



INSTRUCTION MANUAL ON PRICE STATISTICS



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➤ INTRODUCTION

Prices are an important economic variable in a market economy. From the economic analysis point of view, prices are the means of aggregation for providing an overview of the performance taking various products with large number of variation in their qualities. Prices of agricultural products & by-products have a significant influence on formulation of production plans and policy decisions relating to taxes levied on agricultural income & subsidies provided to farmers on agricultural inputs. In many countries type and volume of agricultural production activity very much depend on the current market prices of various products. The relative changes in prices received by the farmers for the produce and paid by them for meeting input requirements and consumer demands influence their economic activities.

The Time Series Data on various prices are of immense use for building up different economic indicators and models through which the oscillation of the economy could be perceived. The price collection scheme is in operation since 1975 in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha.

➤ OBJECTIVE:

The objectives for collection of the price data through different schedules are as follows:

- To collect and compile Price Statistics.
- To study price movement of various commodities.
- To prepare **State Weighted Average Farm Harvest Price** for onward transmission to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.
- To prepare **Annual State Weighted Average Wholesale Price** to be used in different publications like Economic Survey of Odisha, Statistical Abstract and for the compilation of State Domestic Product as well as District Domestic Product.
- To prepare the monthly **Consumer Price Index (Rural) & (Urban)** of the State as per instruction and guidance of the C.S.O.
- To prepare the **Annual State Average price & District Average price** on Live Stocks, its products and by-products, cattle feed for the compilation of State Domestic Product as well as District Domestic Product.

➤ UTILITY OF PRICE DATA FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STATE AND PEOPLE:

The price data are being used for the following purposes.

- i. Estimation of State Income.
- ii. Fixation of procurement and support prices.
- iii. Construction of parity indices.
- iv. Preparation of Producers' price indices.
- v. Taking up adhoc studies on the economic condition of farmers and other analytical studies.

➤ SCOPE & COVERAGE :

The entire State covering all Subdivisions and almost all crops produced in the State along with other items and items on various domestic animals and birds, animal products and by-products, meat, fish, egg, milk and milk products have been brought under the scope of price collection. In addition to these, Rural & Urban retail prices of various consumer items are being collected. At present, coverage in respect of area and items for each type of work are as follows:

- I. Farm Harvest prices of Agricultural commodities in Schedule-1 are being collected from the 116 selected feeding villages tagged with 116 primary markets.
- II. Producers' prices of Agricultural commodities in Schedule-1 are also collected in Schedule-1 from the feeding village or Primary market.
- III. Wholesale prices of Agricultural commodities for Schedule-2 are being collected either from the selected primary markets or the Business centres like Mundies, Mills etc.
- IV. The Rural retail prices of essential commodities are being collected in Schedule-3 from the 116 selected primary markets of the State. Similarly, the Urban retail prices of essential commodities are also being collected from the 30 urban markets (district headquarters) of the State.
- V. Only one selected Cattle Market is covered under collection of Producers' prices of Animals & Birds for Schedule-4 in each district.
- VI. Only one Centre i.e. District Headquarters is covered under the collection of Producers' prices of Milk & Milk product, Meat, Fish & Egg (Schedule-5) in each district.
- VII. The Producers' prices of Animal product & By-product are also collected in Schedule-6 from the District Headquarters of the State.
- VIII. The Wholesale prices of cattle feed (Schedule-7) are being collected from 30 District Headquarters of the state.

3.1. SELECTION OF PRIMARY MARKETS:

Two Primary Markets have been selected from each Subdivision of the district. The selected market are from rural areas which have superiority over other non-selected markets from the point of view of transaction of agricultural produce and have at least one retail shop for each market for collection of Rural retail price. In this process 116 primary markets have been selected covering thirty Districts of the State. The Directorate has adopted the procedure of Simple Random Sampling for selection of two markets in each sub-division. District wise list of sub-division / urban market / industrial town & primary market are enclosed in **Annexure -I**.

Two retail shops have been selected from the dist. hqrs of each district for collection of Urban retail price.

