India Economic Monitor

Monthly macro & state snapshot | generated 31 Aug 2026

Headline: CPI inflation at **4.45%**, policy repo rate **5.25%**. 35 states carry a monthly panel; **MH** leads on monthly GST. Trends and a diffusion index build as successive monthly releases accumulate in the store.

Analyst commentary

Overview

The July prints describe an economy expanding at pace without an inflation problem. IIP grew 6.70% year on year to an index of 124.8, with three-month average growth of 6.8% against 5.0% over twelve months - the acceleration is broad rather than concentrated, since 79% of industrial categories grew in the month versus a 74% twelve-month average. Real GDP growth of 7.70% (nominal 8.90%) and GST collections of Rs 211,205 cr in July corroborate the volume story. LFPR at 55.40% and EPFO net payroll of 2,104,360 (July 2025, +70.8% year on year) point to formalisation continuing, though that payroll figure lags by a year and should not be read as a current labour signal.

Prices & Policy

CPI at 4.45% sits close to the mid-point of the tolerance band, up just 0.07 points on the month, with food at 4.20% - no pressure from the component that usually drives Indian headline surprises. With the repo at 5.25%, CRR at 3.00% and SLR at 18.00%, real rates remain positive but not restrictive, and the current print gives the RBI no reason to move in either direction. The live risk is imported: as a net oil importer, India transmits any crude move into fuel, freight and core goods within a quarter or two, and that is the channel that would force the rate question rather than anything visible in domestic demand today.

Financial Markets

Financial conditions were calm and mildly constructive. The regime read moved from neutral to modestly risk-positive with zero of four weeks risk-off, Nifty50 gained 0.7% and Bank 0.9%, and India VIX was flat at 12.0 in an 11.0-12.0 range - a market pricing very little event risk. The rupee was effectively unchanged at +0.1%, removing imported-inflation pressure for now. The one dissonant reading is breadth, which fell from 72.0% to 44.0%: index gains were carried by fewer names even as industrial breadth widened, so the market's participation is narrowing while the real-economy signal broadens. Flows on the four sampled capture days show FII net Rs -393 cr against DII net Rs 8,066 cr - domestic money absorbing foreign indifference, which is consistent with a firm but not enthusiastic tape. Direction agrees with the macro; conviction does not.

State Activity

Activity remains concentrated. Maharashtra's Rs 18,529 cr of post-settlement SGST is more than twice Karnataka's Rs 8,823 cr, with Gujarat at Rs 8,418 cr, Uttar Pradesh at Rs 8,028 cr and Tamil Nadu at Rs 7,391 cr. Power tells a similar story with a different ordering - UP 18,815 MU ahead of MH 17,444, GJ 14,678 and TN 13,552 - reflecting UP's household and agricultural load rather than industrial output. Electricity use rose in 29 of 33 states against the 2025-06-30 comparison thirteen months earlier, Karnataka strongest at +30.3% and Sikkim weakest at -5.0%. The inflation dispersion is the more consequential number: 0.69% in Mizoram to 5.81% in Telangana, a 5.12-point spread around a 3.30% median. The national 4.45% is an average few states actually experience, and southern states - TS 5.81%, AP 5.39% - face materially tighter conditions than a uniform policy rate assumes.

What to Watch

Three things over the next releases. Whether industrial breadth holds near 79% or reverts toward the 74% average, which would separate genuine acceleration from a favourable single month. Whether market breadth recovers from 44.0% or the divergence from the macro signal widens. And whether the state inflation spread narrows - persistent 5%+ prints in the south alongside sub-2% in Mizoram and Delhi make the headline a poorer guide to conditions on the ground. One month is a thin basis for any of these; the trend claims firm up only as successive releases accumulate.

National macro

Indicator	Value	As of
Policy repo rate	5.25%	Aug 2026
Reverse repo rate	3.35%	Aug 2026
Bank rate	5.50%	Aug 2026

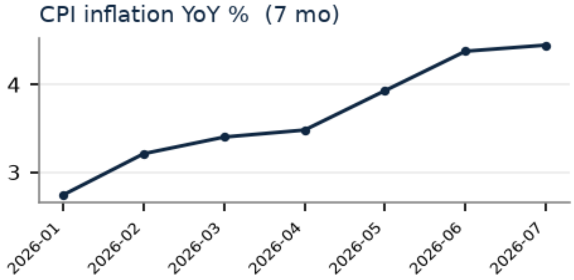
CRR	3.00%	Aug 2026
SLR	18.00%	Aug 2026
CPI inflation (YoY)	4.45%	Jul 2026
Food inflation (YoY)	4.20%	Apr 2026
IIP growth (YoY)	6.70%	Jul 2026
Real GDP growth (FY)	7.70%	Mar 2026
Nominal GDP growth (FY)	8.90%	Mar 2026
LFPR - PLFS (%)	55.40%	Jul 2026
GST gross (monthly)	211,205	Jul 2026
EPFO net payroll	2,104,360	Jul 2025
NIFTY 50	24,080.40	Aug 2026
SENSEX	76,957.27	Aug 2026

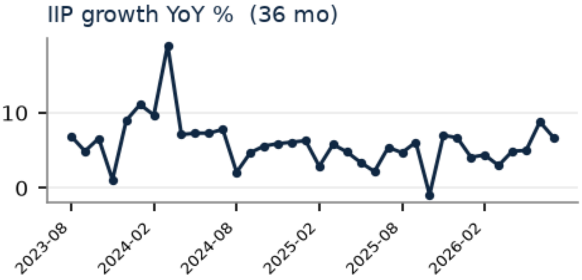
The Reserve Bank holds the policy repo rate at **5.25%**, with CRR at 3.00% and SLR at 18.00%. Headline CPI inflation is **4.45%** from 3.48% earlier in the year, moving back toward the 4% midpoint of the RBI's 2-6% tolerance band; with the repo rate above it, the real policy rate stays positive.

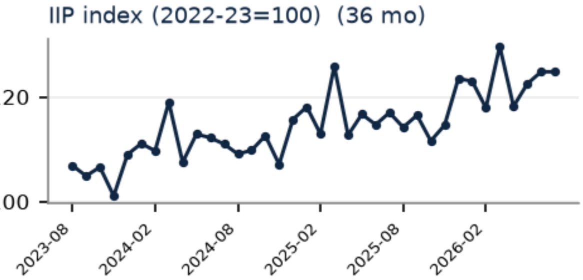
Real GDP growth of **7.7%** (nominal 8.9%) and IIP growth of 6.7% point to activity running well above trend. GST gross collections of **Rs 2.11 lakh crore** corroborate broad-based demand.

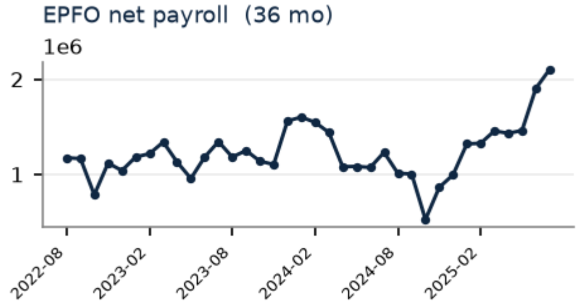
National macro - 12-month trends

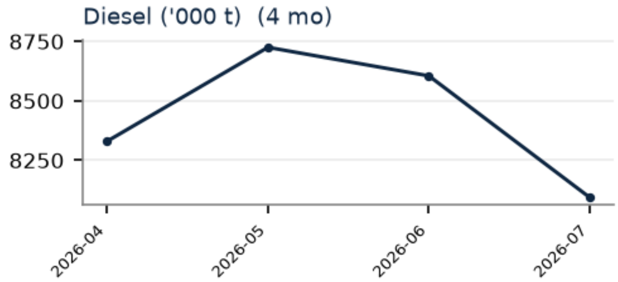
Line charts for every national series with at least three monthly observations; the rest show as a single latest value in the table above until more months land.

