a strong surge in coffee prices followed by a steep year-end crash, making it a highly volatile year for the coffee sector.

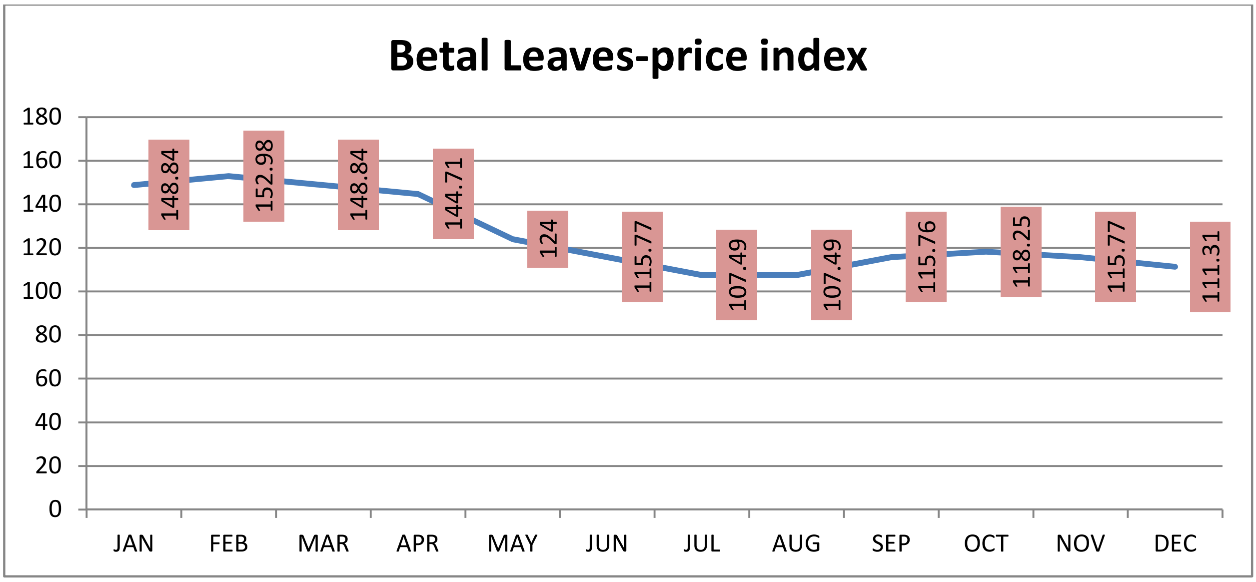
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Coffee-price index	155.4	168.9	183.4	191.9	209.1	221.9	225.8	226	223.31	220.32	219.77	120.63



Betel Leaves-price index

The Betel Leaves price index showed a clear declining trend, especially during the first half of the year, followed by a period of mild recovery and eventual stagnation. Starting at 148.84 in January and peaking slightly in February at 152.98, the index began to fall sharply, reaching 115.77 by June and further dropping to its lowest point of 107.49 in July and August. A modest recovery was seen in September (115.76) and October (118.25), but prices remained subdued through the end of the year, finishing at 111.31 in December. Overall, betel leaves experienced significant deflation in 2024, with prices falling by nearly 25% from the start of the year.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Betal Leaves- price index	**148.84**	**152.98**	**148.84**	**144.71**	**124**	**115.8**	**107.5**	**107.49**	**115.76**	**118.25**	**115.77**	**111.31**



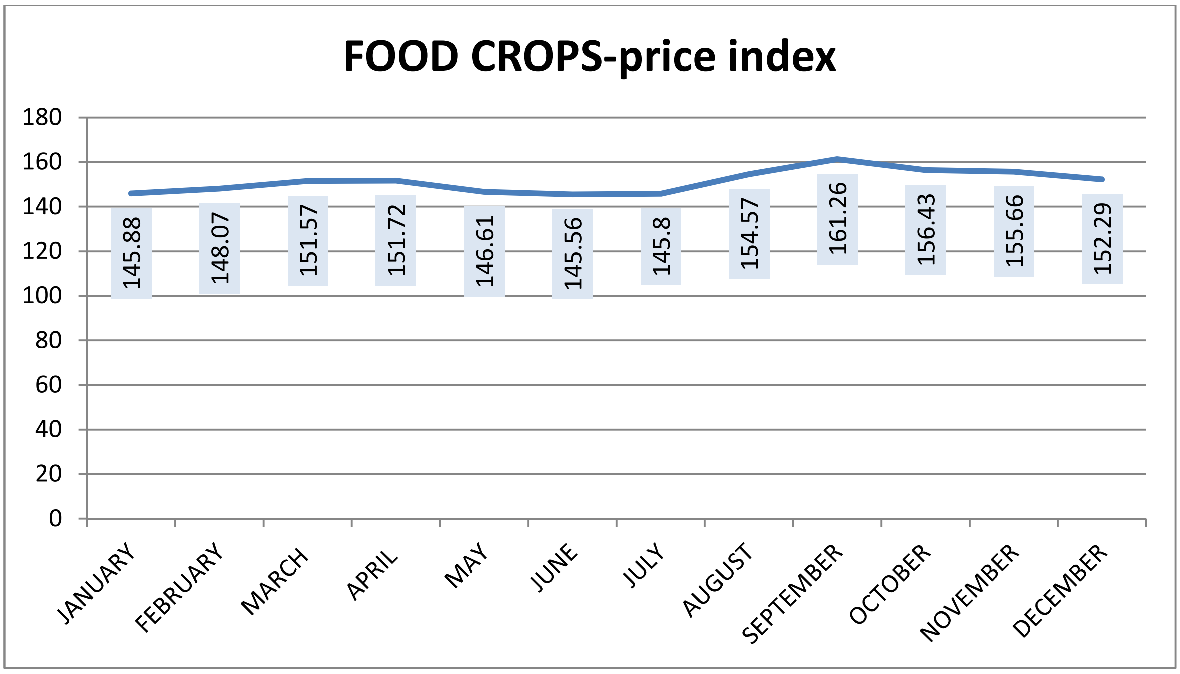
GROUPWISE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 833)

FOOD CROPS-price index

The Food Crops index exhibited noticeable fluctuations throughout the year, starting at 145.88 in January, the index climbed steadily to 151.72 by April, and indicating strong price momentum in the early months. However, a decline followed in May (146.61) and June (145.56), Prices stabilized in July (145.80) before surging sharply in August (154.57) and peaking in September at 161.26, the highest point of the year. The index then declined slightly but remained elevated in the last quarter, closing at 152.29 in December.

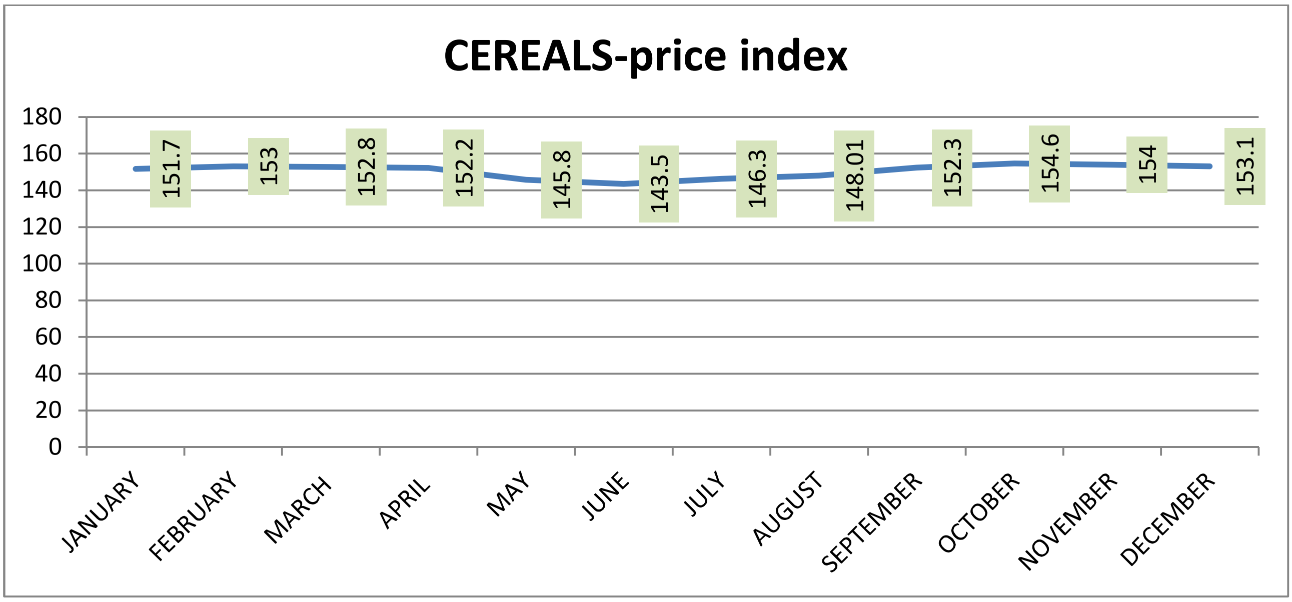
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
FOOD CROPS-price index	145.88	148.07	151.57	151.72	146.61	145.56	145.8	154.57	161.26	156.43	155.66	152.3



CEREALS

The Cereals index showed moderate fluctuations over the year. The year began at a relatively high 151.7 in January, climbing slightly to 153 in February, and remained above 152 through April. A significant drop occurred in May (145.8) and June (143.5), From July onwards, the index gradually recovered, reaching 148.01 in August and climbing to 152.3 by September. The last quarter saw a peak at 154.6 in October, followed by slight declines, ending the year at 153.1 in December.