3.2. SELECTION OF FEEDING VILLAGES:

One feeding village has been selected in respect of one Primary Market. The selected Feeding villages are nearer to the Primary Market which have strong agricultural base having the variety of crops growing area and transaction of Marketable surplus. In this process 116 feeding villages have been selected

covering thirty Districts of the State and these 116 feeding villages have been tagged with 116 primary markets. The list of feeding villages is at *Annexure -I*.

➤ LEARNING METHODS:

Lecture method and the group discussion method are being used for this training session.

➤ LEARNING MATERIALS:

Price Instruction Manual, Annexures, Power point presentation and the list of the schedules for the collection of price data.

➤ CONCEPT & DEFINITIONS:

◆ FARM HARVEST PRICE:

Farm Harvest Price is the average price at which the commodity is disposed off by the producers in bulk quantities **at the village site** during the specified harvest period i.e. **within 6-8 weeks of harvest**. The prices should be invariably quoted for the commodities transacted between the producers and the traders in the village site. The efforts should be made to collect the price actually received/ would have been received by the producer in the feeding village.

◆ VILLAGE SITE:

In strict sense village site means place of production of crop or place of normal storage by the producer. But due to some practical difficulties the concept will be used in a loose sense. Village site constitutes the selected **primary market and adjacent Feeding villages of the market**. We may also include the nearby **Mandy, Haulers, Rice Mills, Oil Mills, Atta Mills, Dal Mills** and other processing units. Some adjustments should be made in prices to uphold the real meaning of the concept.

◆ PRODUCERS PRICE

Producer's price is the average price at which the commodity is disposed off by the producers in bulk quantities at the village site or at the selected Primary Market during the specified **peak marketing period i.e within a time lag of 2 months after the harvesting period**. Bulk transaction actually take place during the peak marketing period rather than the harvesting period, there being a time lag of two months. But in case of perishable items, the peak marketing period take place during the harvesting period. Therefore the prices of perishable items should be considered as Farm Harvest Price if it is collected at the village site & Producers' price if collected from the primary market.

◆ WHOLESAL PRICE:

Wholesale price is the price at which a relatively large transaction usually for further sale is effected by the wholesaler. This includes **the trade margin and transportation cost** paid by the wholesaler.

The collection of these prices will be made in the primary market centre itself from the traders involved in the transaction of bulk commodities.

◆ URBAN / RURAL RETAIL PRICE:

It is the Price paid by the ultimate consumer to the retailer. Generally the retail prices of commodities include the trade margin and transportation cost paid by the retailer.

◆ **AVERAGE PRICE:**

Here average means modal average. So Average price means the price at which the maximum producers of the locality dispose of their produces. Average price implies the average price of a particular variety of produce and not the average prices of different varieties of a produce. When the price data are collected from the primary markets, the average wholesale price at which most producers dispose of during peak marketing period (peak transaction period) of the market is to be quoted.

prices of Brinjals in these locations are as follows:-

For Example: Suppose there are 10 (ten) Locations selling Brinjals in a Particular market on the market day and the selling .Here the modal average price of Brinjal is Rs. 12/- per kg in that particular market of that day.

Name of the Locations	Price of Brianjal (Rs. Per K.g.)
Location 1	10
Location 2	20
Location 3	10
Location 4	12
Location 5	15
Location 6	12
Location 7	16
Location 8	12
Location 9	17
Location 10	12

◆ **PEAK MARKETING PERIOD OF CROPS:**

Peak marketing period is the period during the year at which most of the producers generally dispose off their produces. Usually this is the period of **six to**

eight weeks after completion of the harvest during which farmers are generally expected to dispose off their produce. It varies from District to District.

For Example:- The peak marketing period of crop Biri for Cuttack district are with the month of September, October, December, March & April.

◆ **COLLECTION OF PRICE DATA ALONG WITH PERIODICITY:**

The following prices from selected Primary Market / Feeding Village in the prescribed schedule as per the periodicity mentioned against each are to be collected.