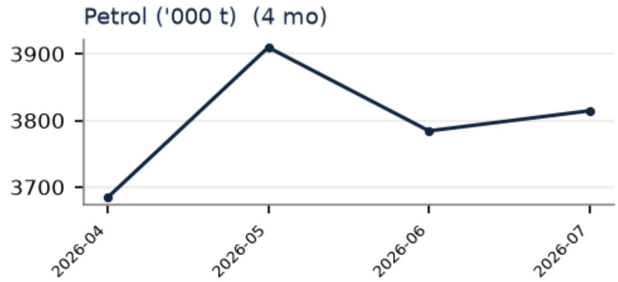


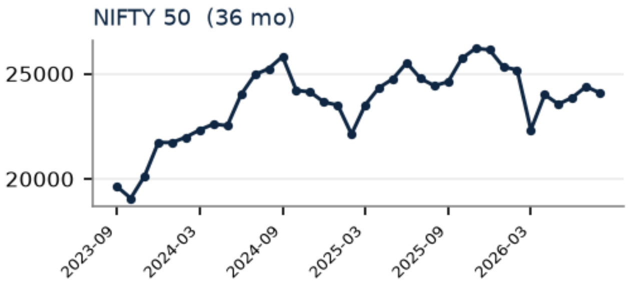












Where enough monthly history has accumulated: NIFTY 50 has eased (24,427 -> 24,080); diesel use has eased (8,330 -> 8,093); EPFO net payroll has risen (1,232,256 -> 2,104,360); new establishments has eased (5,355 -> 1,550). Series shown only as a latest value will populate as successive monthly releases are captured.

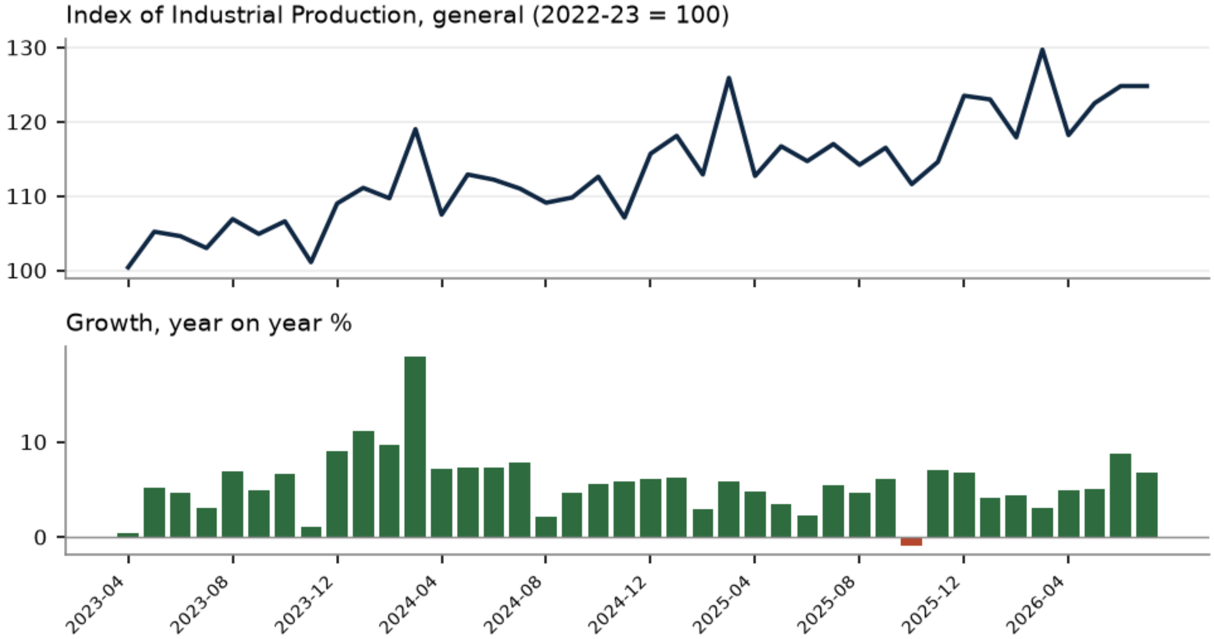
Dashboard

Change columns are percentage change for levels and change in percentage points for rates. Year-on-year is measured against the observation twelve months before the latest one, and is blank where the series does not yet reach back that far. The Months column is how many observations the store holds, so a change can be read against the history behind it.

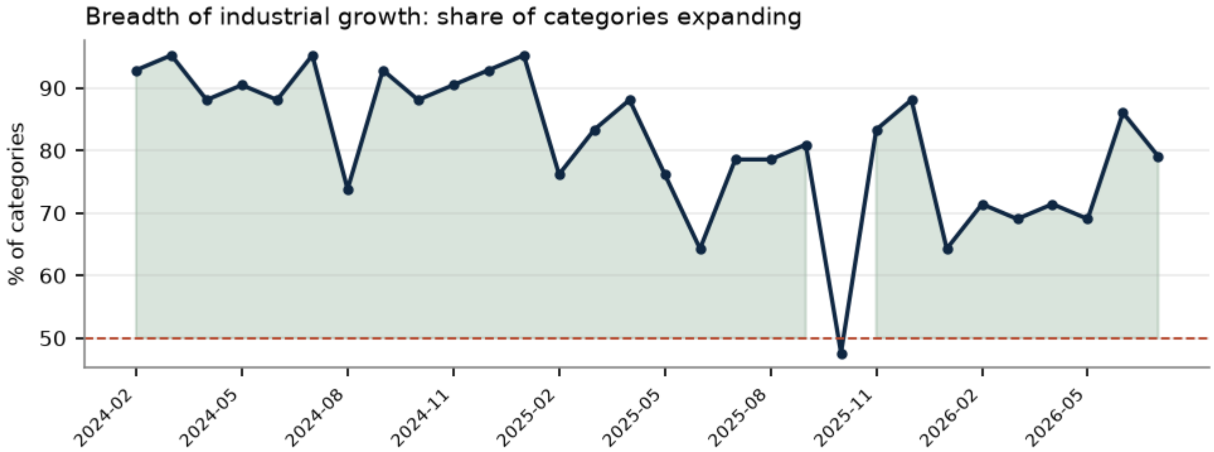
Indicator	Latest	As of	MoM	YoY	Months
CPI inflation, headline	4.45	2026-07-31	0.07	-	7
CPI inflation, food and beverages	5.24	2026-07-31	0.19	-	7
IIP growth	6.70	2026-07-31	-2.10	1.30	40
IIP index (2022-23=100)	125	2026-07-31	+0.0%	+6.7%	40
EPFO net payroll	2,104,360	2025-07-31	+10.5%	+70.8%	64
New formal establishments	1,550	2025-07-31	-39.5%	-71.1%	64
Diesel consumption ('000 t)	8,093	2026-07-31	-6.0%	-	4
Petrol consumption ('000 t)	3,815	2026-07-31	+0.8%	-	4
ATF consumption ('000 t)	705	2026-07-31	-3.4%	-	4
NIFTY 50	24,080	2026-08-31	-1.2%	-1.4%	180
SENSEX	76,957	2026-08-31	-1.5%	-3.6%	180
Broad money M3 (Rs lakh crore)	32.29	2026-08-14	+0.1%	+14.1%	690
Narrow money M1 (Rs lakh crore)	7.79	2026-08-14	-1.4%	+13.5%	82
M1 as a share of M3	24.11	2026-08-14	-0.34	-0.11	82
Policy repo rate	5.25	2026-08-31	-	-	1