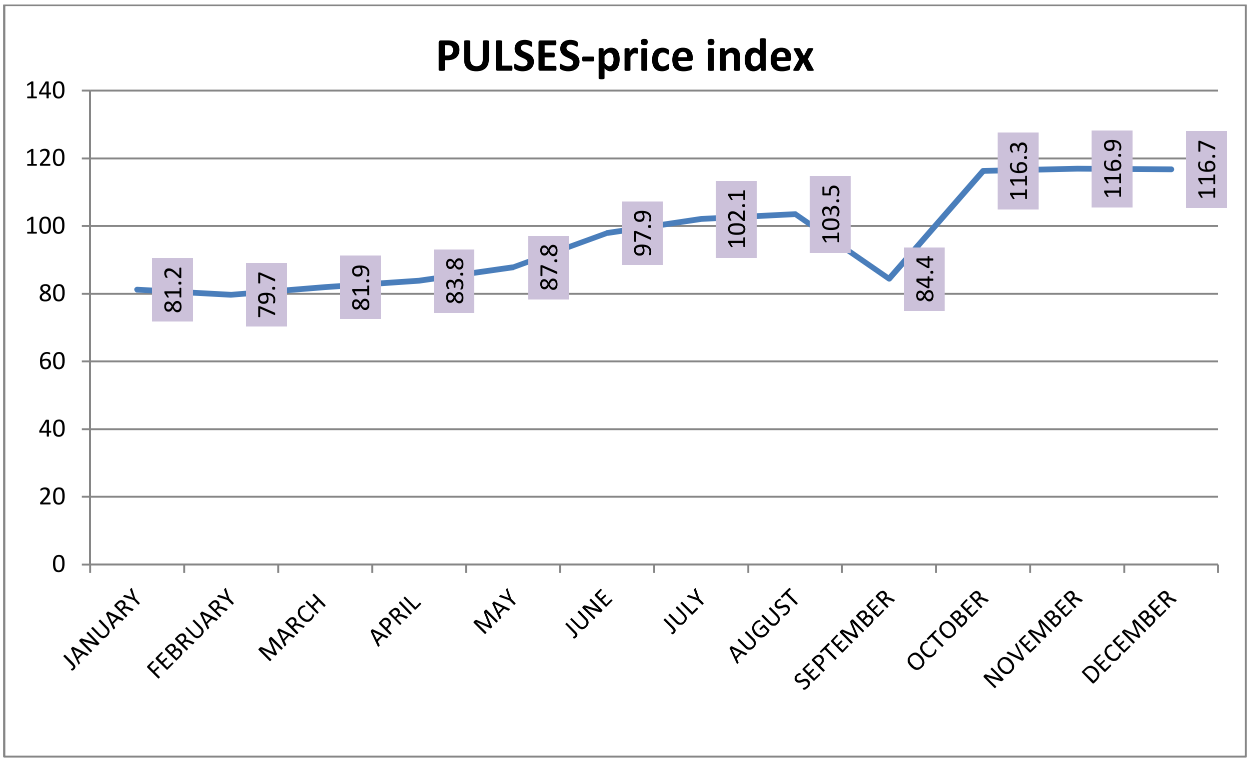
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
CEREALS- price index	151.7	153	152.8	152.2	145.8	143.5	146.3	148.01	152.3	154.6	154	153.1



PULSES-price index

The Pulses index exhibited a strong and sustained upward trend over the year, indicating significant inflation in this commodity group. Starting at 81.2 in January, the index dipped slightly in February (79.7) but quickly began to rise from March onwards, reaching 97.9 in June and crossing the 100 mark in July (102.1) and August (103.5). A sharp and unexpected drop occurred in September to 84.4, possibly due to a fresh harvest or government intervention. However, this was short-lived as prices surged dramatically in October to 116.3, maintaining that elevated level through November (116.9) and December (116.7). Overall, the pulses sector experienced steep price escalation in the latter half of the year.

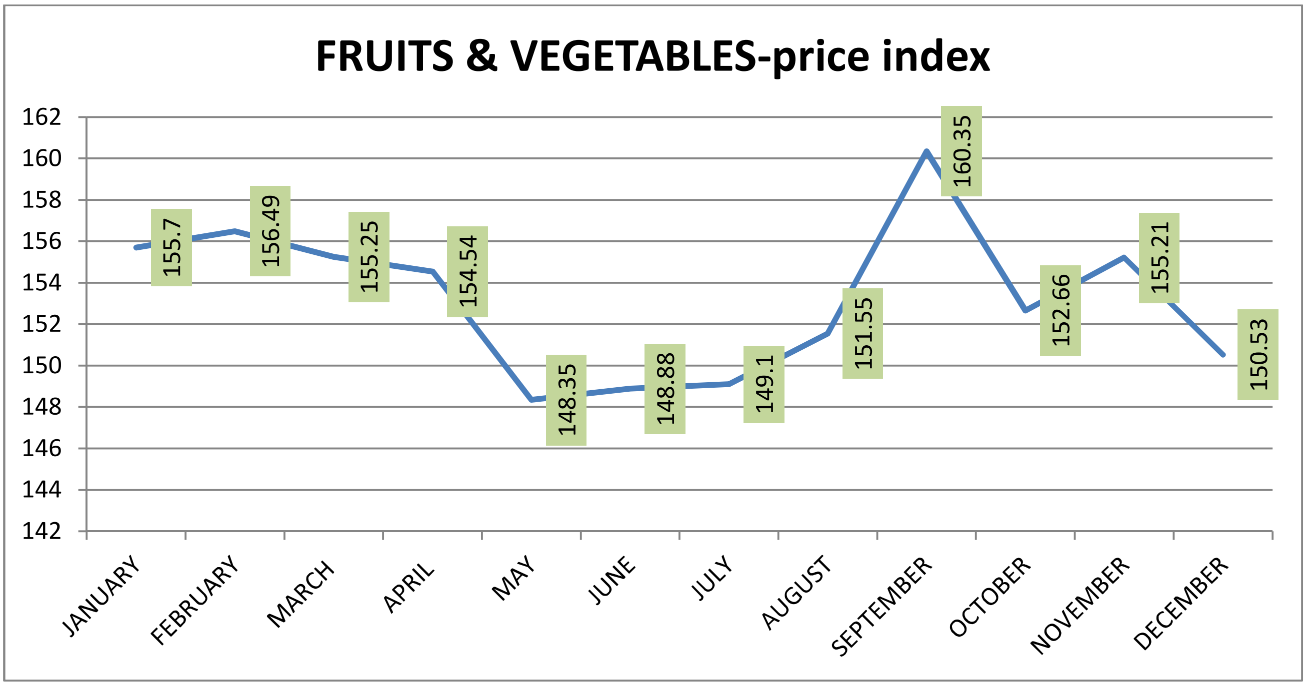
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
PULSES- price index	81.2	79.7	81.9	83.8	87.8	97.9	102.1	103.5	84.4	116.3	116.9	116.7



FRUITS & VEGETABLES-price index

The Fruits & Vegetables index experienced moderate volatility over the year. The index began at a high 155.7 in January and remained relatively stable through March, followed by a gradual decline to 148.35 in May—likely due to increased seasonal availability. From June to August, prices recovered slightly, reaching 151.55. A significant spike occurred in September, when the index peaked at 160.35, However, this surge was followed by a drop in October (152.66) and some fluctuation in the last two months, with the index ending at 150.53 in December.