Sl. No.	Type of Prices to be collected	Source of Collection	Periodicity	Schedules to be used
1	2	3	4	5
1	Farm Harvest Price	Selected Feeding Village (Market day of	Fortnightly 2 nd & 4 th week)	Sch. 1
2.	Producers' Price Primary Market	Selected Feeding Village/ (Market day of	Fortnightly 2 nd & 4 th week)	Sch. 1
3.	Wholesale Price of Agrl. Commodities.	Selected Primary Market / Mandies, (Last market day) Gaddies etc.	Monthly	Sch. 2
4.	Rural Retail Prices market / near by locality	Selected Primary	Monthly (Last market day)	Sch. 3
5.	Urban Retail Price	Selected retailers / Market of dist. hqrs & selected Industrial towns. (i.e. Rourkela, Badbill, Sunabeda & NALCO Nagar,Angul	Monthly (Last market day)	Sch. 3
6.	Producers' price of Livestock animals and birds.	Selected Cattle Market. (Last market day)	Monthly	Sch.4
7.	Producers' Price of Livestock Products & By-product.	Leading Butchers & Other traders of disthqrs..	Monthly	Sch. 5 & 6
8.	Wholesale Price of Cattle feed.	Selected Wholesalers of the dist. hqrs.	Monthly	Sch. 7

The date line of submission of Schedules is at ***Annexure – 2.***

➤ UNDERSTANDING OF SCHEDULES:

a) Schedule 1: FARM HARVEST PRICE /PRODUCERS' PRICE

Farm Harvest prices of Agricultural commodities in Schedule-1 are being collected from the 116 selected feeding villages tagged with 116 primary markets. Whereas the Producers' prices of Agricultural commodities are being collected either from the 116 selected feeding villages or from the primary markets. The information are being collected in respect of 84 agricultural commodities comprised of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Vegetables, Fruits, Spices & Flowers.

The first block of the schedule presents the identification particulars which contains the following items:

Serial number 1:	Name of the district & code
Serial number 2:	Name of the sub-division & code
Serial number 3:	Name of the centre for data collection
Serial number 3(A):	Name of the primary market & code
Serial number 3(B):	Name of the feeding village & code
Serial number 4:	Name of the month & code
Serial number 5(A):	Date of data collection in the 1 st fortnight
Serial number 5(B):	Date of data collection in the 2 nd fortnight
Serial number 6:	Name & designation of the price collector

The second block of the schedule 1 represents the list of items meant for data collection.

The Column 1, 2, 3 & 4 of this block represents the Serial number, Item name, Variety and Unit of the commodity respectively. In column 5 & 6, effort should be made to quote the price received actually / would have been received by **the producer in the feeding village** for the 1st fortnight and 2nd fortnight of each month. The column nos. 7 & 8 are meant for collection of Producers' prices from the Feeding Villages & the column 9 & 10 are meant for collection of Producers' prices from Primary markets. For collection of Producers' prices effort should be made to quote the price received actually / would have been received by **the producer from the trader** in the village site or at neighboring primary market centre during peak marketing period. It is worth mentioning that the Producers' price of a particular commodity at a particular time have to be quoted either in the column 7 & 8 or in the column 9 & 10. The prices must be quoted according to the units mentioned in the schedule. Any remark should be quoted in Column no.11.

Guide lines for the proper execution and collection of healthy price data for Sch. 1.

The following guide lines may be followed:

- i. The investigator should maintain a) list of selected markets & feeding villages, b) the market wise list of items for which price will be collected, c) the list of peak marketing periods in respect of each item, d) conversion factors in respect of each item which are not sold in standard units.
- ii. The Farm Harvest price should always relate to village site transaction strictly. In case, village site transaction does not take place, the price collector may collect price quotation from the primary market, nearby Mandies, Mills etc. and quote prices with some adjustments in prices to uphold the real meaning of the concept.
- iii. The investigator should adjust their tours in such a way that, they would be able to approach the farmers at the feeding village of selected primary markets, before going to the primary markets.
- iv. In each district, determine a particular variety of each type of agricultural commodity which is grown to the largest extent & that variety may be specified for the purpose of quoting the price.
- v. Steps should be taken to give appropriate explanation in the remark column if there is a variation exceeding 10% as compared to previous fortnight.
- vi. Producers' prices of agricultural crops should be quoted for the peak marketing period of the crops i.e within a time lag of **2 months after the harvesting period**. But in case of all the perishable items like vegetables, fruits, sugarcane, pan leaf, lemon and Green chilly etc., the Harvesting period should always be considered as their peak marketing period.
- vii. The investigator should reach the market before the market starts, so that he/she could spot out the marketing place of the cultivators. The purpose would be defeated if he/she reaches the market after transaction have been made.

Frequently Asked Questions:

- i. How could the coverage of commodities for a particular area be ascertained?

Ans:- Those commodities will be covered for price collection work which are produced in considerably huge quantity in that locality. This includes a) the commodities produced throughout the districts b) the commodities produced in a specified region of that district, in huge quantity.

- ii. Sometimes, in case of border districts, some produce come from Border States in huge quantity during peak marketing period & sold in the primary market of the district. Again, some crops come from neighboring districts & are sold in the primary market of another district. Should the price of those commodities be taken into consideration?

Ans:- NO

- b. Schedule 2:

Schedule-2 is meant for the Wholesale prices of 84 Agricultural commodities of different groups like Sch. 1. The price data pertaining to this are being collected either from the Primary markets or from the Business centres like Mandy, Haulers, Rice Mills, Oil Mills, Atta Mills, Dal Mills and other processing units.

The first block of the schedule presents the identification particulars which contains the following items:

Serial number 1:	Name of the district & code
Serial number 2:	Name of the sub-division & code
Serial number 3:	Name of the centre for data collection
Serial number 3(A):	Name of the primary market & code
Serial number 3(B):	Name of the business centre
Serial number 4(A):	Date of data collection for the 1 st month of the quarter
Serial number 4(B):	Date of data collection for the 2 nd month of the quarter
Serial number 4(C):	Date of data collection for the 3 rd month of the quarter
Serial number 5:	Name & designation of the price collector

The second block of the schedule 1 represents the list of items meant for data collection. The Column 1, 2, 3 & 4 of this block represents the Serial number, Item name, Variety and Unit of the commodity respectively. In the Column no. 5, 6 & 7 prices should be quoted from the selected Primary markets in respect of 1st month, 2nd month & 3rd month of the Quarter. The column nos. 8,9 & 10 are meant for collection of Wholesale prices from the Business Centres pertaining to 1st month, 2nd month & 3rd month of the Quarter respectively. Any Remark should be quoted in Column no.11.

Guide lines for the proper execution and collection of healthy price data for Sch. 2.

The following guide lines may be followed:

- i. The wholesale price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction by the trader usually for further sale is effected. It generally includes the transport charges, tariff charges and profit margins.
- ii. In the primary market it is sometimes marked that the transactions are made between traders, traders & consumers and even between producers. Therefore care should be taken while quoting different types of the commodities marketed.

Frequently Asked Questions:

- i. Sometimes cultivators / wholesalers evade the real rate of transaction. What should be done while quoting price?
Ans:- The investigator as a technical man is expected to have sufficient knowledge on the behavior of producers/wholesalers and the way in which they should be approached to collect the correct information. However, he must have the fair knowledge on prevailing price.
- ii. Whether the transaction taking place, on the way to market by trader and purchaser before the

commodities reaching the primary market centre, is to be taken into account for quoting the prices?

Ans:- YES.

- iii. Should the collection of the prices be made strictly in respect of the items of those only produced locally by the farmers in case of Agricultural commodities?

Ans:- YES.

b. Schedule 3 & 3(A):

Schedule 3 & 3 (A) relates to month wise collection of retail price data in respect of 219 consumable items comprising of 24 different groups. The prices, being collected from the selected retail shops of the rural primary markets are known as rural retail price. Whereas the data being collected from the selected retail shops of district headquarters are known as the urban retail price. The rural retail price and the urban retail price are being collected from the 116 centres & 30 centres respectively.