1. Growth & Output

Growth and output



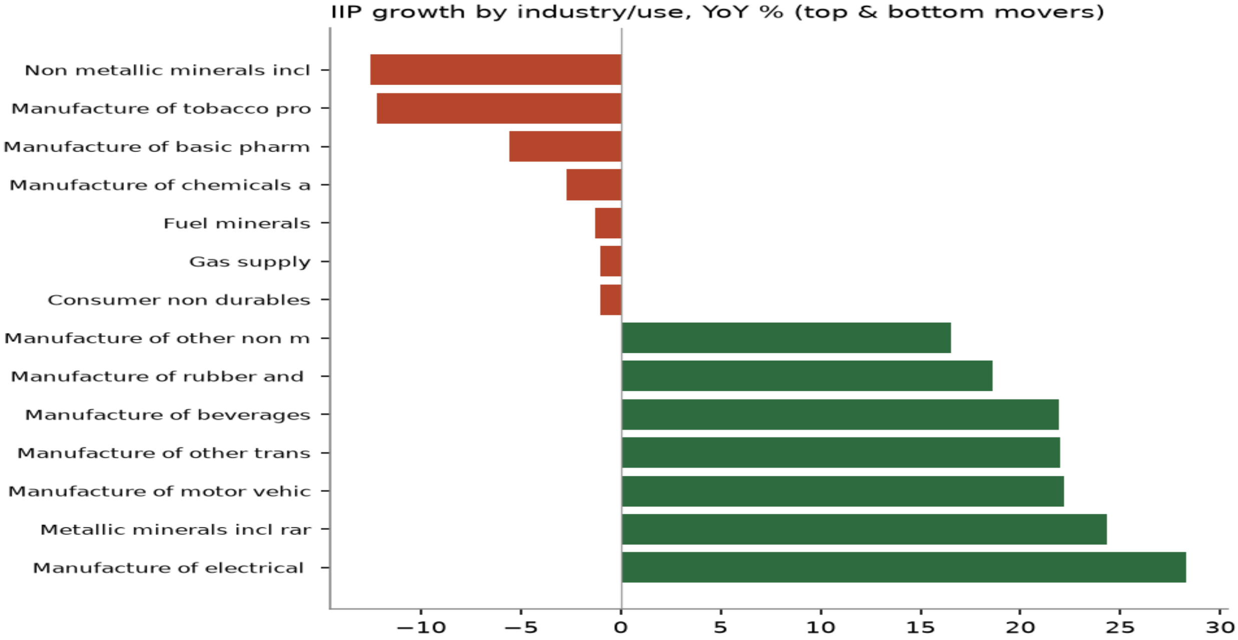
Industrial production stands at 124.8 on the 2022-23 base for 2026-07-31, +6.7% against a year earlier. Growth over the last three months has averaged 6.8% against 5.0% over twelve, so the series is accelerating.



79% of the 43 industrial categories grew in 2026-07-31, against a 74% average over the months available. Breadth matters separately from the headline: an index can rise on a few large categories while most of the economy contracts, and the two readings together say whether growth is broad or concentrated.

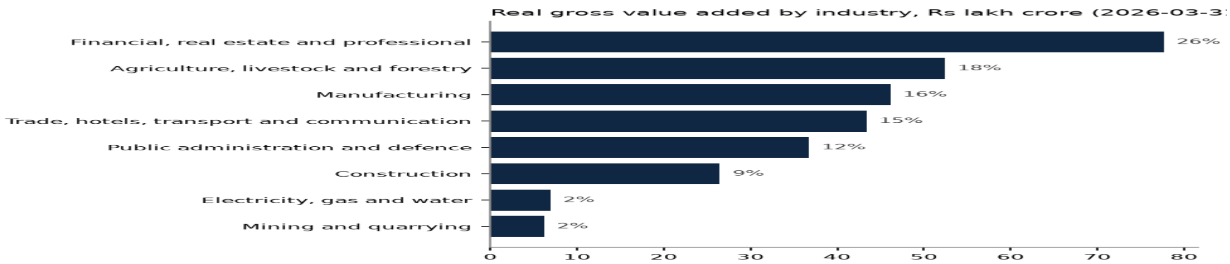
1a. Industrial detail

Industrial production (IIP) by industry and use-based category, and the structure of real Gross Value Added by industry (latest fiscal year).



Growth is led by electrical eq (+28.3%), metallic minerals incl rare (+24.3%), motor vehicle (+22.2%); the drag comes from non metallic minerals incl m (-12.5%), tobacco produ (-12.2%), basic pharmac (-5.6%). A capital-goods and electricals tilt is a capex-oriented signal, while contraction is concentrated in a few consumer and energy lines.

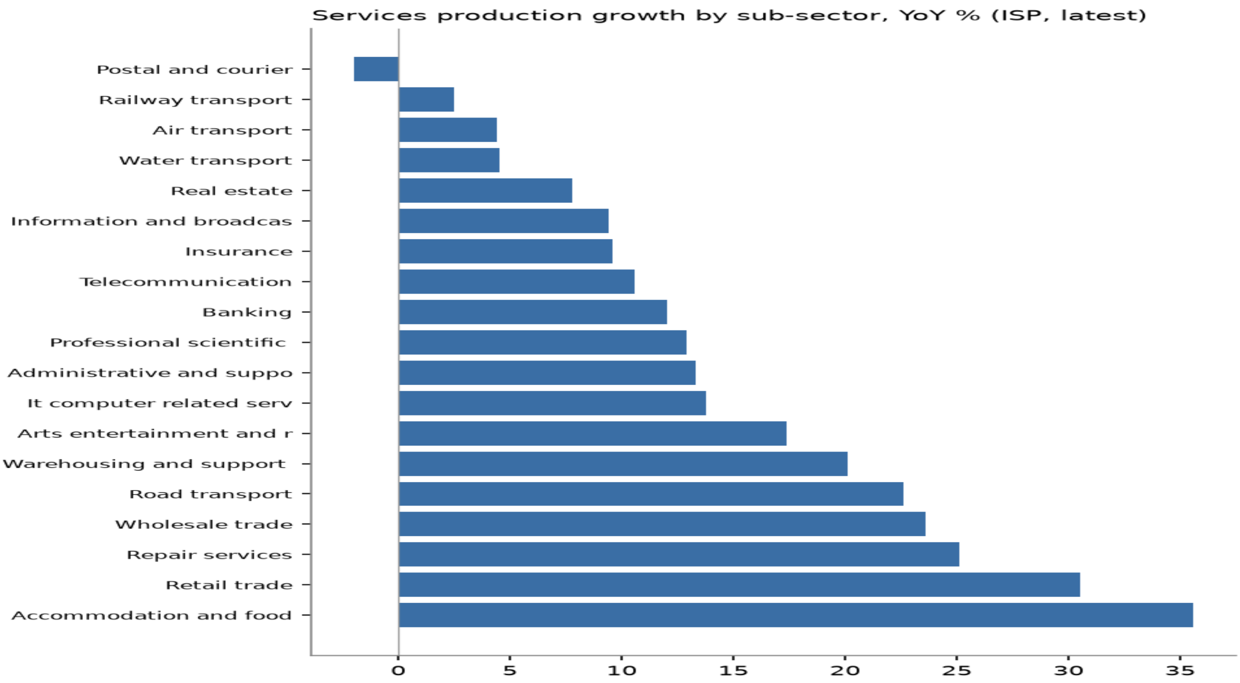
Structure of the economy



The eight top-level industries sum to 295.9 lakh crore, matching the published total of 295.9. MoSPI also publishes finer sub-components under the same naming, and the store holds both; charting all of them together would double-count, so only the set that reconciles is shown. Percentages are shares of the total at constant prices.

Real GVA totals **Rs 295.9 lakh crore**; the largest blocks are financial real estate profes (Rs 77.7 lakh cr, 26%), real estate ownership of dwe (Rs 52.9 lakh cr, 18%), agriculture livestock forest (Rs 52.4 lakh cr, 18%) - a services-and-farm-heavy structure.