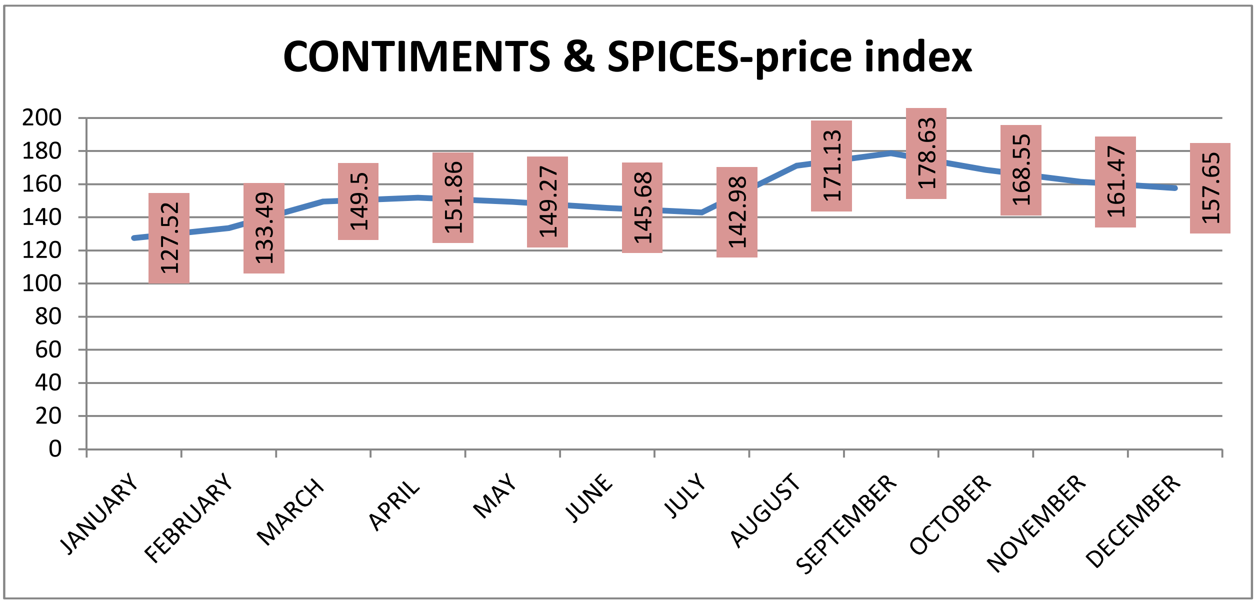
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
FRUITS & VEGETABLES- price index	155.7	156.49	155.25	154.5	148.4	148.88	149.1	151.55	160.35	152.66	155.21	150.5



CONTIMENTS & SPICES-price index

The Condiments & Spices index showed a strong upward trend with considerable volatility, highlighting significant price inflation throughout the year. Starting at 127.52 in January, the index rose steadily to 151.86 in April. Although it dipped slightly in May (149.27) and June (145.68), it remained elevated. A sharp surge began in August, reaching 171.13, and peaked in September at 178.63. The index declined afterward but stayed high, ending the year at 157.65 in December. Overall, the data indicates significant inflation in this category, with the second half of the year marked by steep price spikes and sustained cost pressure.

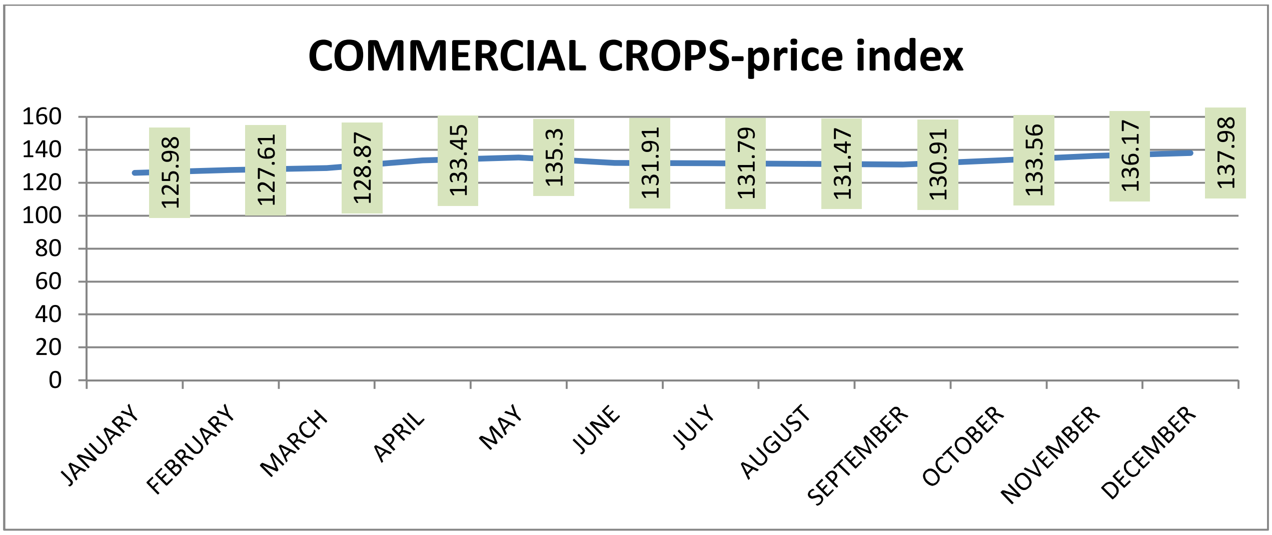
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
CONTIMENT- price index s & SPICES	127.52	133.49	149.5	151.86	149.27	145.68	142.98	171.13	178.63	168.55	161.47	157.65



COMMERCIAL CROPS-price index

The Commercial Crops index showed a generally upward trend throughout the year, indicating increasing price levels for cash crops. Beginning at 125.98 in January, the index rose steadily to 135.30 by May. A minor decline followed during June to September, with the index dipping to 130.91 in September. However, the index rebounded in the last quarter, reaching 137.98 in December the highest point of the year. Overall, the trend reflects healthy price growth for commercial crops, likely benefiting producers in terms of higher returns, especially in the latter half of the year.

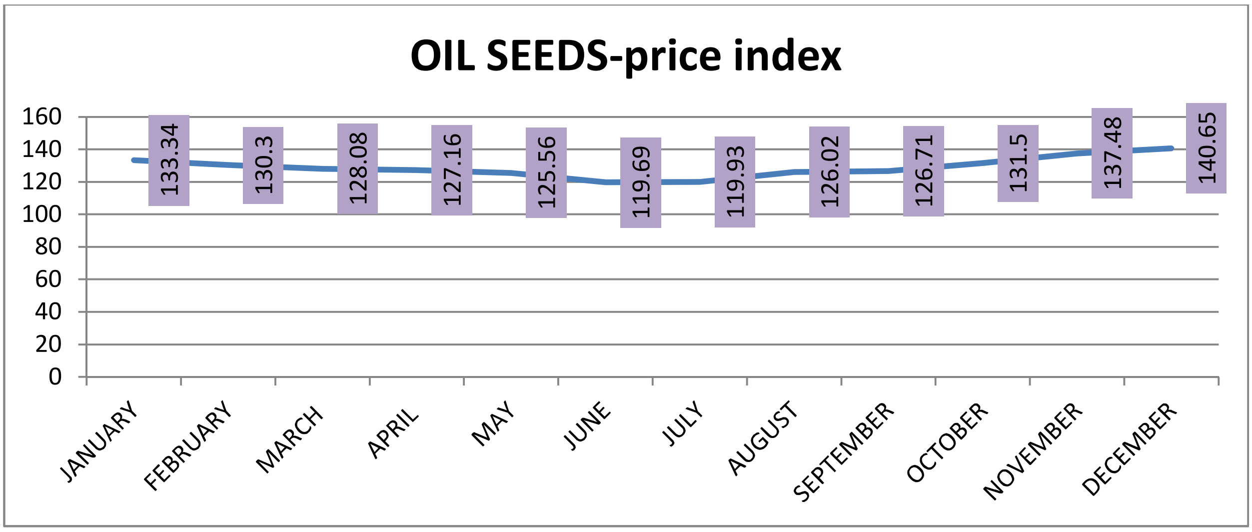
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
COMMERCIAL CROPS- price index	125.98	127.61	128.87	133.45	135.3	131.91	131.79	131.47	130.91	133.56	136.17	137.98



OIL SEEDS-price index

The Oil Seeds index displayed a two-phase trend over the year, beginning with a steady decline followed by a strong recovery in the latter months. Starting at 133.34 in January, the index consistently dropped through June, reaching its lowest point at 119.69, From July onward, prices began to recover, with a significant rise in August (126.02) and a steady climb through the remaining months. The index peaked in December at 140.65, the highest value of the year. Overall, the index reflects an early-year slump followed by a sharp and sustained rise in oil seed prices, pointing to a tightening market and increased profitability for price in the last quarter.

