

## VIII. COUNTRY DATA

### 1. Country and History

The Kingdom of Bhutan lies in a range of the north latitude  $26.7^{\circ}$ ~ $28.5^{\circ}$  and the east longitude  $88.5^{\circ}$ ~ $92^{\circ}$  and at the southern foothill of the Great Himalayan Range. It is a small landlocked country enclosed by Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the west and Assam and West Bengal of India on the south and the east. It is in an oval shape having the east-west length of about 320 km and north-south about 180 km and has an area of 46,500 km<sup>2</sup> and population of about 1.2 million (1986).

The country boasts a long history but unification of the country was relatively recent. It was in 1907 that the country was unified under King Ugyen Wangchuk after settlement of repeated border skirmishes with Tibet, Britain and India. It was in 1949 that an Indo-Bhutanese treaty was signed which realized the independence of the Kingdom. Modernization of the country was first undertaken by the Third King Jigm Dorji Wangchuk extending its foreign relations.

### 2. Topography

Located at the foothill of the Great Himalayan Range, the country is almost wholly covered with mountains ranging from 2,000~5,000 m. The mountain adjoins Hindustan plain along the southern border where are the only low plains the country has. The mountains are deeply cut by river valleys running north to east and shedding water to south. The rugged terrain has acted sometimes as natural barriers to insulate the country from external influence and sometimes as natural obstacles to impede the economic activities.

Bhutan is usually classified into three geographic zones--the southern foothills, the inner Himalayas and the high Himalayas. The southern foothills rise steeply to about 1,500 m above the plains and extend about 20 km into the country. Northward from the foothills, the hills rise somewhat more gradually and constitute the inner Himalayan region. It is this region which contains the relatively broad river valleys including Paro, Thimphu, Punakha and Bumthang which comprise the economic and cultural heartland. The northern zone contains the main Himalayan range.

A significant geographic feature is the north-south Black Mountain range which divides eastern from western Bhutan and has significant climatic effects.

Owing to this rugged terrain, arable land is scarce, meager 130,000 ha constituting only 3% of the total land area. About 70% of the land is covered with forest and remaining is barren high lands.

### 3. Climate

The mountainous topography contributes to diversification of the climate. The climate in Bhutan can be classified into the following three climatic zones.

#### (1) Subtropical Climate Zone

A humid subtropical climate prevails in the southern border area in an altitude of lower than 1,000 m forming tropical forest or savanna.

#### (2) Temperate Climate Zone

Inner Himalayas in an altitude range of 1,000~3,000 m has a temperate climate with temperate flora and fauna.

#### (3) Alpine Tundra Climate Zone

Toward the north to Tibet, mountains go higher over 3,000 m and the climate changes to alpine tundra climate.

In the southern subtropical climate zone where annual rainfall amounts to over 2,000 mm broad-leaved tropical forests are developed. In the lower plain, subtropical crops and fruits such as rice, bananas, oranges and cardamon are grown.

The temperate climate zone is relatively dry, with warm and rainy summer and moderate to severe-cold winter, and provides the place for rice, wheat and maize cultivation.

The tundra climate zone extends to an altitude of 5,000 m which is the upper limit of agriculture and natural tree growth. Livestock grazing mainly of yak only is the human work.

The subtropical and temperate climates are distinctly divided into rainy (June to September) and dry (October to May) seasons. Annual rainfall varies by

region, from 450 mm in central Wangdi-Phodrang district to 4,500 mm in southern Phuntsholing city.

#### 4. Soils

The soils of Bhutan reflect the mesothermal, microthermal and tundra climatic zones and the tropical, temperate and alpine vegetation zones. Azonal lithosols (shallow rock ground) are found on the high, steep Great Himalayan slopes, but on the gentler slopes of the inner Himalayan ranges and foothills shallow zonal soils are more common. Red or yellow soils underlie the tropical deciduous and subtropical moist forest cover on the lower slopes. Brown or gray podzolic (ash-like) forest soils and mountain meadow soils appear at successively higher altitudes in the temperate coniferous and alpine vegetation zones.

Alluvial soils are found along the entire length of the Bhutan Duar. Although there are local variations in their character, they are all derived from materials deposited relatively recently by rivers draining the Himalayas. Immature azonal soils with weak profiles are not differentiated into distinctly defined zones. The alluvium is divided into two age groups, the older appearing in the higher land above the flood level. Here the soils are brown, argillaceous loams, permeated with nodular kankar (limestone). The newer alluvium is confined, for the most part, to the existing flood plains. Typical soils of the newer alluvium are pale brown clays and loams containing more sand and less clay than the older alluvium, and usually without kankar. Scanty soils prevail in the mountainous region. In the lower ranges and foothills, where the parent material consists of loosely aggregated conglomerates with soft sandy beds, and where the rainfall is heavy, the soil is shallow, immature, sandy, and light, with little humus.

Little is known of the genetic relationships, composition, and physical properties of the soils of Bhutan. Systematic soil surveys will reveal a great diversity, from the highly fertile soils of such valleys as Paro and Thimphu to those of the higher Himalayas on which a very specialized flora struggle to survive. Soils of a characteristic grayish colour caused by excessive leaching are common under the higher coniferous forests. The southern slopes of inner Himalayan ranges often consist of bare rock, while the northern slopes may be clothed with glacial, fluvoglacial talus, and rainwash soils that are used for agriculture at elevations above 2,100 m.

Unlike the densely populated and intensively cultivated Nepal and Sikkim Himalayas, where soil erosion is severe and widespread, the soil erosion in Bhutan is minimal. Between 1,000 m, the average upper limit of the endemic malaria zone, and 3,000 m, the average upper limit of farming, there are areas of localized soil erosion accelerated by primitive land use.

#### 5. People, Language, Etc.

Bhutan's people fall into three broad ethnic groups. The first, the Sharchops believed to have been the earliest inhabitants of the country, live largely in the eastern regions. The second group known as the Ngalops are the descendants of Tibetan immigrants and are settling primarily in the west. The third group are the Nepalese who began to settle in the south toward the end of the last century.

Bhutan's official language is Dzongkha, a dialect similar to Tibetan. Dzongkha is playing a key role in unification of the people and the national cultural inheritance. Hence teaching of Dzongkha has become one of the government's educational priorities. Since sixties, English has been the medium of instruction in secular schools. Given the geographic isolation of many of Bhutan's highland villages, it is not surprising that a number of different dialects have survived.