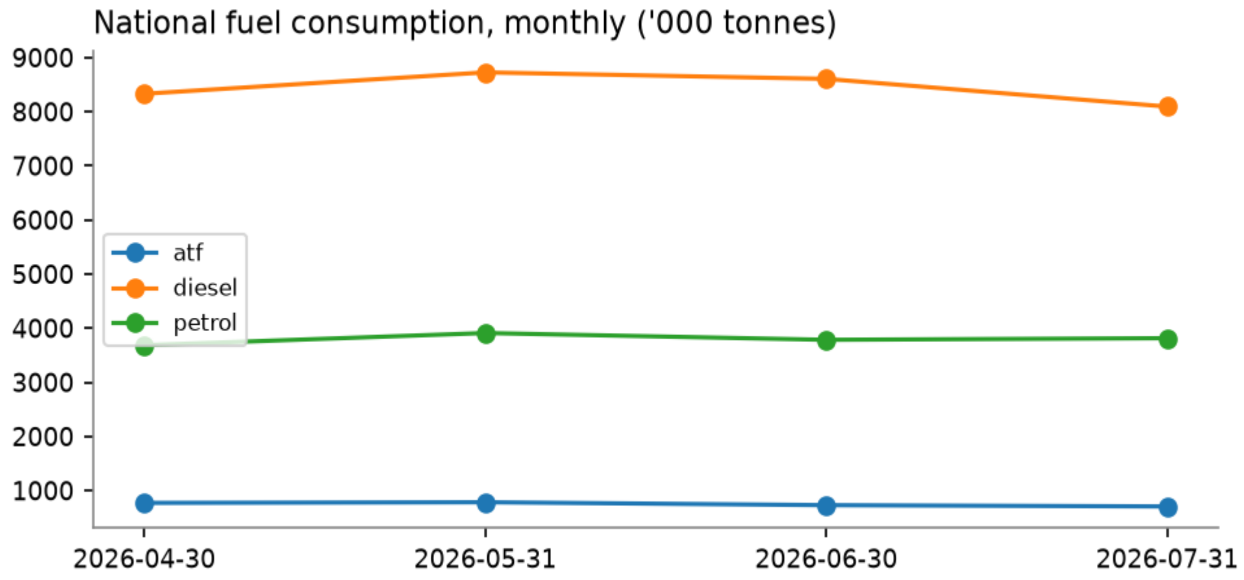
Services sector (Index of Services Production):



Within services, the fastest growth is in accommodation and food (+35.6%), retail trade (+30.5%), repair services (+25.1%), while postal and courier (-2.0%) lags - consistent with resilient discretionary and travel demand.

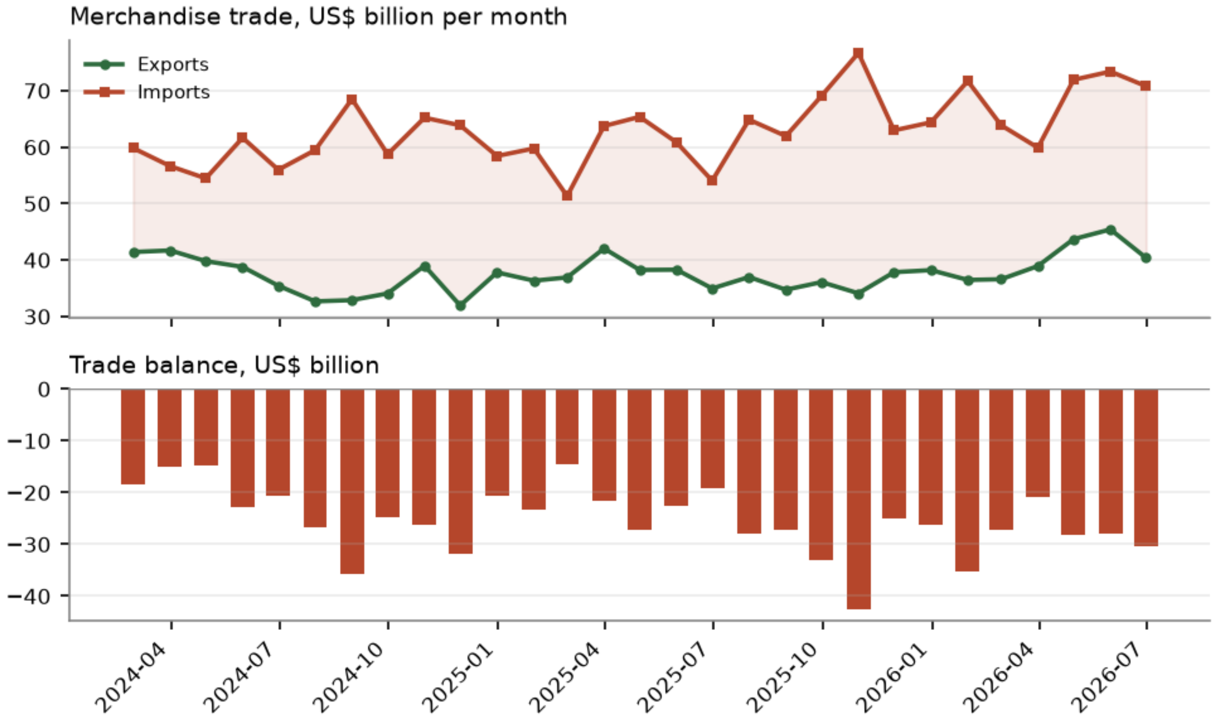
1b. Energy & Fuel

National petroleum product consumption (monthly) - a high-frequency real-activity proxy; diesel tracks freight/agriculture, petrol tracks mobility, ATF air travel.



Latest monthly consumption: Diesel (freight/agriculture) at 8,093k t (-6.0% MoM); petrol (personal mobility) at 3,815k t (+0.8% MoM); ATF (air travel) at 705k t (-3.4% MoM). Diesel is the broadest real-activity read; ATF proxies air-travel demand.

External trade

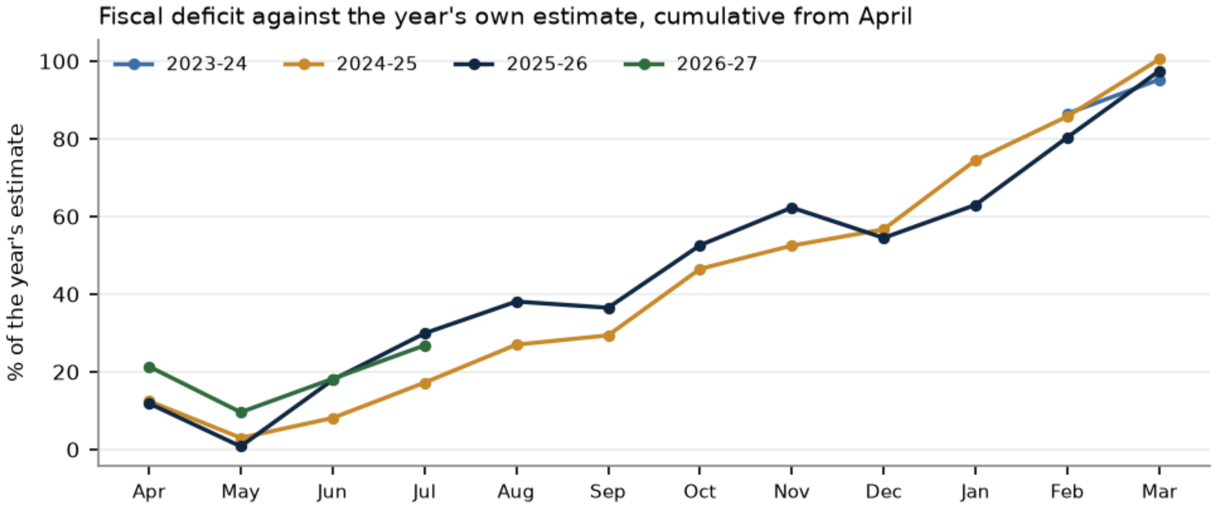


	Latest month	Year earlier	Change	Months held
Exports (US$ mn)	40,378	34,964	+15.5%	29
Imports (US$ mn)	70,796	54,061	+31.0%	29
Trade balance (US$ mn)	-30,417	-19,097	-11,320	29

Exports were US$40.4bn in June 2026 against imports of US$70.8bn, a deficit of US$30.4bn, which is US$11.3bn wider than a year earlier. Exports are +15.5% on a year earlier and imports +31.0%, so the deficit is set by which side is growing faster rather than by either on its own.

Merchandise only. Services, where India runs a surplus that offsets much of the goods deficit, are published separately and are not in this table, so the figures above are not the current account. Values are US dollars, so part of any change is the rupee rather than volume. The publisher marks each month revised or provisional and that marking is carried with the figure.