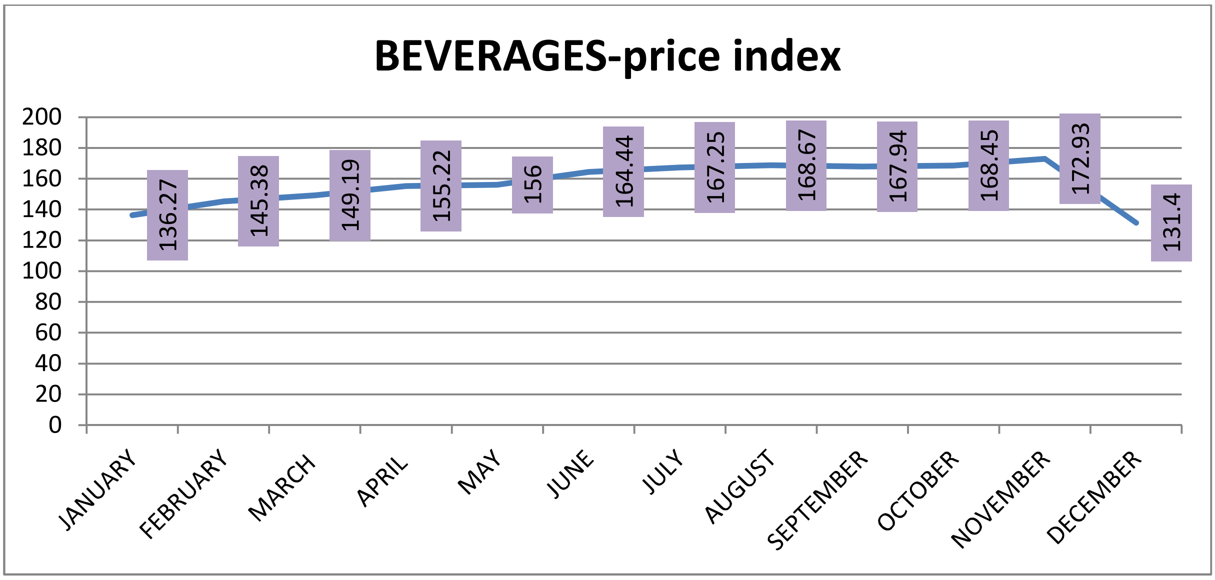
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
OIL SEEDS- price index	133.34	130.3	128.08	127.16	125.56	119.69	119.93	126.02	126.71	131.5	137.48	140.65



BEVERAGES-price index

The Beverages index showed a strong and steady upward trend for most of the year, followed by an unexpected and sharp decline in December. Beginning at 136.27 in January, the index climbed month after month, reaching 156 in May and 164.44 in June. It continued its rise to peak at 172.93 in November. However, in December, the index dropped abruptly to 131.40, the lowest point of the year.

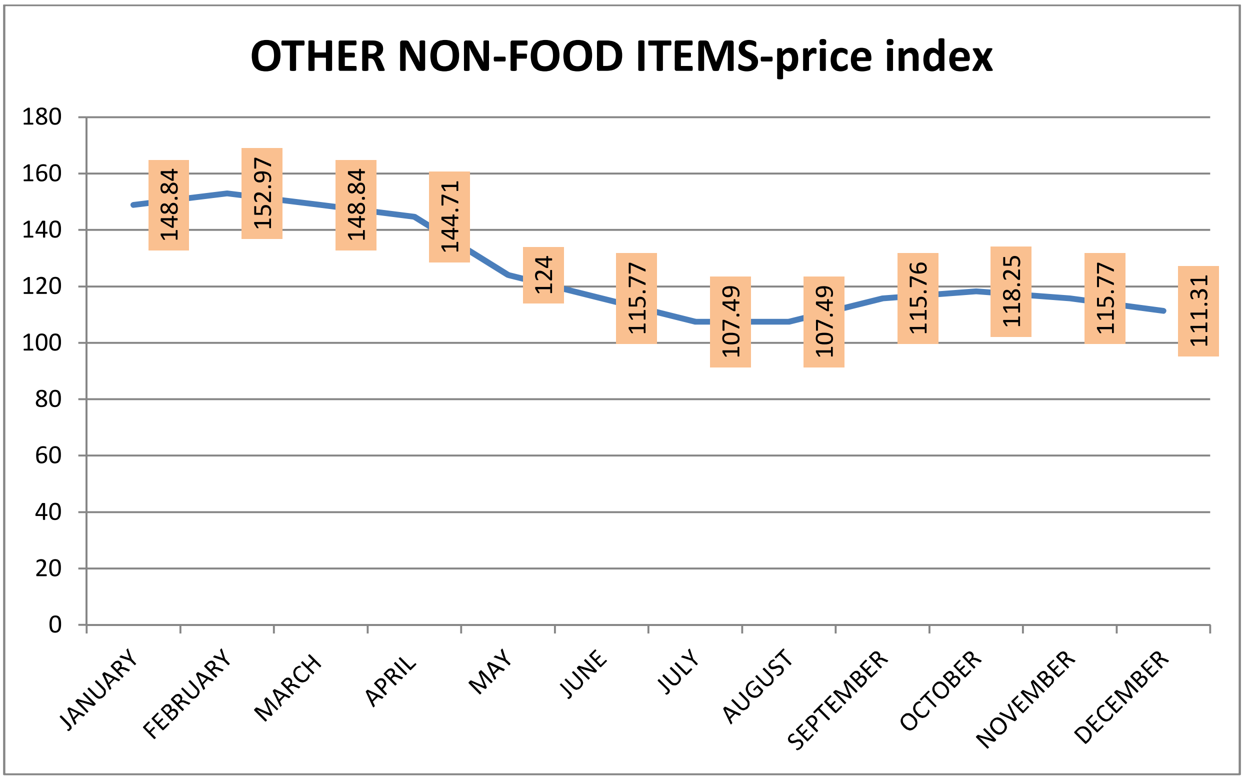
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
BEVERAGES-price index	136.27	145.38	149.19	155.22	156	164.44	167.25	168.67	167.94	168.45	172.93	131.4



OTHER NON-FOOD ITEMS-price index

The Other Non-Food Items index exhibited a sharp and consistent downward trend throughout the year, indicating a significant reduction in prices for items under this category. Starting at 148.84 in January and peaking slightly in February at 152.97, the index began a steep decline from March (148.84) through July, hitting 107.49, where it remained stagnant through August. A slight recovery was observed in September (115.76) and October (118.25), but this was short-lived as the index dipped again in November (115.77) and further to 111.31 in December.

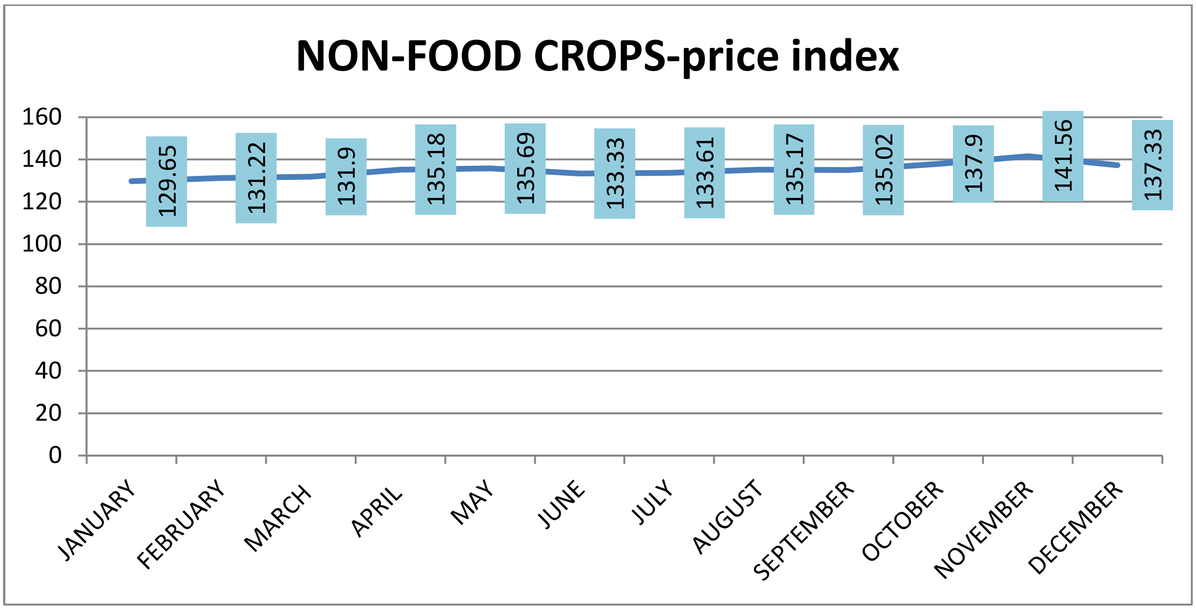
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
OTHER NON-FOOD ITEMS-price index	148.84	152.97	148.84	144.71	124	115.77	107.49	107.49	115.76	118.25	115.77	111.31



NON-FOOD CROPS-price index

The Non-Food Crops index showed a generally upward trajectory over the year, indicating steady price growth in this segment. Beginning at 129.65 in January, the index rose consistently through May (135.69). A slight dip occurred in June (133.33) and July (133.61), but prices rebounded in August and September, maintaining levels around 135. The index peaked in November at 141.56, the highest point of the year. Although it dipped slightly in December to 137.33.