The state religion of Bhutan is the Drukpa, a branch of Mahayana Buddhism, and has been playing a vital part in the life of the people. The Bhutanese calendar is based on the Tibetan, which in turn derives from the Chinese lunar system. The calendar includes important holidays during the summer and winter solstices.

Unlike its neighbours Tibet and India, Bhutan has never had a rigid class system and social and educational opportunities are not affected by rank or birth. Bhutanese women enjoy equal rights with men, including the right to vote, and take an active part in the affairs of the country. While the family system is basically patriarchal, family estates are divided equally between sons and daughters. However, the government nowadays prohibits an excessive division of the farm land between the family members in order not to lower its productivity.

## 6. System of Government

Bhutan is a Kingdom ruled by a monarchical system. The government is consisted of the following bodies.

### (1) The Tshogdu

The Tshogdu is the national assembly instituted in 1953. The present members fall into three categories. The first are representatives of the people elected by consensus in each district. The second is monastic representatives elected by the regional monk bodies while the third is a group of people nominated by the King. They include members of the Council of Ministers and the Royal Advisory Council, secretaries of various government departments and several district officers. The Tshogdu meets twice a year.

### (2) The Royal Advisory Council

Established in 1965 and known as Lodoi Tsokde, it consists of a chairman appointed by the King, representatives of the people, representatives of the Monastic Order, southern Bhutanese representatives and a women's representative. The Lodoi Tsokde advise the King and government ministers on important questions and supervise the implementation of programs and policies laid down by the Tshogdu.

### (3) The Council of Ministers

Set up in 1968, and composed of the ministers of the government departments appointed by the King and ratified by the Tshogdu, the Council of Ministers is responsible for the carrying out of policy.

### (4) The Monastic Order

The spiritual head of Bhutan, the Je Khempo, is the only person besides the King who wears the saffron scarf, an honor denoting his authority over all religious institutions. The monastic order is involved in government at many levels.

### (5) Local Government

At the district level, the dzongs are the focal point of administration as well as of the community's economic, social and religions affairs. Bhutan is divided into

eighteen districts, each with a district officer (Dzongda) who is responsible to the Home Minister, and a magistrate (Thrimpon) who is head of the district court.

#### (6) The Judiciary

Bhutan's legal code, both civil and criminal, is primarily based on traditional Buddhist precepts. The present judicial system was separated from the executive and legislative branches in 1968. The system consists of a high court, the Thimkang Gongma, and on the local level district courts headed by the Thrimpons.

#### 7. Population

Total population is estimated at 1.2 millions with a density of low 26 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. The population density varies by altitude of lands; it becomes sparse as the land gets higher. People are living in small villages along river valleys and any significant urbanization has yet to occur. The country is primarily consisted of small village communities.

Population composition is in a pyramid with a population growth rate of 1.9% a year. 90% of the population is engaged in intensive agriculture and there has not occurred an influx of population into urban areas, causing a severe labor shortage in public services.