Fiscal position



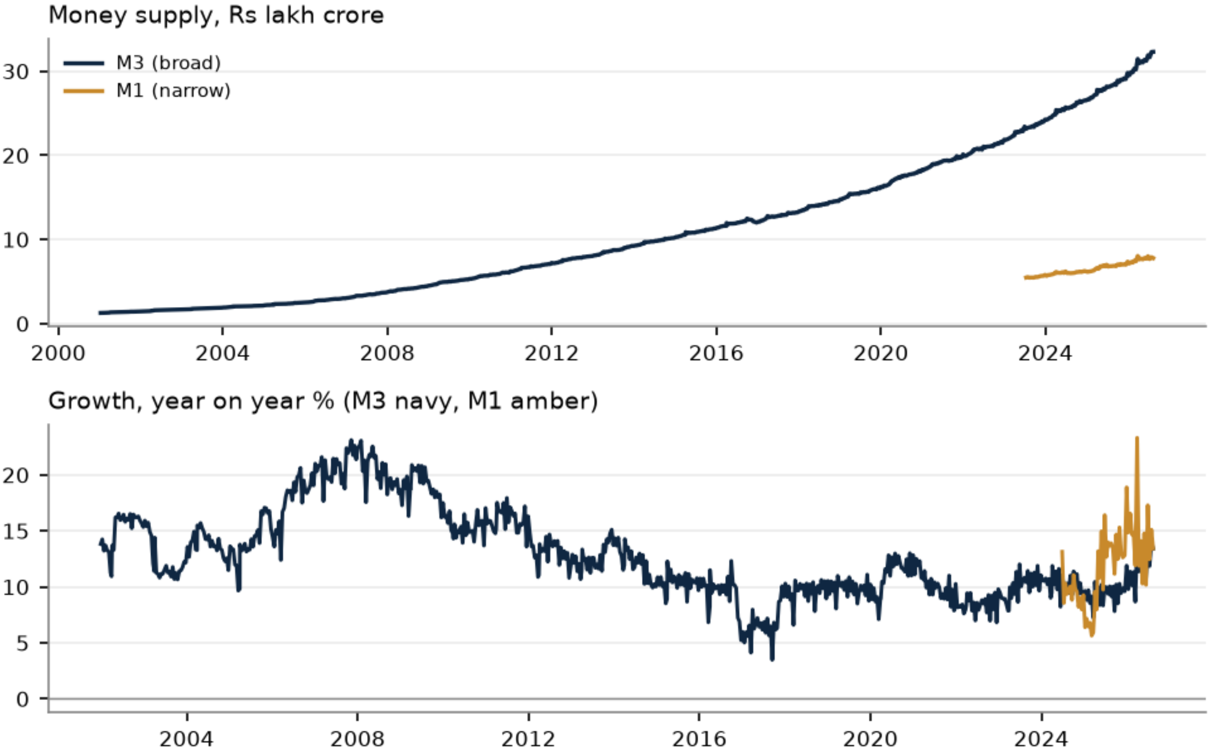
Head	Year to date (Rs cr)	Estimate	% of estimate	Same period last year
Revenue receipts	1,267,573	3,533,150	35.9%	31.1%
Tax revenue, net	844,560	2,866,922	29.5%	23.3%
Non-tax revenue	423,013	666,228	63.5%	69.2%
Total receipts	1,306,709	3,651,547	35.8%	31.3%
Revenue expenditure	1,311,218	4,125,494	31.8%	30.8%
of which interest payments	426,566	1,403,972	30.4%	35.0%
Capital expenditure	450,635	1,221,821	36.9%	30.9%
Total expenditure	1,761,853	5,347,315	32.9%	30.9%
Fiscal deficit	455,144	1,695,768	26.8%	29.9%
Revenue deficit	43,645	592,344	7.4%	28.9%
Primary deficit	28,578	291,796	9.8%	7.4%
Major subsidies	153,513	410,513	37.0%	30.0%

By 2026-07-31, 26.8% of the year's deficit estimate had been used, against 29.9% at the same point last year, 3.1 points behind that pace. The comparison with the same period a year earlier is published by CGA in the same table rather than derived here.

Figures are cumulative from April and reset each April, so they are a year-to-date position and not a monthly flow. The denominator is the budget estimate for this month: the table compares actuals with the budget estimate until the revised estimate is presented with the following year's budget, from which point it compares them with the revised estimate. The two are different denominators and the report records which one each month used.

A deficit read part way through the year is not a forecast of the year's outturn. Receipts and spending are both uneven across the months, which is why the chart compares each year at the same point rather than against the annual figure.

Money and banking

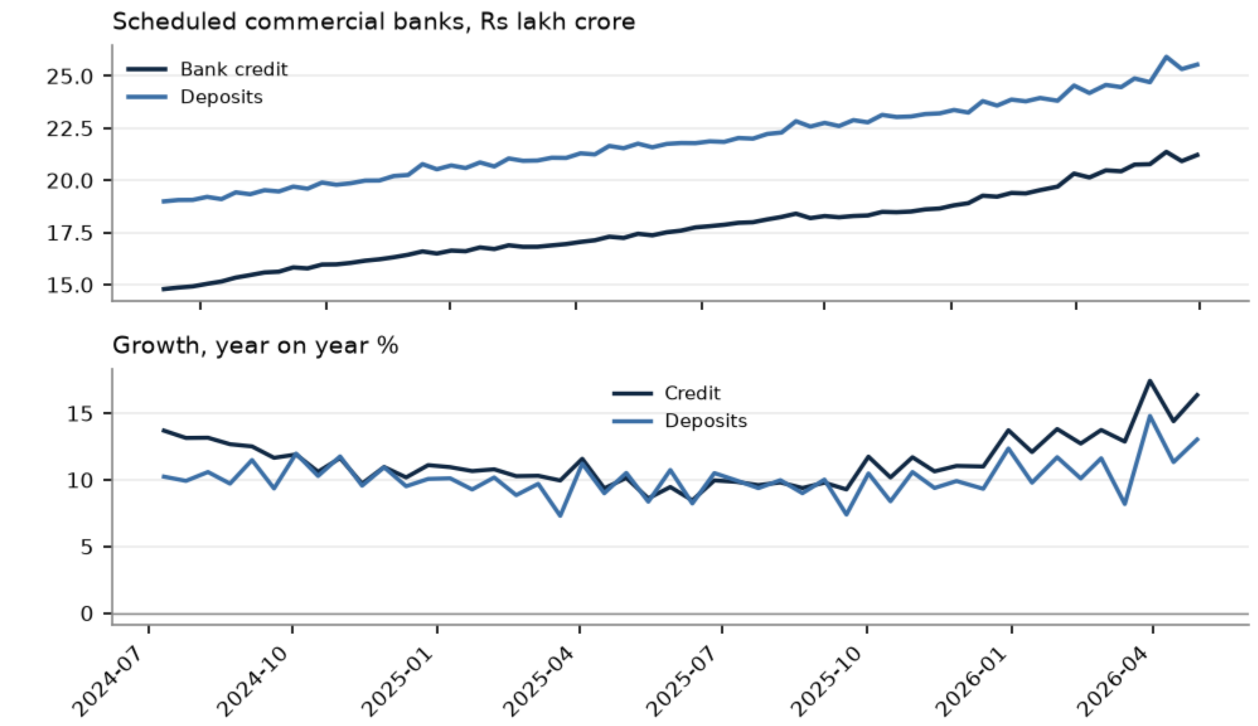


Broad money stood at Rs 32.29 lakh crore on 2026-08-14, growing 13.4% over the year. The series is fortnightly and runs from 2001-01-11, 690 observations.

Narrow money is Rs 7.79 lakh crore, 24.1% of broad money. That share is the structural fact about Indian money: close to three quarters of M3 is time deposits rather than transaction balances, which is why broad money can grow steadily without the same effect on prices that a comparable expansion of narrow money would carry. M1 is published as M3 less time deposits, an identity in RBI's own definition rather than an estimate.