The first block of the schedule presents the identification particulars which contains the following items:

Serial number 1:	Name of the district & code
Serial number 2:	Name of the sub-division / urban area / industrial area
Serial number 3:	Name of the collection centre /primary market&code
Serial number 4:	Name of the month & code
Serial number 5:	Date of data collection
Serial number 6:	Name & designation of the price collector

The second block of the schedule 3 represents the list of items meant for data collection. The Column 1, 2, 3 & 4 of this block represents the Serial number, Item name, Variety and Unit of the commodity respectively. The column number 5 is meant for the collection of modal average prices of commodities included in the schedule.

Guide lines for the proper execution and collection of healthy price data for Sch. 3.

The following guide lines may be followed:

- i. The price data should be collected for the last market day of every month. There must be more than 14 days duration between the two market days.
- ii. Score out the variety for which the price is not quoted.
- iii. The retail prices quoted should include all types of taxes including local one. For example: transportation cost, marketing charges, taxes paid, profit margins etc.
- iv. The retail prices of the predominant local variety of fair average quality should be selected for collection of data.
- v. In case of deviations from standard unit as mentioned in the proforma, please state the measurements in standard units clearly while quoting the retail prices.

- vi. Variety once selected should not be changed unless absolutely essential. The reasons for the change in variety should be invariably reported in the remarks.
- vii. Please indicate briefly the reasons for variation in prices, when it is more than 5% of the previous month. But in case of the perishable items like fruits & vegetables, indicate the reasons for variation in prices, when it is more than 15% of the previous month.

➤ **UNDERSTANDING OF SCHEDULES:**

d) Schedule 4:

Schedule-4 is meant for collection of producers' prices of different cattle & birds. The price data pertaining to this schedule are being collected in respect of 41 items from the 30 selected cattle markets (one market from each district).

The first block of the schedule presents the identification particulars which contains the following items:

Serial number 1:	Name of the district & code
Serial number 2:	Name of the collection centre & code
Serial number 3:	Name & designation of the price collector
Serial number 4(A):	Date of data collection in respect of 1 st month
Serial number 4(B):	Date of data collection in respect of 2 nd month
Serial number 4(C):	Date of data collection in respect of 3 rd month

The second block of the schedule 4 represents the list of items meant for data collection. The Column 1 of this block represents the Serial number, the column 2 represents the name as well as the variety of the items. In the Column no. 3, 4 & 5 modal average prices for each animal or bird should be quoted from the selected cattle markets in respect of 1st month, 2nd month & 3rd month of the Quarter. The Column 6 is for the quarterly average to be prepared at DES level.

Guide lines for the proper execution and collection of healthy price data for Sch. 4.

The following guide lines should be followed:

- i. The investigator should reach the cattle market before the peak – period of the market.
- ii. The investigator should contact the sellers, purchasers and the middleman and gather information on the price at which the animals & birds of different varieties are sold, so that he could knowledge on the price quoting behavior of sellers, purchasers and the middleman etc. This knowledge would certainly help in quoting quality price.
- iii. Price should always be quoted for animals and birds having average height, and weight/health. The price of too healthy, too high, too weak and too short animals should not be quoted at all.
- iv. The standard / specification of animals and birds, for which price has been quoted, should be kept constant in successive months. If the standard / specification changes, then it will not be

possible to know whether the price change is due to change in price or due to change in standard / specification. As the objective of our price collection is to know the price changes, sufficient care should be taken to quote prices of a particular standard / specification.