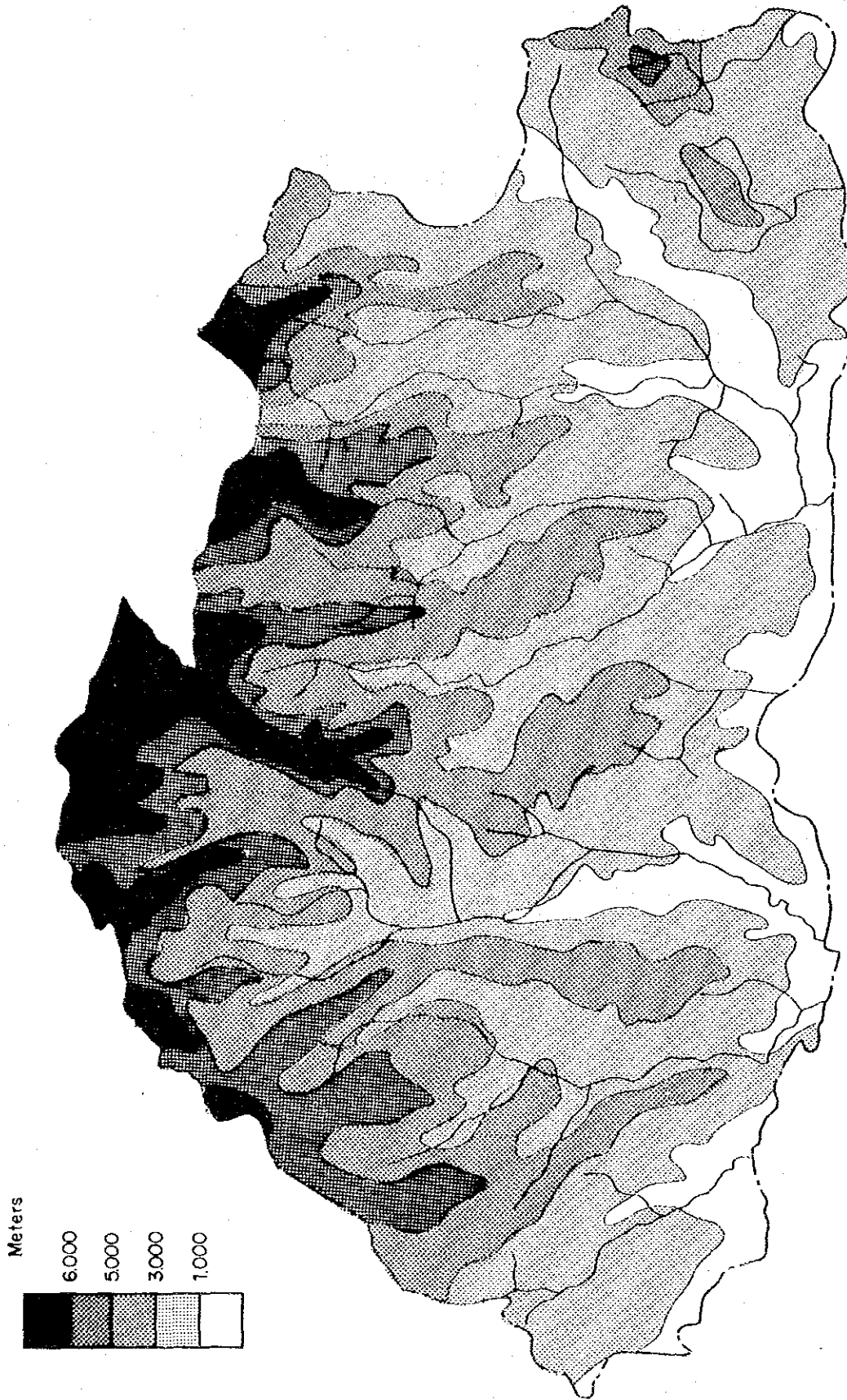


Fig-VIII.1 RELIEF & DRAINAGE

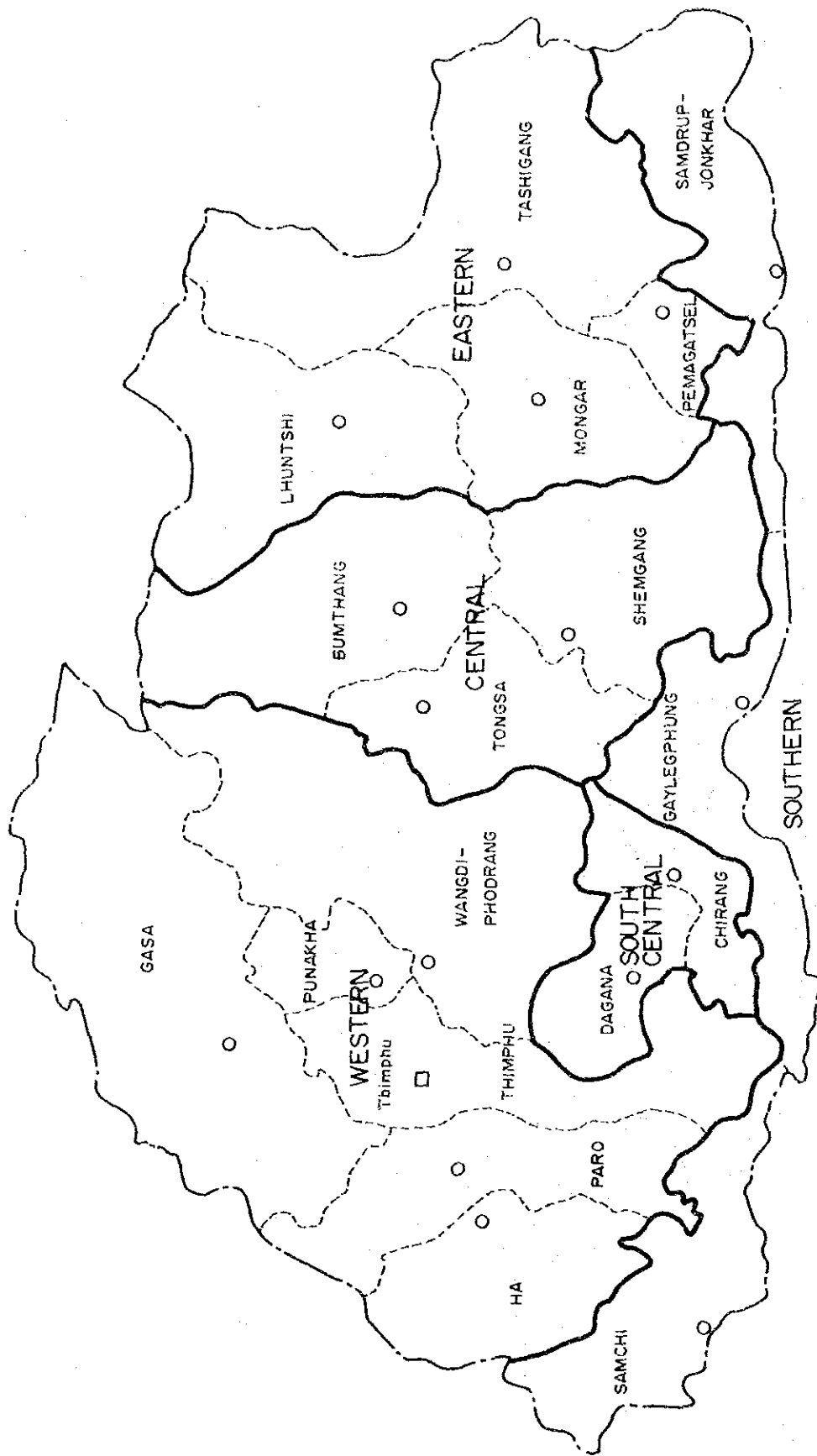


Fig-VIII.2 DZONGS AND REGIONS



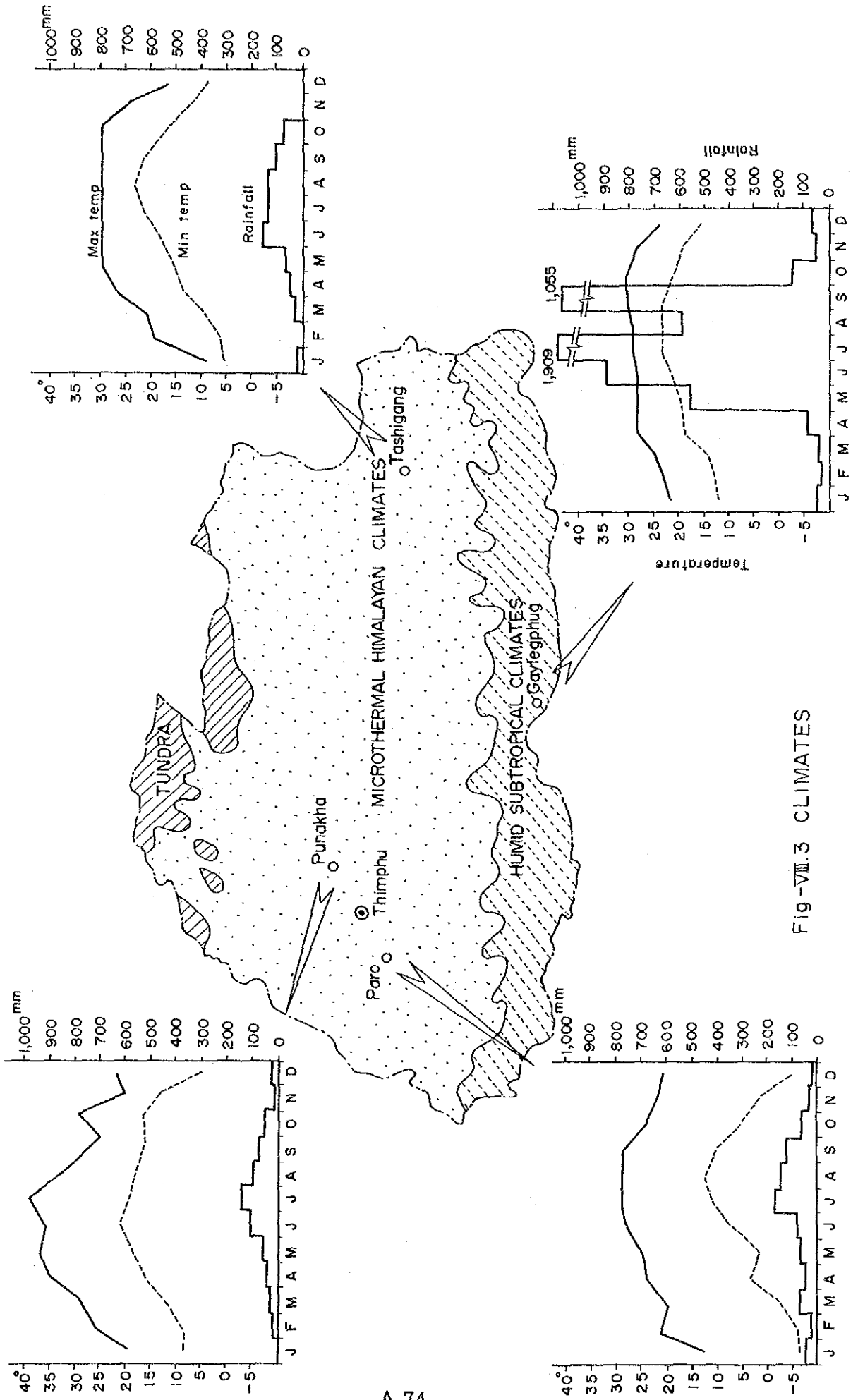


Fig-VIII.3 CLIMATES

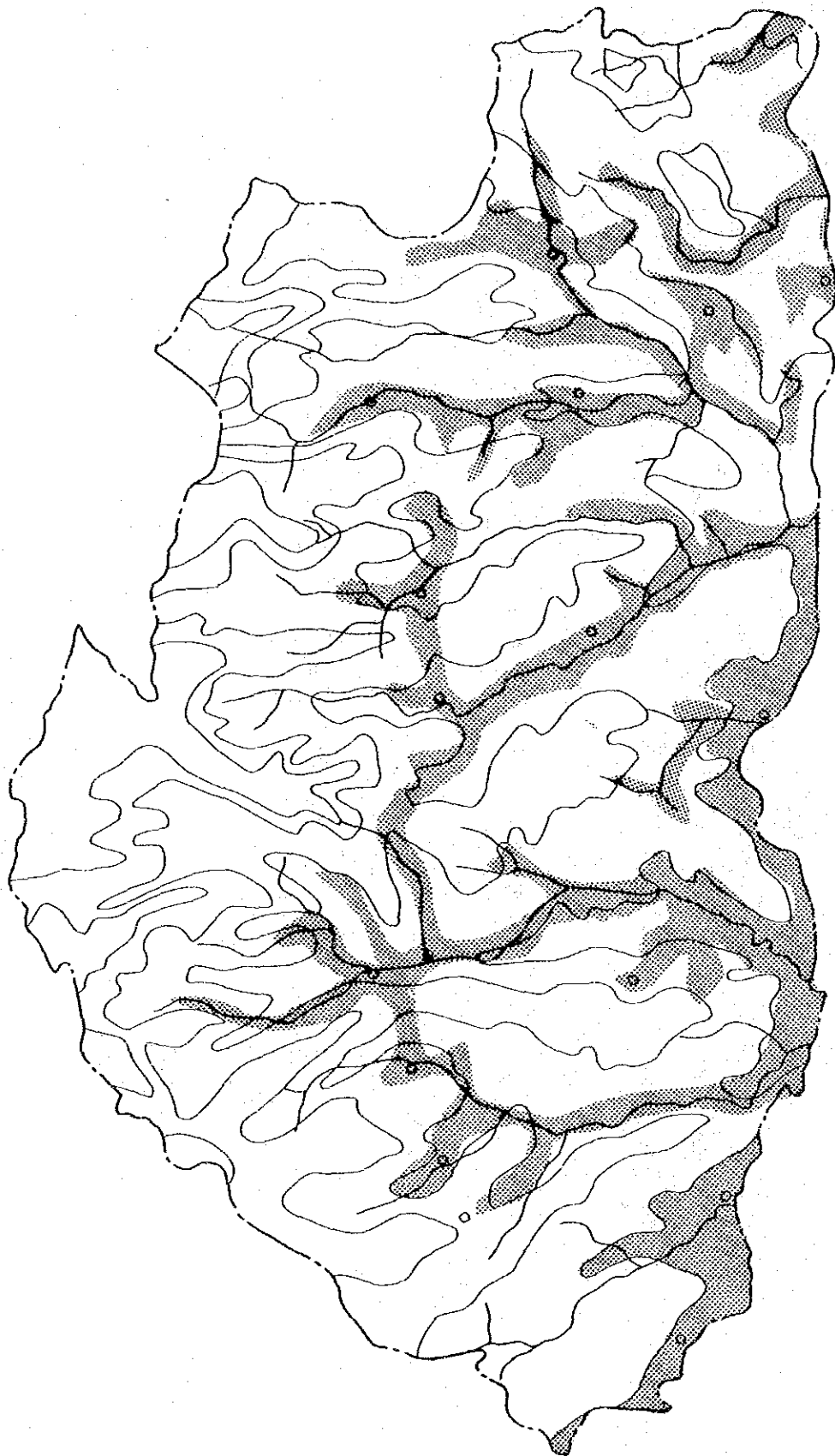


Fig - VIII.4 CULTIVATED LAND

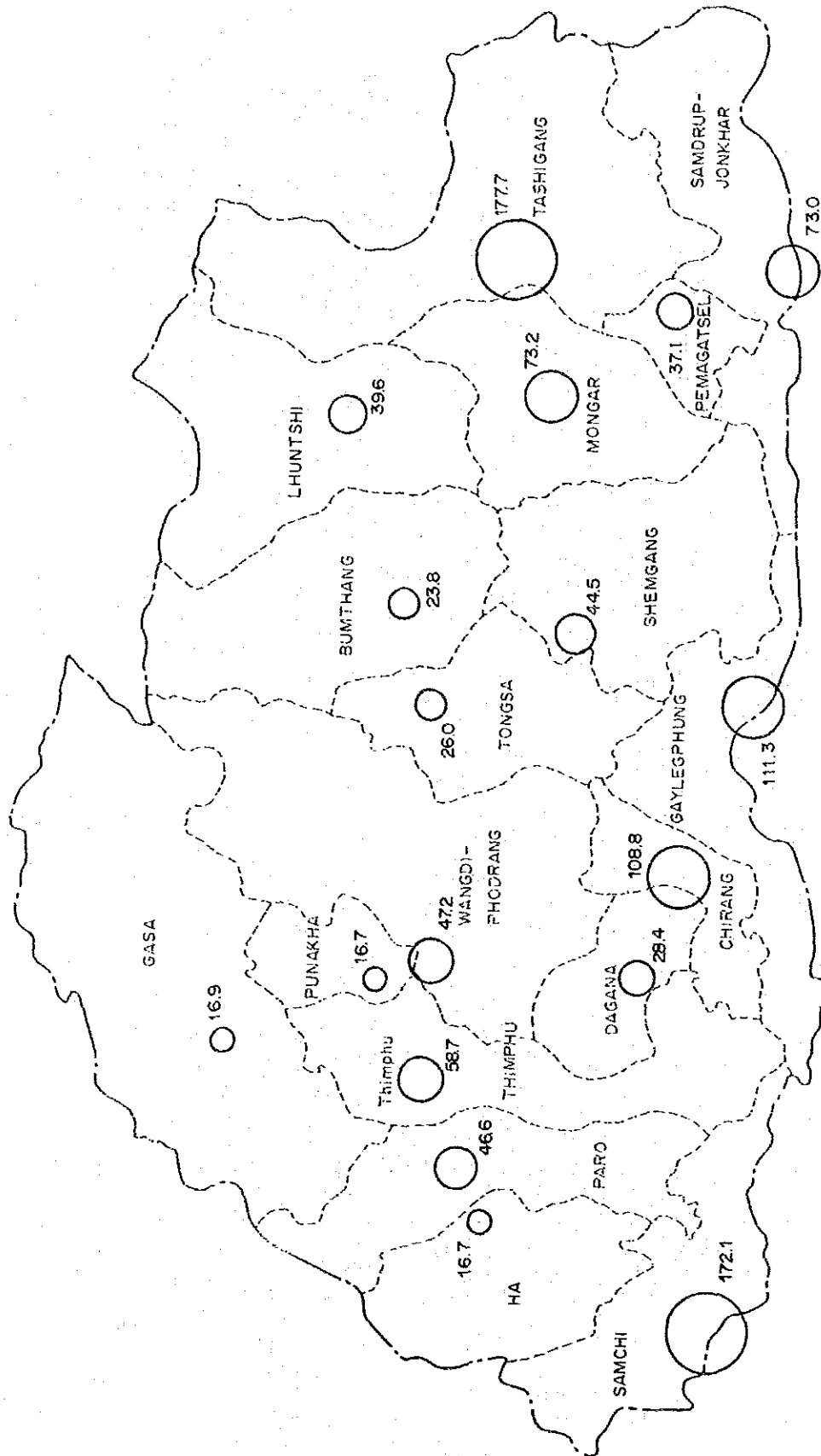


Fig- VIII.5 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

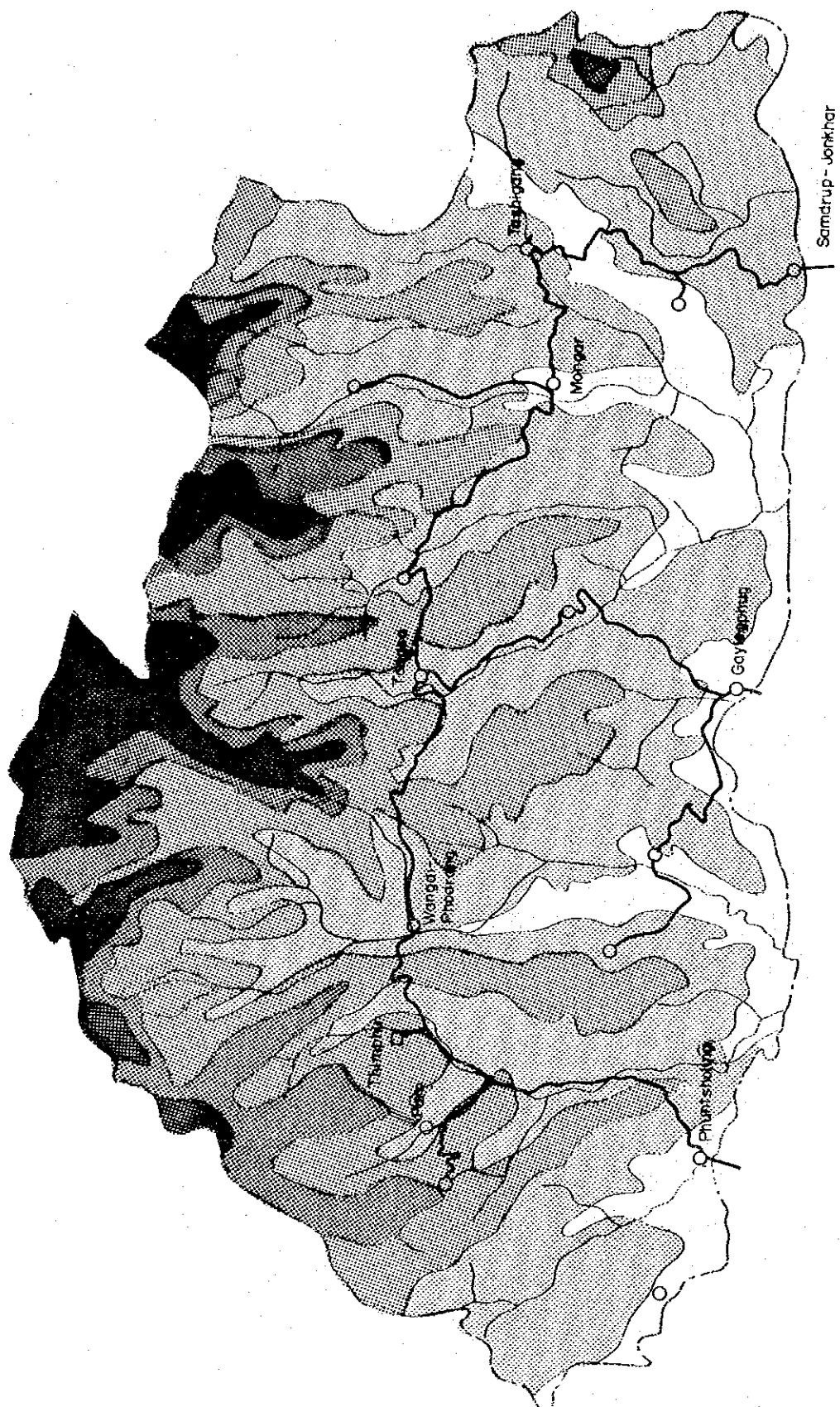


Fig - VII.6 TRUNK ROADS

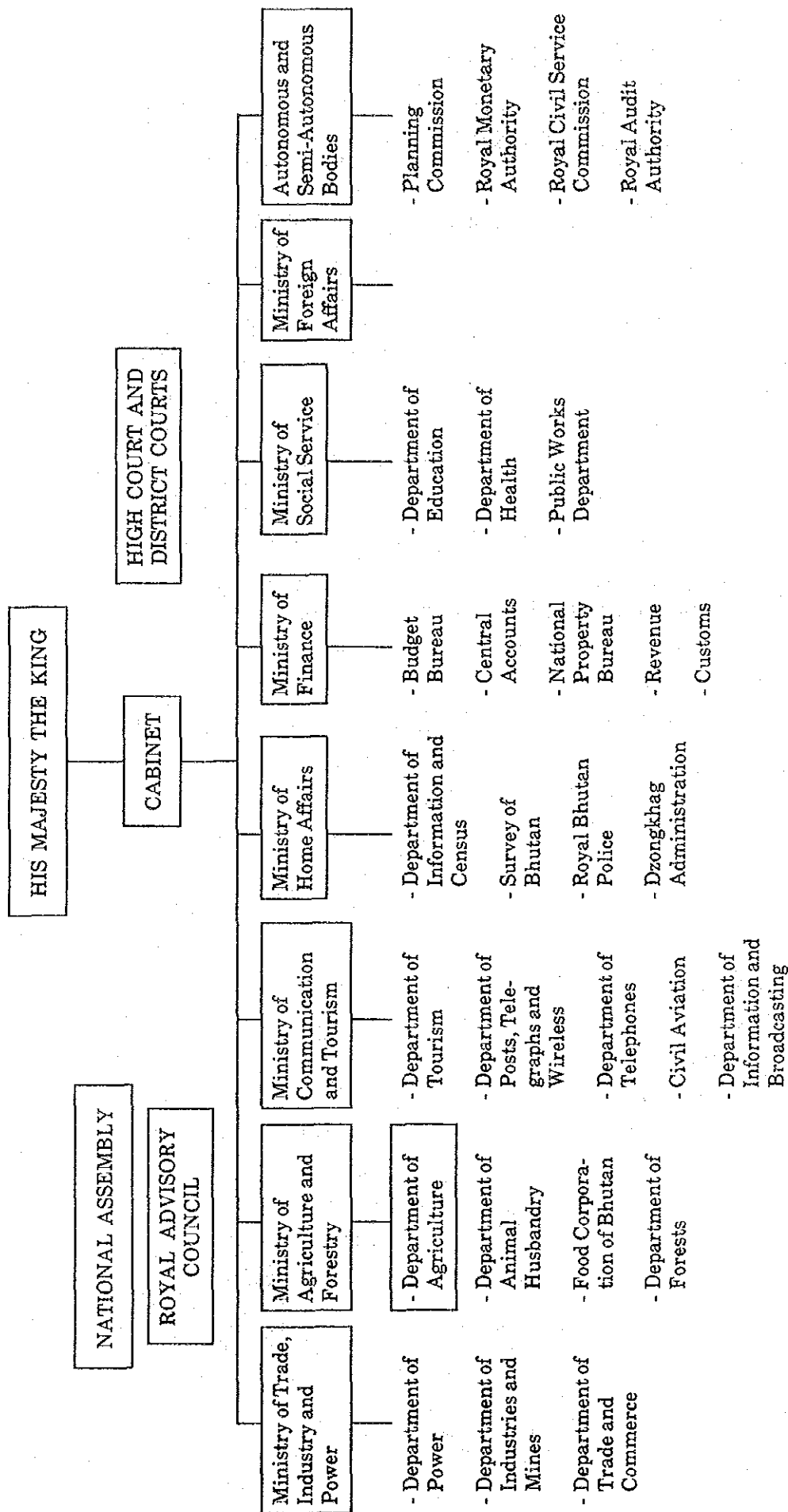


Fig.-VIII.7 STRUCTURE OF ROYAL GOVERNMENT

Table-VIII.1 GDP PER CAPITA, 1984: US\$140