M1 reaches back only to 2023-07-13 against 2001 for M3, because RBI serves a limited window of time deposits through the data portal whatever start date is requested. Comparisons of the two are therefore restricted to the shorter overlap.

Bank credit and deposits



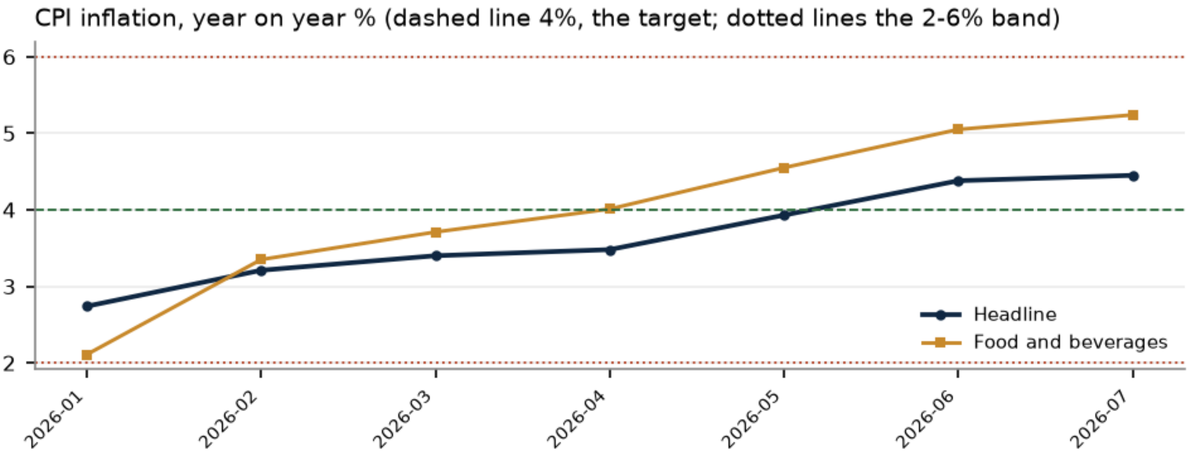
	Latest (Rs lakh crore)	As of	YoY
Bank credit	21.21	2026-04-29	+16.4%
Non-food credit	21.11	2026-04-29	+16.2%
Credit to the commercial sector	22.59	2026-04-29	+15.9%
Credit to government	6.93	2026-04-29	+3.6%
Domestic credit	29.52	2026-04-29	+12.8%
Aggregate deposits	25.54	2026-04-29	+13.0%
Time deposits	22.24	2026-04-29	+12.6%

Credit is growing 16.4% against deposits at 13.0%, a gap of +3.3 points. When credit outruns deposits for long, banks fund the difference from the market rather than from savers, and the credit-deposit ratio rises; the gap is watched more closely than either rate on its own.

Published fortnightly by RBI for scheduled commercial banks. The series begins in 2023 because the portal serves a limited window whatever start date is asked for, not because the data begins there. Credit to government plus credit to the commercial sector equals domestic credit, and the report recomputes that rather than assuming it.

2. Prices & Inflation

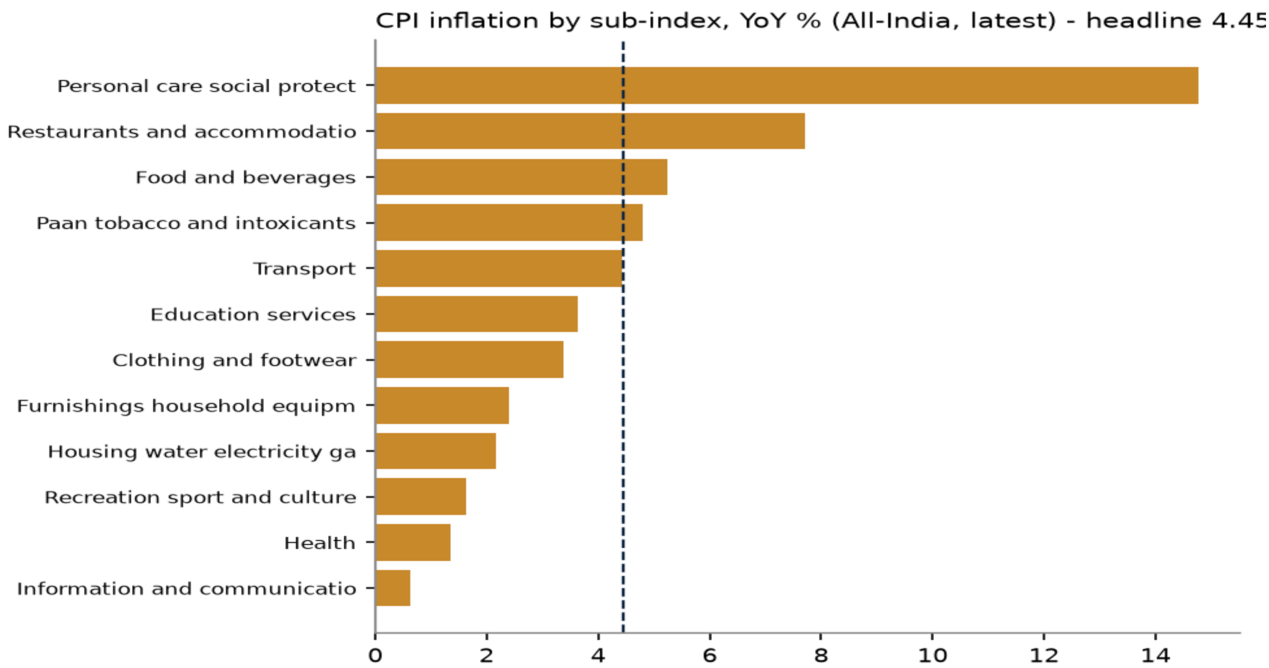
Prices and inflation



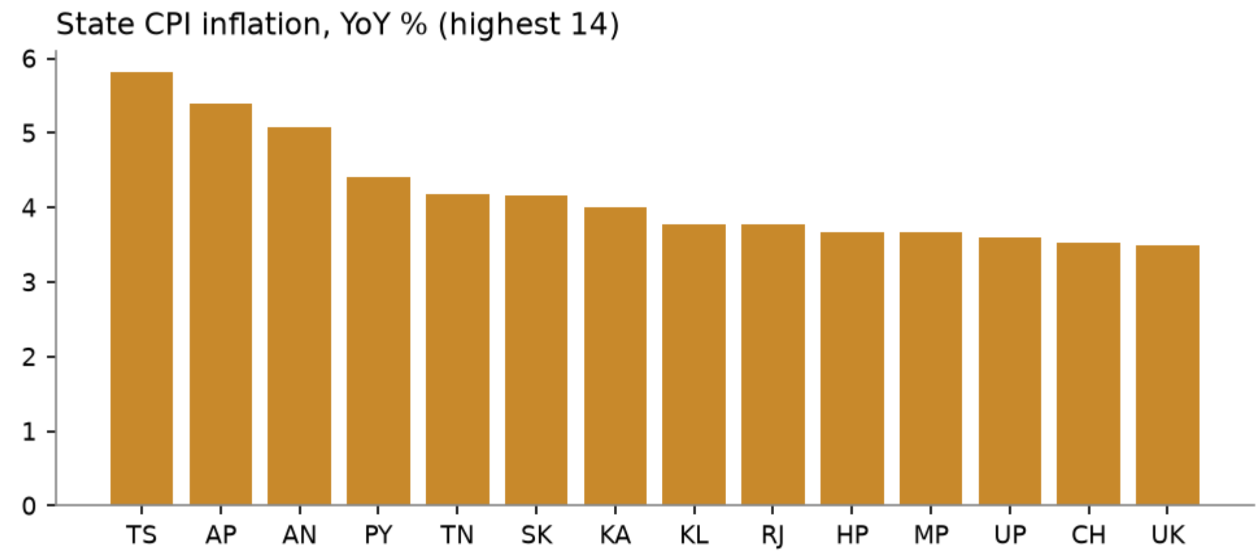
Headline CPI inflation is 4.45% for 2026-07-31, inside the 2-6% tolerance band and 0.45 points above the 4% target. That is 0.07 points on the month.