- v. The price should always relate to the price actually received by the producer of animals and birds. It is observed that in some cases the seller is not the actual producer. In such cases, the investigator will contact the seller and ascertain the price at which he had purchased from the producer and quote that price in the schedule. In cases, where the seller is the producer, the investigator should contact the producer-seller, the purchasers and the middleman, if any and ascertain the actual price at which the animal or bird is sold.
- vi. It is generally observed that, the hybrid / improved variety of animals and birds are not marketed in the cattle market, due to non-availability in the feeding region or due to sale at home site of the producer. In such cases, the investigator should collect the information by enquiry method from any reliable source and quote the same in the schedule indicating in the remark column 'E' which will mean that the price has been quoted through enquiry method.
- vii. When the deviation of prices, in relation to the prices of the previous month is more than 20% then a satisfactory reason in this regard, must be given in the remark column.
- viii. Price quoted should always be the modal price, prevailing in the day of collection.

Frequently Asked Questions.

- i. Q:-There are different categories of cross breed cattle and the price of one category is different significantly from another category. So which category should be accepted as standard for price collection?

Ans:-The prices of cross-breed cattle (Male & female) should relate to the predominant variety of the district. From general experience it is seen that cross breed jersey variety is the predominant variety. So prices should be collected for this variety only.

- ii. Q:-The prices of female cow and buffalocal and cross breed) of equal height, weight, health, colour, etc. differs significantly due to difference in their milk yielding capacity. What should be done in such cases?

Ans:-After consultation with report the milk-yielding standard is fixed as follows and the prices should be collected accordingly.

- a) Cow (Local) -1/2 liters per day
- b) Cow (Hybrid) -2 1/2 liters to 3 liters per day.
- c) Buffalo (Local) -1.5 liters per day.

- iii. Prices of goat, sheep, pig and poultry depend largely on their weight. So standard weight may be fixed for these meat animals and birds to make prices comparable over time.

Ans:-After consultation the following meat yielding capacity is fixed in respect of various meat animals and birds.

- a) Sheep (local) -8 Kg. per animal
- b) Goat (local) -10 kg. per animal
- c) Pig (local) -20 Kg. per animal
- d) Cock & Hen (Local) -1 kg per bird
- e) Duck & Drake (Local) -1.5 Kg per bird

(e) Schedule 5:

Schedule-5 is meant for collection of producers' prices of different fish, meat, egg, milk, & milk products. This data is collected in respect of 41 items from the selected Shops (one selected centre for each district) of district headquarters.

The first block of the schedule presents the identification particulars which contain the following items:

Serial number 1:	Name of the district & code
Serial number 2:	Name of the collection centre & code
Serial number 3:	Name & designation of the price collector
Serial number 4(A):	Date of data collection in respect of 1 st month
Serial number 4(B):	Date of data collection in respect of 2 nd month
Serial number 4(C):	Date of data collection in respect of 3 rd month

The second block of the schedule 5 represents the list of items meant for data collection. The Column 1, 2, 3 & 4 of this block represents the Serial number, Item name, Variety and Unit of the commodity respectively. In the Column no. 5, 6 & 7 average prices should be quoted from the selected shops of the district hqrs in respect of 1st month, 2nd month & 3rd month of the Quarter respectively. The Column 8 is for the quarterly average to be prepared at DES level.

Guide lines for the proper execution and collection of healthy price data for Sch. 5.

The following guide lines should be followed:

- i. These prices will be collected from the leading sellers of the Meat & Fish market of the district headquarters.
- ii. The Butchers will be treated as the producers' of Meat, Meat products & by-products. The prices quoted by the leading Butchers are to be collected for these items.
- iii. As is observed, in the Meat Market, the Butchers for pig, Cow & buffalo, may not be available. In such cases, the investigator should collect the prices from the 'slaughter house' situated within or near the geographical boundary of the district headquarters or any other source suitable to him. The source identity should be given in remark column.
- iv. If there is slaughter house in the district, but is not nearer to the district headquarter, then he may collect the prices through enquiry and mention in the remark column E.
- v. It is observed that, in the fish market, the seller are not always the producers. They are generally Wholesalers and Retailers. So it may not be possible to collect prices of fishes and Eggs of

different varieties from the producers always. So the P.I. should collect Wholesale/Retail prices for these items from the producers or traders as the case may be mention the type of price (producers/Wholesale/Retail) quoted in remarks column.