VALUE ADDED BY SECTOR (1984):

	<u>Nu Million</u>	<u>%</u>
Agriculture	884.3	43.9
Manufacturing	79.1	3.9
Other Industry	278.4	13.8
Forestry	131.9	6.6
Services	639.1	31.8

- a) Includes mining, electricity and construction
- b) Includes trade, transport, finance and government minus imputed bank service charges

GROWTH RATE OF GDP, 1981-1984: 6.4 per cent/annum

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (1984/85):  
(Nu millions)

	<u>with India</u>	<u>Rest of the World</u>
Exports	173.0	6.35
Imports	725.0	100.20
Savings & Private Transfers (net)	-313.4	-14.60
Total Current Account	-871.4	-108.50
Official Capital Transfers (net)	797.7	118.00
Errors & Omissions	153.0	68.80
Change in Reserves	69.3	78.30

RATE OF EXCHANGE

(Annual average for fiscal year)

1984/85: US\$1.00 = Ngultrum 11.88

Table-VIII.2 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES, 1981 - 1984  
(Million)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Share of GDP/1984
Agriculture	555.4	647.5	769.6	884.3	43.9
Forestry	68.6	116.8	127.9	131.9	6.6
Mining	4.0	6.2	4.7	6.7	0.3
Manufacturing	48.1	52.2	69.2	79.1	3.9
Electricity	1.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	0.2
Construction	168.8	229.3	261.4	268.5	13.3
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Hotels, Restaurants	151.2	174.7	200.7	230.7	11.5
Transport	32.2	36.8	44.1	50.3	2.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	136.7	145.3	156.7	175.5	8.7
Government Services	151.4	177.4	196.9	221.1	11.0
Less: Imputed Bank Service Charges	(26.9)	(29.9)	(30.2)	(38.5)	(1.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,290.6</b>	<b>1,559.3</b>	<b>1,804.1</b>	<b>2,012.8</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The estimates are for calendar years