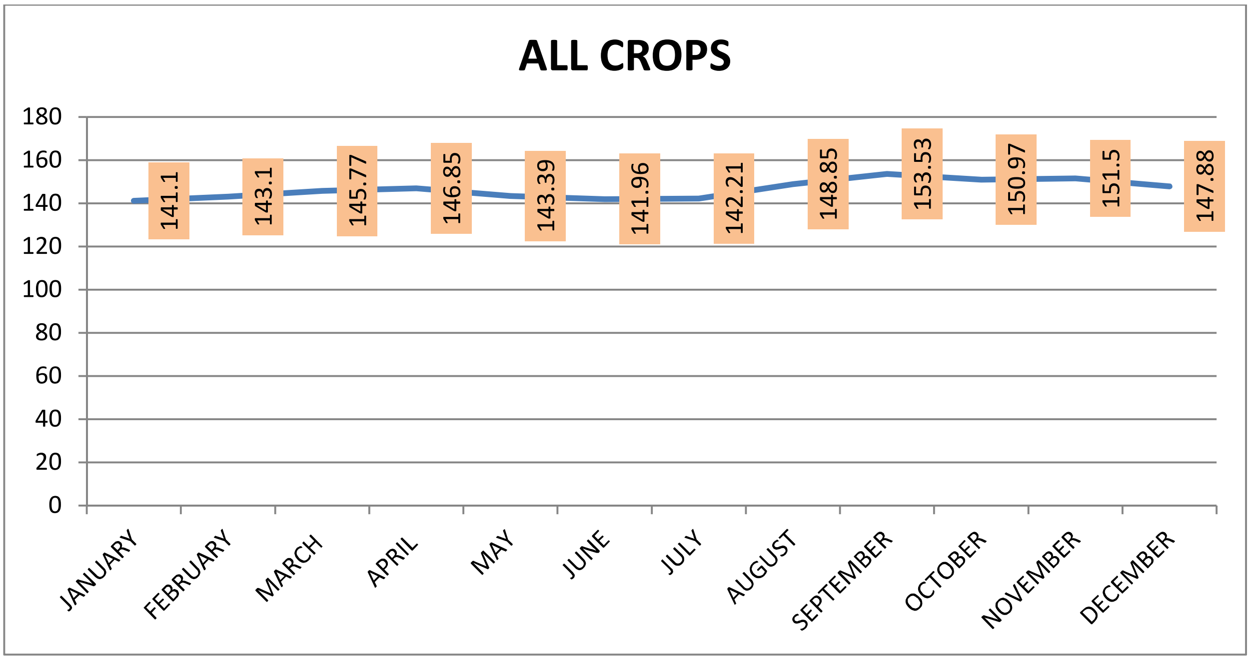
MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
NON-FOOD CROPS– price index	129.65	131.22	131.9	135.18	135.69	133.33	133.61	135.17	135.02	137.9	141.56	137.33



ALL CROPS-price index

The All Crops index reflected a general upward trend throughout the year, with some mid-year fluctuations. Starting at 141.1 in January, the index climbed steadily through April (146.85), indicating firming crop prices. A minor decline followed in May and June, reaching 141.96, before stabilizing in July. A strong surge occurred in August (148.85) and peaked in September at 153.53. The index slightly declined thereafter but remained high through October (150.97) and November (151.5), before easing to 147.88 in December

MONTH	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
ALL CROPS- price index	141.1	143.1	145.77	146.85	143.39	141.96	142.21	148.85	153.53	150.97	151.5	147.88



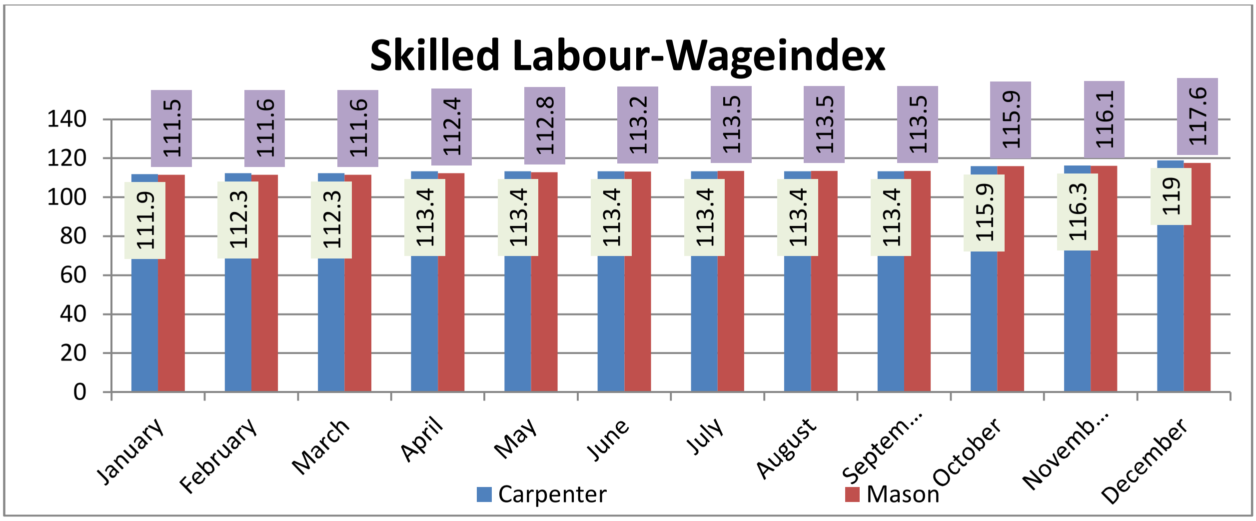
Index Number of Wages for Skilled Workers and Agricultural Workers 2023

(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 837)

Skilled Labour-Wageindex

The Skilled Labour for the year 2023 shows a steady increase in the indices for both Carpenter and Mason, with consistent growth observed throughout the months. The Carpenter index starts at 111.9 in January and gradually rises, reaching 119 by December, indicating a steady upward trend. Similarly, the Mason index begins at 111.5 in January and climbs to 117.6 by December, showing a comparable increase. Notably, the growth rate for both professions is relatively consistent, with slight variations observed during the year, especially in June, where the Mason index sees a more noticeable rise. October marks the highest convergence of the indices for both professions, with both Carpenter and Mason reaching 115.9. Overall, the data reflects stable and continuous growth for both trades throughout 2023.

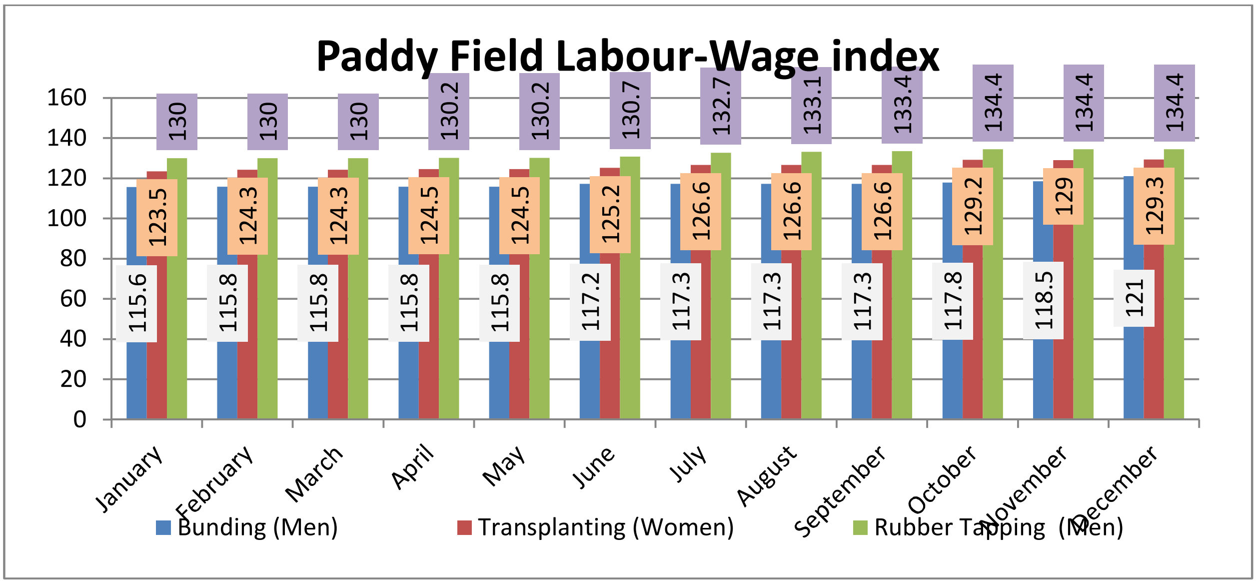
MONTHS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Carpenter	111.9	112.3	112.3	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	115.9	116.3	119
Mason Wageindex	111.5	111.6	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.5	113.5	113.5	115.9	116.1	117.6