Across 35 states the median rate is 3.30%, ranging from 0.69% in Mizoram to 5.81% in Telangana, a spread of 5.12 points. The national figure averages states with materially different price pressure. States are shown at their own latest month, which ranges from 2026-04-30 to 2026-06-30 because the two CPI sources reach different months.

All-India CPI inflation decomposed by sub-index (COICOP divisions), and the cross-state distribution of headline CPI inflation.



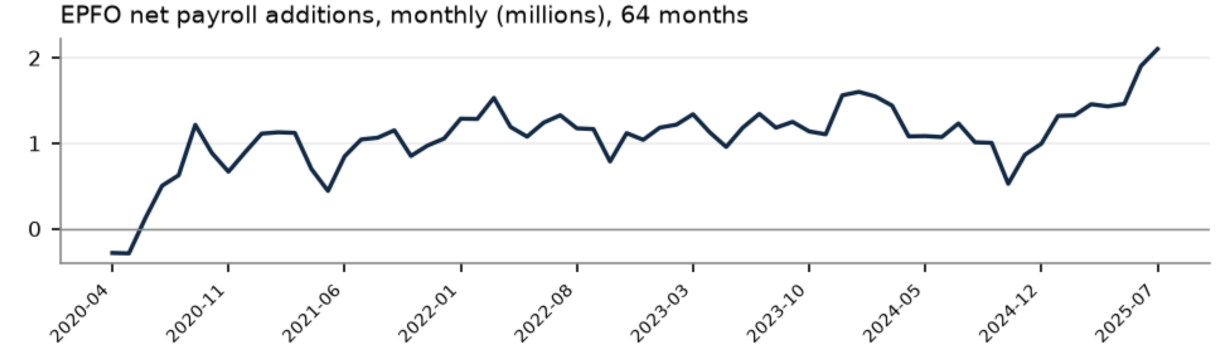
By sub-index, price pressure is sharpest in personal care social protect (+14.8%), restaurants and accommodatio (+7.7%); it is softest in information and communicatio (+0.6%), health (+1.3%). The headline masks a wide dispersion across the basket.

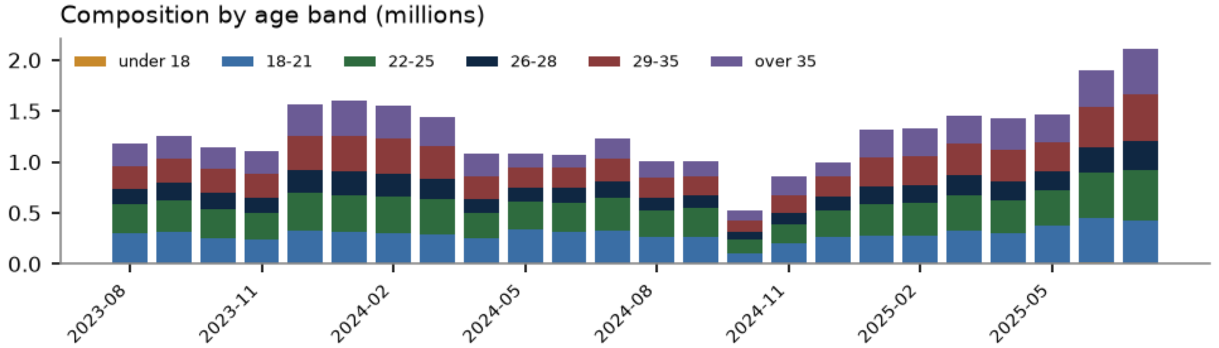


Across states, inflation ranges from **5.81% (TS)** down to **0.69% (MZ)** - a 5.1pp spread, so a single national number understates the regional variation.

3. Labour & Employment

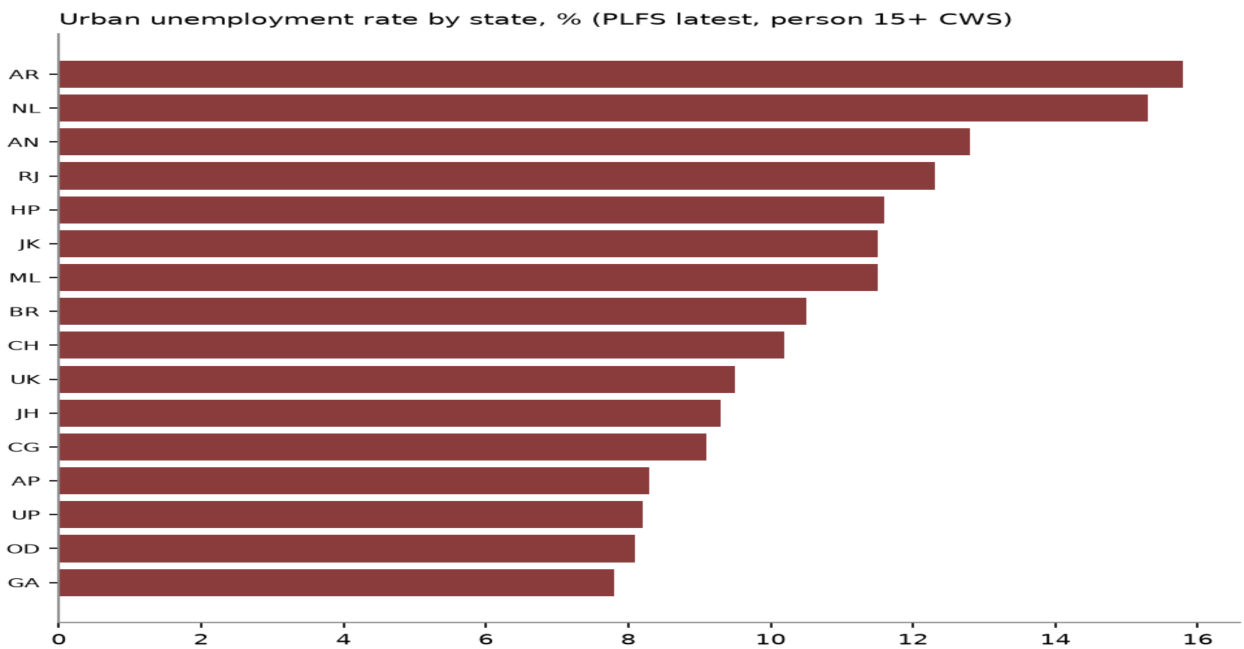
Labour and formal employment





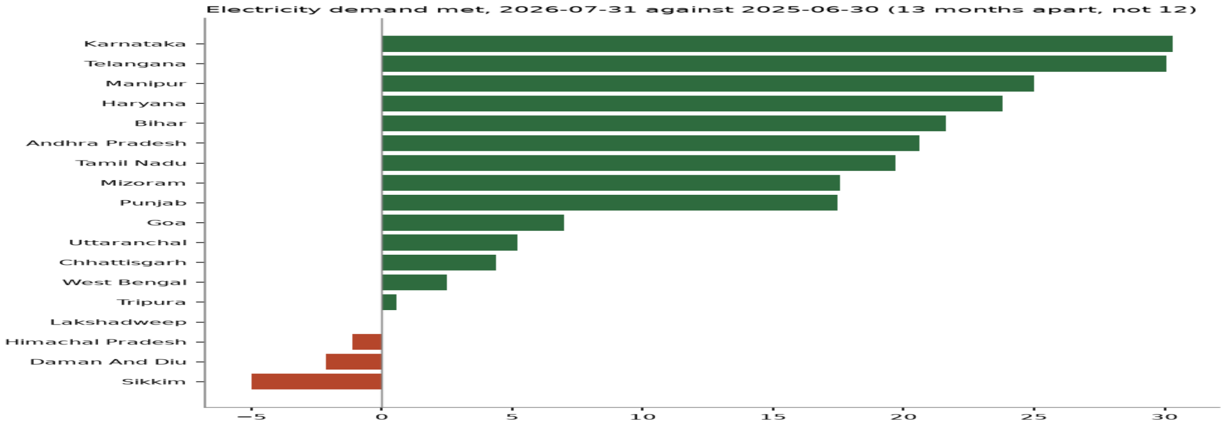
Net payroll additions were 2,104,360 in 2025-07-31, +70.8% against the same month a year earlier, from 64 months of releases. The series counts net additions to the provident-fund rolls, so it measures formal-sector hiring net of exits rather than total employment.
1,550 establishments remitted their first contribution in 2025-07-31, -71.1% on a year earlier. This stands in for company incorporations, whose registry is not machine-readable.
Periodic Labour Force Survey (person, 15+, current weekly status). The chart ranks urban unemployment across states; the reading below summarises the national position and the states carrying the highest joblessness.