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT PRICES, 1981 - 1984  
(1983 Prices Million)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	Rate of Growth 1981 - 1984 (per cent)
Agriculture	670.0	709.5	769.6	808.2	6.5
Forestry	80.7	127.3	127.9	121.1	14.5
Mining	4.2	6.5	4.7	6.3	14.5
Manufacturing	60.5	59.6	69.2	72.5	6.2
Electricity	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.1	7.4
Construction	204.3	252.3	261.4	244.0	6.1
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Hotels, Restaurants	177.9	189.6	200.7	212.7	6.1
Transport	37.9	39.9	44.1	46.3	6.9
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate	147.1	151.3	156.7	170.0	4.9
Government Services	183.2	195.1	196.9	201.0	3.1
Less: Imputed Bank Service Charge	(32.5)	(32.9)	(30.2)	(35.0)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,535.8</b>	<b>1,700.9</b>	<b>1,804.1</b>	<b>1,850.2</b>	<b>6.4 %</b>

Source: Planning Commission

Table-VIII.3 BALANCE OF TRADE, INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES  
1980/81 - 1984/85  
(Million)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	Average Rate of Growth
<u>INDIA</u>						
Exports (fob)	130.0	166.2	157.0	157.2	173.0	7.4
Imports (cif)	-359.9	-520.6	-546.5	-693.9	-725.0	19.1
Trade Balance	-229.9	-354.4	-389.5	-536.7	-522.0	-
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>						
Exports (fob)	1.5	5.5	2.4	3.5	6.4	53.6
Imports (cif)	-34.6	-65.3	-100.0	-129.4	-100.2	30.5
Trade Balance	-33.1	059.8	-97.6	-125.9	-93.8	-
<u>TOTAL TRADE</u>						
Exports (fob)	131.5	171.7	159.4	160.7	180.4	
Imports (cif)	-394.5	-585.9	-646.5	-823.3	-825.2	
Total Balance	-263.0	-414.2	-487.1	-662.6	-644.8	

Trade figures include Chukha hydro project.

Table-VIII.4 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WITH INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES  
1980/81 - 1984/85  
(Million)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
<u>INDIA</u>					
Current Account Balance	-402.1	-579.7	-702.7	-881.0	-871.4
External Grants and Loans	420.0	538.3	736.6	801.2	797.7
Other Loans	10.2	59.2	19.7	146.9	143.0
Overall Balance	28.1	17.8	45.9	67.1	69.3
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>					
Current Account Balance	-48.0	-95.6	-138.0	-155.8	-108.5
External Grants and Loans	56.1	107.8	141.2	125.7	118.0
Errors Omissions <sup>a</sup>	9.8	5.7	-5.0	55.7	68.8
Overall Balance	17.9	17.9	-1.8	25.6	78.3

<sup>a</sup> Errors and omissions and change in Indian rupees in circulation



Table-VIII.5 GOVERNMENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, 1976/77 - 1984/85  
(Nu Million)

Description	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
General Public Services	16.9	14.8	19.5	24.2	25.6	60.7	86.8	89.1	98.4
Development Headquarters a/	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.9	3.4	6.6	7.7	6.6	7.3
Information b/	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other-Non-development Sectors c/	13.3	12.0	16.5	19.4	20.9	62.9	77.4	80.9	89.6
Economic Services	64.8	63.7	62.7	64.1	58.3	63.6	68.9	63.2	79.8
Agriculture	17.7	12.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	8.5	9.3	10.5	14.7
Irrigation	3.8	5.4	6.5	6.5	3.8	1.6	5.0	5.4	7.2
Food Corporation of Bhutan	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	7.2	7.5	5.5	6.8
Animal Husbandry	2.8	4.3	2.8	2.7	3.4	5.5	8.7	8.6	12.9
Forests	7.4	8.1	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.3	7.2	5.8	3.7
Industries, Mines, Trade and Commerce	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.2	2.5	5.0	5.2
Tourism	2.0	-	-	-	-	7.4	1.6	0.2	0.8
Public Works Department	16.9	24.9	22.6	25.9	24.2	8.4	13.3	11.2	15.1
Civil Wireless Telephones, Posts and Telegraphs	3.4	2.3	4.5	2.5	2.1	19.1	10.0	9.4	9.6
Power	5.3	2.6	4.9	6.5	5.4	1.4	3.2	1.6	3.8
Social Services	7.2	3.7	13.1	20.0	13.6	44.7	53.4	63.3	69.4
Education	5.3	3.3	10.2	15.5	10.4	28.6	33.7	36.5	39.6
Health	1.9	0.4	2.9	4.5	3.2	14.9	17.8	23.2	28.7
Urban Development	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.9	3.6	1.1
Unallocable	18.0	26.3	24.5	62.1	62.8	-	-	-	-
UN/Other International Agencies Assistance	18.0	26.3	24.5	62.1	62.8	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditures	106.9	108.5	119.5	170.4	160.3	-	-	-	-

a/ Under Ministry of Development.

b/ Includes Information and Publicity, and Government Presses.

c/ Includes Royal Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Table-VIII.6 OUTLAYS FOR FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIODS, 1961 - 1985  
(Nu Millions)

Sector	First Plan 1961-66	%	Second Plan 1966-71	%	Third Plan 1971-76	%	Fourth Plan 1976-81	%	Fifth Plan <sup>b</sup> 1981/82 - 1984/85	%
Agriculture	1.9	1.8	21.6	10.7	58.3	12.3	259.0	23.5	507.3	14.9
Animal Husbandry	1.5	1.4	5.8	2.9	24.2	5.1	61.5	5.6	92.1	3.0
Forestry	3.2	5.0	6.9	3.4	28.4	6.0	110.3	10.0	179.8	5.3
Power <sup>a</sup>	1.5	1.4	9.1	4.5	30.0	6.4	50.5	4.6	216.5	6.4
Industry, and Mines	1.1	1.0	1.0	.5	25.2	5.3	175.0	15.8	121.4	3.6
Public Works Department	62.9	58.7	70.5	34.9	84.6	17.8	128.3	11.6	633.3	18.6
Road Transport/ Aviation	7.5	7.0	11.9	5.9	9.5	2.0	-	-	72.2	2.1
Posts and Telegraphs	.5	.5	5.9	2.9	11.4	2.4	16.9	1.5	116.2	3.5
Communications	-	-	-	-	14.8	3.1	37.3	3.3	-	-
Tourism	-	-	-	-	14.1	3.0	12.5	1.1	22.4	0.6
Education	9.5	8.8	35.7	17.7	90.0	19.0	134.6	12.1	338.0	10.0
Health	3.1	2.9	16.7	8.3	38.1	8.0	54.6	4.9	186.0	5.6
Information and Publications	-	-	1.4	0.7	4.0	0.8	11.0	1.0	c	-
Headquarters	3.5	3.2	8.8	4.3	15.3	3.4	34.3	3.1	727.1	21.2
Miscellaneous	10.7	10.1	6.8	3.0	26.1	5.4	20.3	1.9	155.5	4.8
TOTAL	107.2	100.0	202.2	100.0	475.2	100.0	1,106.2	100.0	3,367.8	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Does not include expenditures on Chukha