Paddy Field Labour-Wage index

The Paddy Field Labour for Bunding (Men), Transplanting (Women), and Rubber Tapping (Men) in 2023 shows consistent growth across all three categories. The Bunding index starts at 115.6 in January and increases steadily to 121 in December. Similarly, the Transplanting index for women begins at 123.5 in January and rises gradually to 129.3 by December, reflecting a steady upward trend. Rubber Tapping (Men) shows a more noticeable increase, starting at 130 in January and reaching 134.4 in December. All three categories exhibit continuous growth, with slight monthly fluctuations, particularly in October, when Bunding and Transplanting experience more noticeable jumps. Overall, the indices indicate a stable and consistent rise across all sectors throughout the year, with Rubber Tapping (Men) consistently leading the other two categories in terms of index values.

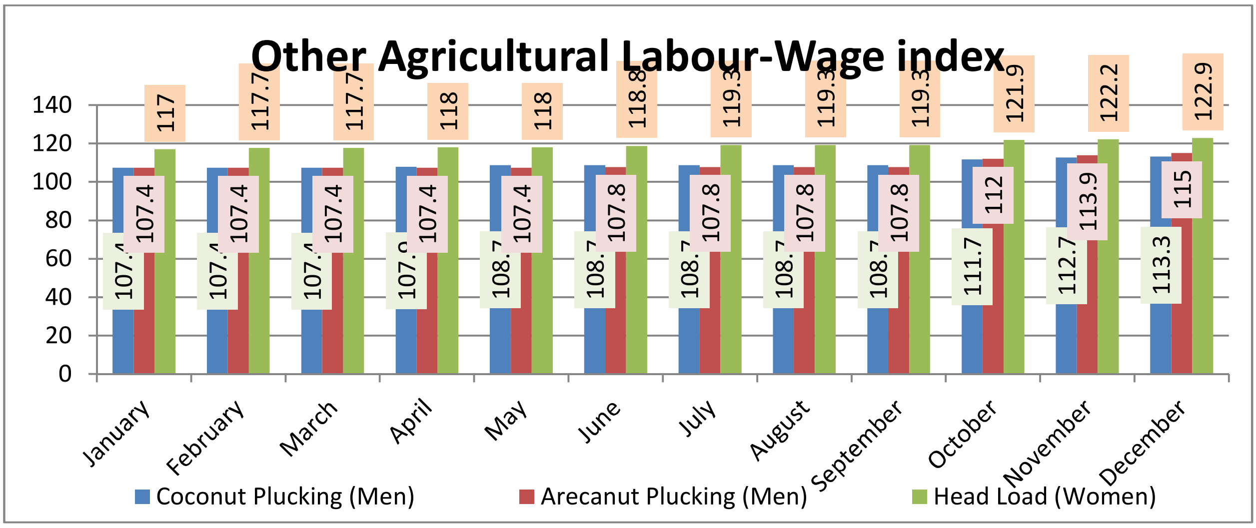
MONTHS		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Bunding	**(Men)**	115.6	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	117.2	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.8	118.5	121
Transplanting	**(Women)**	123.5	124.3	124.3	124.5	124.5	125.2	126.6	126.6	126.6	129.2	129	129.3
Rubber Tapping (Men)		130	130	130	130.2	130.2	130.7	132.7	133.1	133.4	134.4	134.4	134.4



Other Agricultural Labour-Wage index

The Other Agricultural Labour for Coconut Plucking (Men), Arecanut Plucking (Men), and Head Load (Women) in 2023 reveals a steady increase in all three categories. Coconut Plucking shows a slow but consistent rise, starting at 107.4 in January and reaching 113.3 in December. Similarly, Arecanut Plucking remains stable at 107.4 through March, before rising gradually to 115 by December. Head Load (Women) experiences the most noticeable growth, starting at 117 in January and steadily climbing to 122.9 by December, with significant increases observed particularly in the later months, especially in October and November. All three categories reflect a gradual upward trend, with Head Load (Women) consistently having the highest values, followed by Arecanut Plucking, and then Coconut Plucking. The indices highlight a steady improvement throughout the year, particularly in the final quarter.

MONTHS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Coconut Plucking (Men)	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.9	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	111.7	112.7	113.3
Arecanut Plucking (Men)	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	112	113.9	115
Head Load (Women)	117	117.7	117.7	118	118	118.8	119.3	119.3	119.3	121.9	122.2	122.9



Statement Showing the Wages (Paddy Field Labourers) 2023

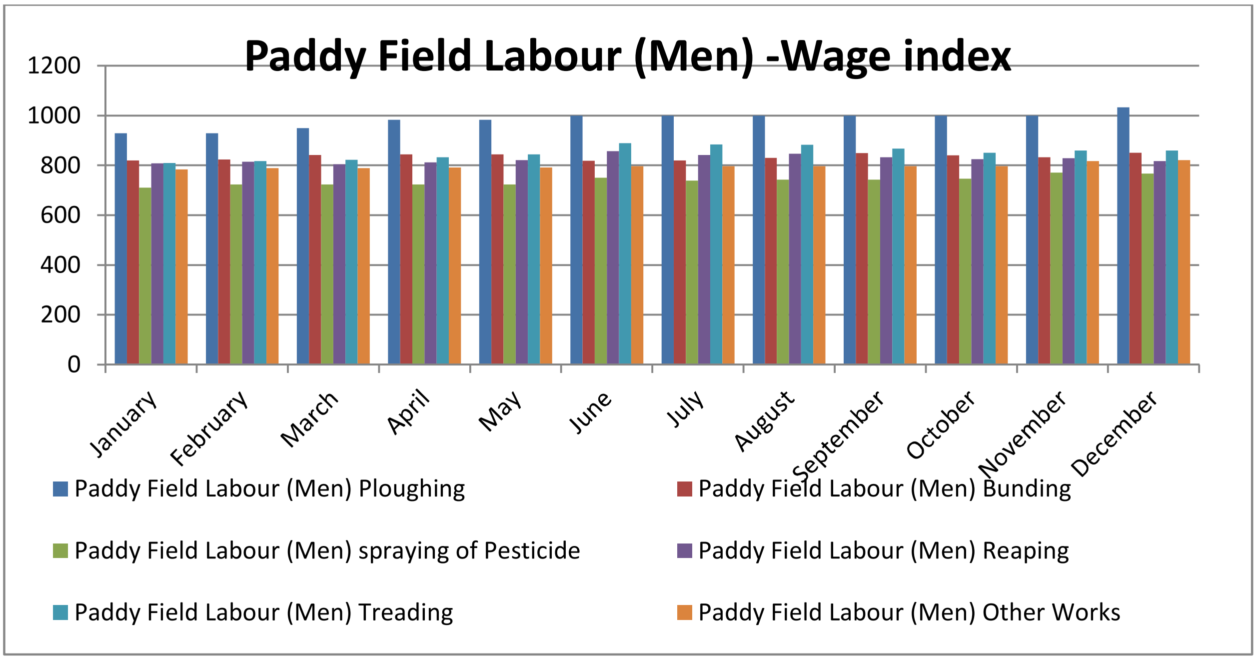
(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 835)

Paddy Field Labour (Men) -Wage index

The Paddy Field Labour (Men) for various agricultural activities in 2023 shows consistent growth across multiple categories. Ploughing, Bunding, and Reaping demonstrate a steady upward trend throughout the year, with Ploughing seeing a notable increase from 929 in January to 1033 in December. Bunding also rises from 820 in January to 851 in December, showing continuous growth. The activity of spraying pesticides remains relatively stable, peaking in June at 751 before slightly decreasing to 767 in December. Reaping, Treading, and Other Works also experience incremental increases, with Reaping reaching 818 in December, while Treading peaks at 860 in both November and December. Other Works show the most consistent rise, from 784 in January to 822 by December. Overall, the data highlights a gradual but steady improvement in agricultural activities over the year, with most categories showing steady growth, particularly towards the end of the year.