- vi. For the items relating to milk & milk products, the investigator should collect the prices from the leading producers, available within the geographical boundary of the district headquarters, They may also collect those prices from the leading “sweet stalls” or any other place, where the producers, regularly supply these items and quote the prices subtracting transportation charge, profit etc. involved if any, to obtain the producers’ price. For the collection of wholesale price the above charges are not to be subtracted.
- vii. If prices for any item is not at all possible to collect then N. A. may be mentioned.

(f) Schedule 6:

Schedule-6 is meant for collection of producers prices of Animal bi-Products. This data is collected in respect of 19 items from the selected Shops / nearby slaughter houses (one selected centre for each district) of district headquarters.

The first block of the schedule presents the identification particulars which contain the following items:

Serial number 1:	Name of the district & code
Serial number 2:	Name of the collection centre & code
Serial number 3:	Name & designation of the price collector
Serial number 4(A):	Date of data collection in respect of 1 st month
Serial number 4(B):	Date of data collection in respect of 2 nd month
Serial number 4(C):	Date of data collection in respect of 3 rd month

The second block of the schedule 6 represents the list of items meant for data collection. The Column 1, 2, 3 & 4 of this block represents the Serial number, Item name, Variety and Unit of the commodity respectively. In the Column no. 5, 6 & 7 average prices should be quoted from the selected shops of the district hqrs in respect of 1st month, 2nd month & 3rd month of the Quarter respectively. The Column 8 is for the quarterly average to be prepared at DES level.

Guide lines for the proper execution and collection of healthy price data for Sch. 6.

The following guide lines should be followed:

- i. For some items like, Bones, skin etc. there are depots in the district. The P.I. may collect the prices of these items from the depots either directly or through enquiry and source identify should be given in remark column.
- ii. If prices for any item is not at all possible to collect then N. A. may be mentioned.
- iii. The prices of hides and skins differ significantly depending on sizes. So there is possibility of large oscillation in time series data. so standard size has been fixed. After consultation the following sizes are fixed fit hides and skins which may be followed for price collection.
 - (a) The price of “head” of goat and sheep should relate to, of weight about 750 grams.
 - (b) The price of hides and skins should be collected for the following specification.
 - (i) cattle bird – 6 to 9 kgs.weight
 - (ii) Boffalo hides- 8 to 15 kgs. Weight
 - (iii) goat skin- 32” to 35” size
 - (iv) sheep skin- 32” to 35” size
- iv. The price of Horn should relate to cattle and Buffalo only.

(g) Schedule 7:

Schedule-7 relates to month wise collection of wholesale prices of different cattle feed in respect of 20 items from the selected wholesale price shops (one shop for each district) of the district headquarters.

The first block of the schedule presents the identification particulars which contain the following items:

Serial number 1:	Name of the district & code
Serial number 2:	Name of the collection centre & code
Serial number 3:	Name & designation of the price collector
Serial number 4(A):	Date of data collection in respect of 1 st month
Serial number 4(B):	Date of data collection in respect of 2 nd month
Serial number 4(C):	Date of data collection in respect of 3 rd month

The second block of the schedule 6 represents the list of items meant for data collection. The Column 1, 2, 3 & 4 of this block represents the Serial number, Item name, Variety and Unit of the commodity respectively. In the Column no. 5, 6 & 7 modal average wholesale prices should be quoted from the selected shops of the district hqrs in respect of 1st month, 2nd month & 3rd month of the Quarter respectively. The Column 8 is for the quarterly average to be prepared at DES level.

Guide lines for the proper execution and collection of healthy price data for Sch. 7.

The following guide lines should be followed:

- i. These prices should be collected from the selected shops of the districts.
- ii. If prices for any item is not at all possible to collect then N. A. may be mentioned.
- iii. When the deviation of prices, in relation to the prices of the previous month is more than 10% then a satisfactory reason in this regard, must be given in the remark column.
- iv. The price data should be collected for the last market day of every month. There must be more than 14 days duration between the two market days.
- v. The investigator should maintain conversion factors in respect of each item which are not sold in standard units.