<sup>c</sup> Included in communication

<sup>b</sup> Includes 1981/82 - 1984/85 on development budget and 1981/82 to 1985/86 for maintenance expenditures

Table-VIII.7 DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES: 1981/82 - 1985/86 AND FIFTH PLAN ALLOCATIONS  
(Nu Million)

Sector	1981/82 (R.E.)	1982/83 (R.E.)	1983/84 (R.E.)	1984/85 (R.E.)	1985/86 (R.E.)	Total	Plan (R.E.)	Actual as Percentage of Plan
Agriculture (Inc. Irrigation)	49.0	70.0	105.2	84.2	71.4	380.5	386.6	98
Food Corporation of Bhutan	5.0	5.0	5.4	8.8	12.3	36.5	35.0	104
Animal Husbandry	10.6	9.9	14.4	9.8	12.5	57.2	55.4	103
Forests	29.4	46.0	16.1	19.5	23.0	134.0	237.8	56
Power <sup>a</sup>	13.1	13.1	14.8	30.8	131.7	203.5	699.0	29
Industries & Mines	8.0	22.2	8.4	16.9	40.1	95.6	721.0	13
Public Works	59.0	77.0	111.6	162.4	157.0	567.0	449.9	126
Civil Aviation	4.0	18.7	24.2	9.4	3.0	59.3	94.4	62
Communications	14.4	6.5	8.0	7.6	10.7	47.2	43.6	108
Tourism	8.9	0.7	2.8	-	-	12.4	31.1	39
Education	22.0	23.6	32.2	25.0	47.4	150.2	130.8	114
Health	8.3	11.4	14.8	11.1	25.5	71.1	74.6	95
Headquarters <sup>b</sup>	35.4	40.2	57.2	91.5	51.4	275.7	181.8	151
Miscellaneous	10.0	10.0	50.2	69.0	16.3	155.5	109.0	142
	277.1	355.0	465.3	546.0	602.3	2,245.5	3,250.0	69

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Chukha <sup>b</sup> Covers expenditures for Foreign Affairs, Home and Finance Ministries plus ministry but not department allocations for other ministries.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table-VIII.8 SIXTH PLAN - SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

Name of the Project/Programme	Total	% of Total
Agriculture and Irrigation	653.2	7.4
Food Corporation of Bhutan	135.0	1.5
Animal Husbandry	260.2	3.0
Forestry	349.6	4.0
Industry, Trade and Commerce	1,787.0	20.2
Public Works Department	910.5	10.3
Power	1,118.6	12.7
Bhutan Government Transport Service	10.0	.1
Tourism	30.0	.3
Civil Aviation	180.5	2.1
Telephone	301.6	3.4
Post, Telegraph and Wireless	58.0	.7
Information and Broadcasting (Development Services Communication Division)	66.5	.8
Education	888.3	10.1
Health	333.2	3.8
Urban Development	221.8	2.5
General Government	1,507.2	17.1
Total	8,811.2*	100.0

\* Carryover on ongoing projects from Fifth Plan Nu 1,000 to 1,200 million.  
Carryover into Seventh Plan of Nu 400 to 600 million is expected.  
Therefore Sixth Plan outlay is set at Nu 8,200.

#### Agriculture Sector

No.	Name of the Project/Programme	Total
1.	Agricultural Mechanization	44.60
2.	Improved Seeds/Plants	26.80
3.	Plant Protection	32.10
4.	Potato Development	14.90
5.	Rice Farming Systems	14.10
6.	Maize Farming System	12.90
7.	Land Use Planning	10.00
8.	Storage, Marketing, Processing	10.00
9.	Horticulture Development	20.10
10.	Agriculture Credit	25.00
11.	Manpower Training and Consultancy (external)	40.00
12.	Agriculture Training Institute	21.70
13.	Lhuntshi and Mongar Area Development	19.10
14.	Tashigang Mongar Area Development	83.00
15.	Chirang Irrigation	51.30
16.	Irrigation Rehabilitation and Expansion	46.20
17.	River Bank Protection	16.90
18.	Machinery for Irrigation Works	16.20
19.	Ground Water	5.00
20.	Hydromet Network	3.90
21.	Fertilizer Trails	7.10
22.	Sericulture	4.30
23.	Agriculture Input Transport Costs	10.30
24.	Soil Conservation, Gaylegphug	20.00
25.	Agriculture Research	24.10
26.	Apiculture	3.60
27.	Establishment	70.00
	Total	653.20

Table-VIII.9 SUMMARY OF THE PRICE INDEX  
(December 1979 - 100)

ITEMS	Year/December				Av. annual inflation rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Cereals	107.46	101.47	127.41	153.42	11.29
Pulses	141.33	132.66	138.64	135.34	7.86
Vegetables	115.83	110.26	143.81	152.15	11.10
Fruits	107.07	159.13	153.48	155.70	11.71
Spices	102.34	115.15	107.75	123.88	5.50
Edible Oil & Fats	106.38	130.25	122.44	138.90	8.56
Milk & its Products	98.01	132.15	133.11	170.42	14.26
Other foods & Intoxicants	123.30	129.57	138.77	149.54	10.58
Fuel & Light	142.07	108.82	104.11	146.15	9.95
Clothing & Footwear	113.06	118.76	123.84	149.67	10.61
Stationery Goods & Personal Effects	100.50	114.59	136.14	134.62	7.73
Furniture & Utensils	119.14	173.05	120.52	152.47	11.12
Misc. goods & Services	121.73	161.15	206.85	191.37	17.62
Total Average	115.25	129.77	135.14	150.28	10.72





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