Table 09 illustrate the dataset pertaining to the Index Number Of Wages For Skilled Workers And Agricultural Workers 2023

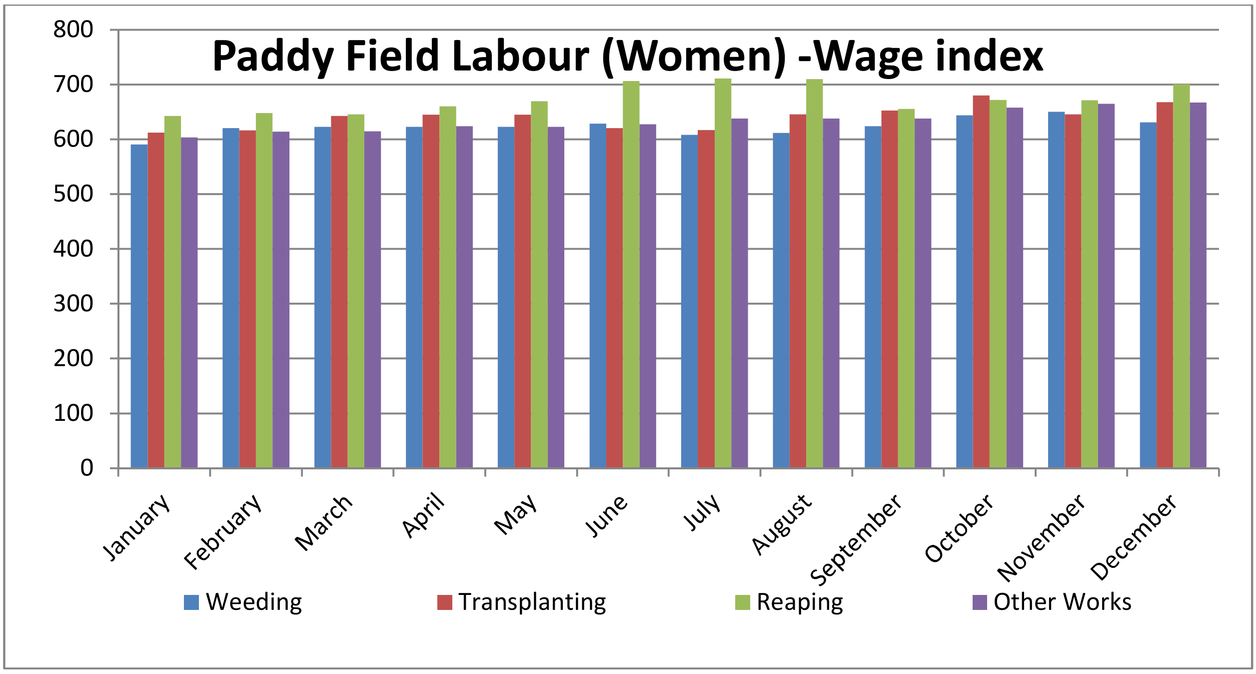
Month	**Paddy Field Labour (Men)** -Wage index					
	Ploughing	**Bunding**	**spraying of Pesticide**	**Reaping**	**Treading**	**Other Works**
January	929	820	711	808	810	784
February	929	824	724	815	817	789
March	950	842	724	805	823	789
April	983	844	724	813	833	791
May	983	844	724	821	844	791
June	1000	818	751	857	889	796
July	1000	820	739	842	884	796
August	1000	830	743	847	883	796
September	1000	849	743	832	867	796
October	1000	841	747	825	850	796
November	1000	833	770	829	860	818
December	1033	851	767	818	860	822



Other Agriculture Labour (Women) -Wage index

The data for Other Agriculture Labour (Women) activities in 2023 shows steady fluctuations across various tasks. Weeding starts at 591 in January and gradually increases to 631 by December, with a noticeable rise in the latter part of the year. Transplanting experiences steady growth, moving from 612 in January to 668 in December, peaking in October and December. Reaping shows consistent growth throughout the year, starting at 643 in January and reaching 700 by December, with significant increases observed from June onwards. Other Works remains relatively stable, fluctuating between 603 in January and 667 in December, showing a slight upward trend. Overall, all activities display gradual growth, particularly in Reaping and Transplanting, indicating a steady increase in agricultural labour involvement over the course of the year.

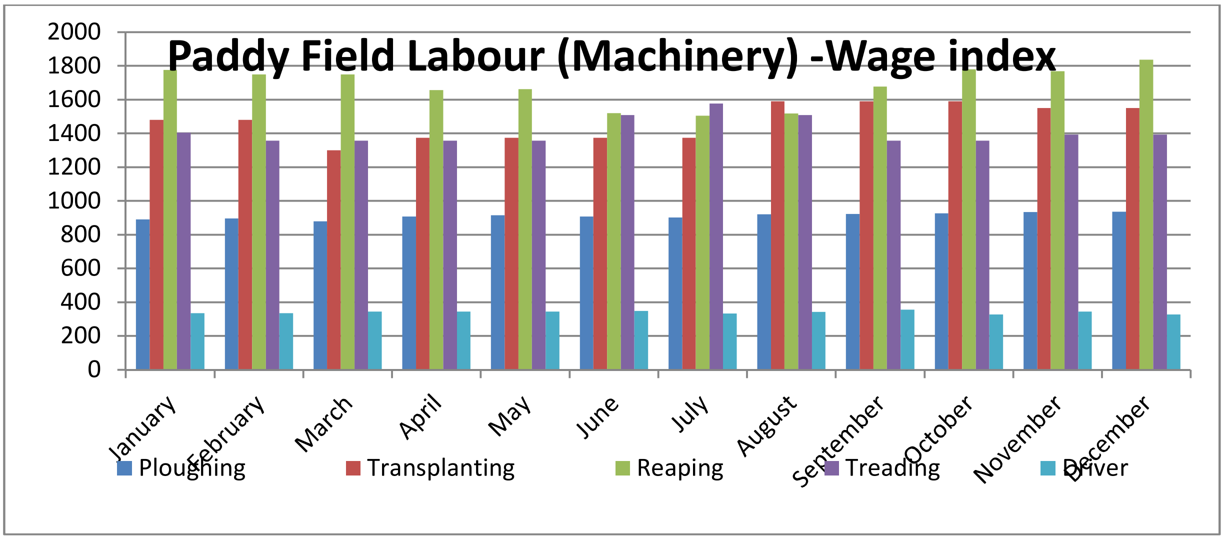
Month	Paddy Field Labour (Women) -Wage index			
	Weeding	Transplanting	Reaping	Other Works
January	591	612	643	603
February	621	616	648	614
March	623	642	645	615
April	623	645	660	624
May	623	645	670	623
June	629	621	707	627
July	608	617	711	638
August	612	645	710	638
September	624	653	655	638
October	644	680	672	658
November	650	645	671	665
December	631	668	700	667



Paddy Field Labour (Machinery) -Wage index

The data for Skilled Labour in 2023 shows notable fluctuations in the indices across various activities. Ploughing starts at 891 in January and steadily rises to 937 by December, indicating consistent growth. Transplanting remains relatively stable, hovering between 1480 and 1590, with a slight peak in August at 1590. Reaping shows the most significant fluctuations, beginning at 1777 in January, dipping in mid-year, and reaching a high of 1836 in December. Treading remains consistent at 1357 throughout most of the year, with a brief peak of 1508 in June and July. The Driver index fluctuates slightly, starting at 335 in January and peaking at 355 in September before dropping again to 326 in December. Overall, the data suggests gradual growth in Ploughing, fluctuating patterns in Transplanting and Reaping, and relative stability in Treading and Driver activities over the course of the year.

