

Wholesale Price Index

Why in News?

The latest data released by the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry** reveals that the <u>Wholesale Price</u> <u>Index (WPI)</u> in India fell to a near three-year low with deflation rate of (-) 0.92% in April, marking its entry into negative territory after 33 months.

■ The decline in the rate of inflation in April 2023 is **primarily contributed by fall in prices of basic metals, food products, mineral oils, textiles, non-food articles,** chemical & chemical products, rubber & plastic products, and paper & paper products.

What is the Wholesale Price Index?

About:

- It measures the changes in the prices of goods sold and traded in bulk by wholesale businesses to other businesses.
- Published by the Office of **Economic Adviser**, **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**.
- It is the most widely used inflation indicator in India.
- Major criticism for this index is that the general public does not buy products at wholesale price.
- The base year of All-India WPI has been revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12 in 2017.

Weightage of WPI:

All Commodities/Major	Weightage (%)	Articles
Groups		
All Commodities	100	
I. Primary Articles	22.6	Food Articles:
		Cereals, Paddey, wheat, Pulses, Vegetables, Potato Onion, Fruits, Milk, Eggs, Meat & Fish Non-Food Articles: Oil Seeds Minerals Crude Petroleum
II. Fuel & Power	13.2	LPG, Petrol, High Speed Diesel
III. Manufactured Products	64.2	Mf/o Food Products: Vegetable And
		Animal Oils and Fats.
		Mf/o of Beverages.
		Mf/o of Tobacco Products, Wearing Apparel, Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products, and other Non-Metallic Mineral Products etc.

Food Index	24.4	The Food Index consists of 'Food
		Articles' from Primary Articles
		group and 'Food Products' from
		Manufactured Products group.

- Factors Influencing WPI Inflation:
 - High Base Effect:
 - Experts suggest that WPI inflation is expected to remain moderate due to the high base effect.
 - Easing Global Commodity Prices:
 - The decline in global commodity prices is anticipated to help keep inflation of manufactured products at a lower level.
 - Food Inflation and Monsoon Prospects:
 - The prices of wheat, affected by market conditions, need to be monitored.
 - Additionally, the monsoon's impact on the inflation of **Kharif crops** is a concern.

What is the Difference Between WPI and CPI?

- WPI tracks inflation at the producer level and <u>Consumer Price Index (CPI)</u> captures changes in prices levels at the consumer level.
 - Both baskets measure inflationary trends (the movement of price signals) within the broader economy, the two indices differ in which weightages are assigned to food, fuel and manufactured items.
- WPI does not capture changes in the prices of services, which CPI does.
- In WPI, more weightage is given to manufactured goods, while in CPI, more weightage is given to food items.
- Base year of WPI is 2011-2012 while for CPI is 2012.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims

Q.1 With reference to Indian economy, demand-pull inflation can be caused/increased by which of the following?

- 1. Expansionary policies
- 2. Fiscal stimulus
- 3. Inflation-indexing of wages
- 4. Higher purchasing power
- 5. Rising interest rates

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- **(b)** 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Ans: (a)

Q.2 Consider the following statements: (2020)

- 1. The weightage of food in Consumer Price Index (CPI) is higher than that in Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
- 2. The WPI does not capture changes in the prices of services, which CPI does.
- 3. Reserve Bank of India has now adopted WPI as its key measure of inflation and to decide on changing the key policy rates.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only

- (b) 2 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (a)

Source: IE