Month	Paddy Field Labour (Machinery) -Wage index				
	Ploughing	Transplanting	Reaping	Treading	Driver
January	891	1480	1777	1404	335
February	896	1480	1750	1357	335
March	880	1300	1750	1357	344
April	908	1375	1656	1357	344
May	916	1375	1663	1357	344
June	908	1375	1521	1508	348
July	902	1375	1505	1577	332
August	920	1590	1519	1508	343
September	923	1590	1678	1357	355
October	927	1590	1779	1357	326
November	934	1550	1769	1392	345
December	937	1550	1836	1392	326



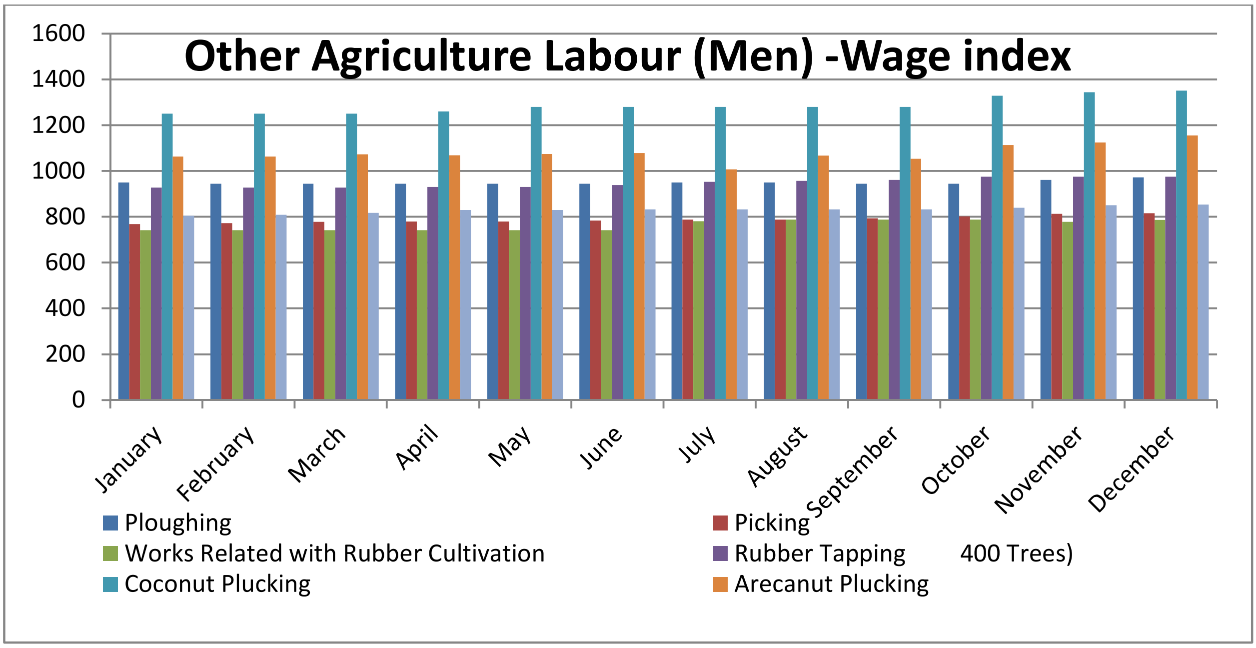
Statement Showing the Wages of Skilled Labour and Other Agriculture Labours (Men and Women) 2023

(Detailed table is attached in PRICE STATISTICS 2023 Page No: 836)

Other Agriculture Labour (Men) -Wage index

The wages of agricultural labourers engaged in various activities showed moderate fluctuations during the year. For ploughing, wages remained largely stable at around ₹944 to ₹950 until September, with a slight rise towards the end of the year, peaking at ₹972 in December. Picking wages showed a gradual upward trend, starting from ₹768 in January and steadily increasing to ₹815 in December. Works related to rubber cultivation remained almost constant at ₹742 until June and then recorded a marginal rise, stabilizing around ₹779–₹788 towards the latter months. Rubber tapping wages exhibited consistent growth, rising from ₹927 in the early months to ₹975 by October and sustaining that level until year-end. Coconut plucking wages showed a clear upward trajectory, from ₹1,250 in January to the highest level of ₹1,351 in December. Arecanut plucking displayed steady increases as well, from ₹1,063 in January to ₹1,156 in December. For other agricultural works, wages also trended upward, moving from ₹805 in January to ₹853 in December. Overall, the data reveals a general upward movement in wages across all categories, with coconut and arecanut plucking maintaining the highest wage levels throughout the year, while works related to rubber cultivation remained at the lower end of the wage spectrum.

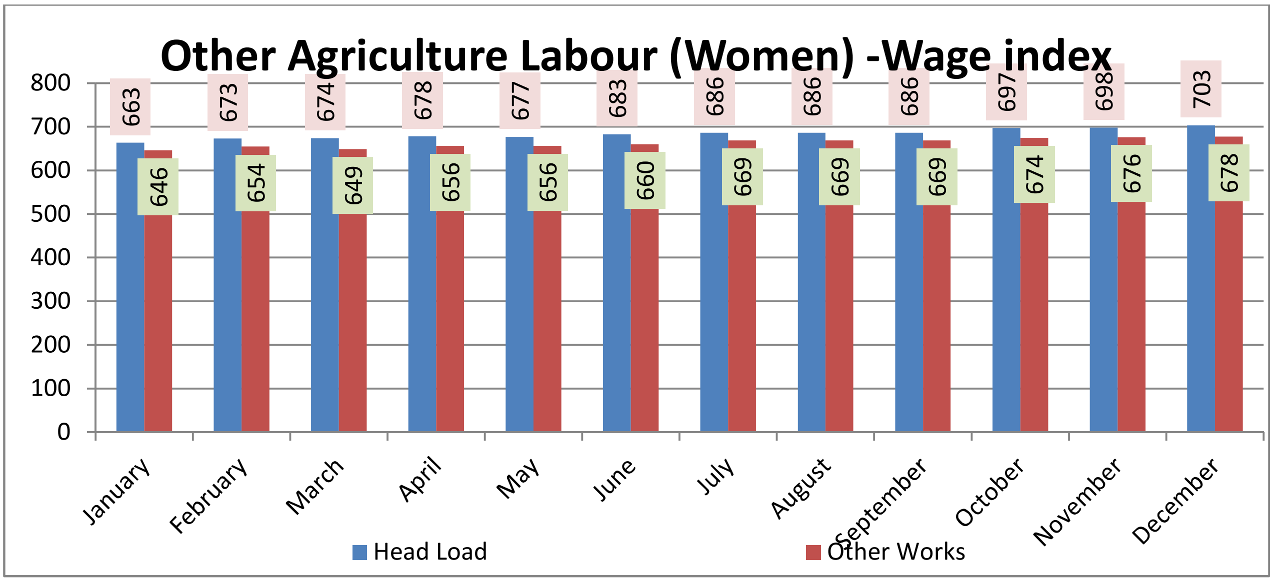
Month	Other Agriculture Labour (Men) -Wage index						
	Ploughing	Picking	Works Related with Rubber Cultivation	Rubber Tapping 400 Trees)	Coconut Plucking	Arecanut Plucking	Other Works
January	950	768	742	927	1250	1063	805
February	944	772	742	927	1250	1063	809
March	944	778	742	927	1250	1073	818
April	944	780	742	931	1260	1068	830
May	944	780	742	931	1280	1074	829
June	944	784	742	938	1280	1078	833
July	950	788	781	953	1280	1008	833
August	950	788	788	957	1280	1068	833
September	944	793	788	960	1280	1053	833
October	944	801	788	975	1328	1113	839
November	961	813	779	975	1344	1124	851
December	972	815	786	975	1351	1156	853



Other Agriculture Labour (Women) -Wage index

The wage data for head load and other Agricultural Labour (Women)works shows a steady upward trend, indicating gradual improvement in earnings for labourers in these categories. Head load wages began at 663 in January and consistently rose throughout the year, reaching 703 in December a total increase of 40. Similarly, other works wages increased from 646 in January to 678 in December, showing an upward trend with minor fluctuations in March. The mid-year period from July to September remained stable at 669, indicating possible stabilization. Overall, the data suggests a healthy and stable rise in Agricultural Labour (Women) wages over the year.

Other Agriculture Labour (Women) -Wage index		
Month	**Head Load**	**Other Works**
	663	646
February	673	654
March	674	649
April	678	656
May	677	656
June	683	660
July	686	669
August	686	669
September	686	669
October	697	674
November	698	676
December	703	678



Skilled Labour-Wage index

The wage data for skilled labourers specifically carpenters, smithy workers, and masons reveals a steady and significant upward trend throughout the year. Carpenter wages increased from 1016 in January to 1092 in December, showing consistent growth with a notable jump starting in October. Smithy wages remained stable at 973 until April, and then gradually rose to 1025 by December, reflecting an increase of 52 over the year. Mason wages followed a similar trajectory, starting at 1019 and climbing steadily to 1084 by year-end. The wage hike in the last quarter (October to December) is particularly prominent across all three categories. Overall, the data reflects a healthy rise in skilled labour wages.

Month	Skilled Labour-Wage index		
	Carpenter	Smithy	Mason
January	1016	973	1019
February	1023	973	1021
March	1023	973	1021
April	1035	982	1031
May	1035	982	1034
June	1035	986	1038
July	1035	986	1041
August	1035	986	1041
September	1035	986	1041
October	1065	1005	1068
November	1072	1009	1072
December	1092	1025	1084