Unemployment (PLFS, 15+, CWS) runs at 4.6% rural and 6.8% urban. Labour-force participation is 58.1% rural / 50.8% urban. Urban joblessness is highest in AR (15.8%), NL (15.3%), AN (12.8%). EPFO net payroll (formal-sector additions) sits in the national table as a complementary formalisation gauge.



4. State Economies

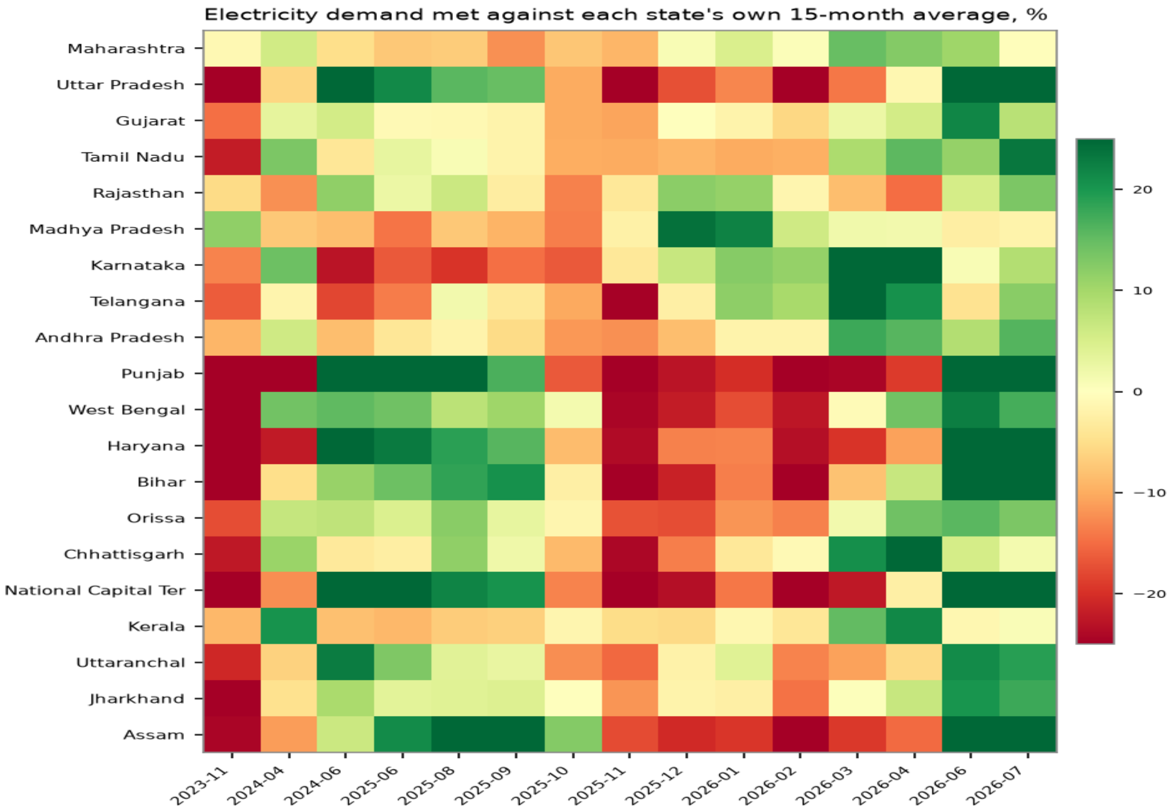
State economies



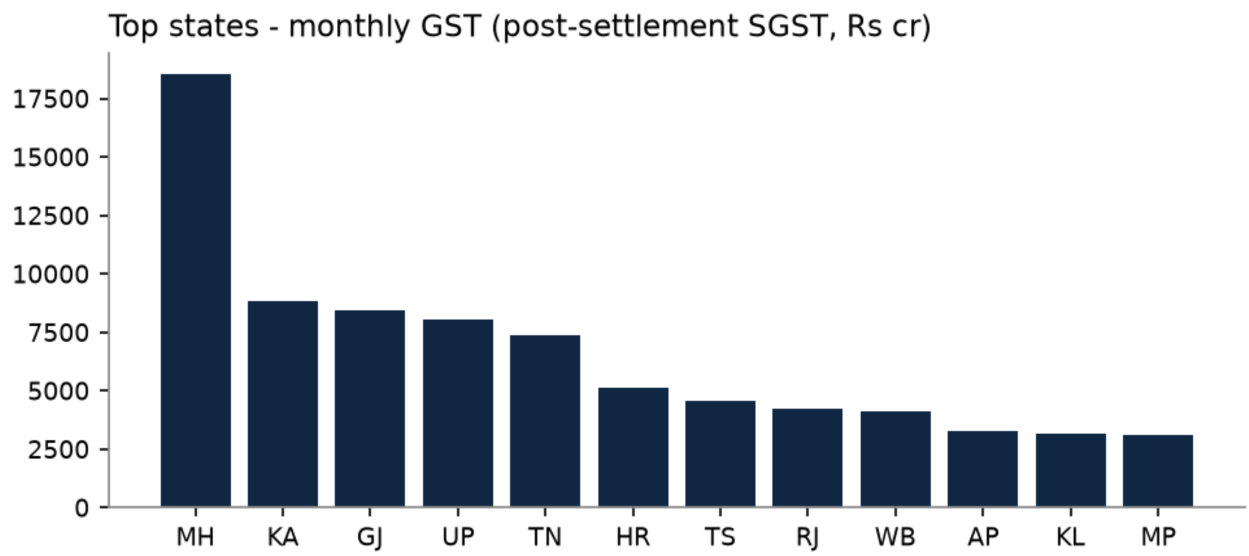
29 of 33 states used more electricity in 2026-07-31 than in 2025-06-30. Power demand is the most timely state activity read available monthly, and it is a physical measurement rather than a survey, though it responds to weather as well as to output. The comparison is 13 months apart rather than twelve, because the CEA archive has no issue for the matching month. Electricity demand is seasonal, so part of the change shown is the difference between those two months of the year rather than growth.

State	Latest (MU)	Year earlier	YoY
Karnataka	9,006	6,910	+30.3%
Telangana	8,323	6,398	+30.1%
Manipur	110	88	+25.0%
Haryana	9,074	7,331	+23.8%
Bihar	5,619	4,621	+21.6%
Andhra Pradesh	8,041	6,667	+20.6%
Tamil Nadu	13,552	11,323	+19.7%
Mizoram	67	57	+17.5%
Punjab	10,754	9,156	+17.5%
Arunachal Pradesh	116	99	+17.2%
Nagaland	100	86	+16.3%
Meghalaya	186	162	+14.8%

State activity, month by month



Each state is shown against its own average over the months held, so states of very different size can be compared. Green is a month above that state's own average and red below it. Reading down a column shows whether a month was broadly strong; reading across a row shows one state's own path.



Monthly GST (post-settlement SGST) is led by MH (Rs 18,529 cr), KA (Rs 8,823 cr), GJ (Rs 8,418 cr), UP (Rs 8,028 cr), TN (Rs 7,391 cr). The top five account for **53%** of the panel's collections - the familiar concentration of formal economic activity in the large industrial and consuming states.

The panel below pulls each state's four highest-signal monthly reads together - tax (GST SGST), electricity demand, inflation and diesel offtake - so a state's activity can be judged across revenue, energy, prices and freight at a glance.

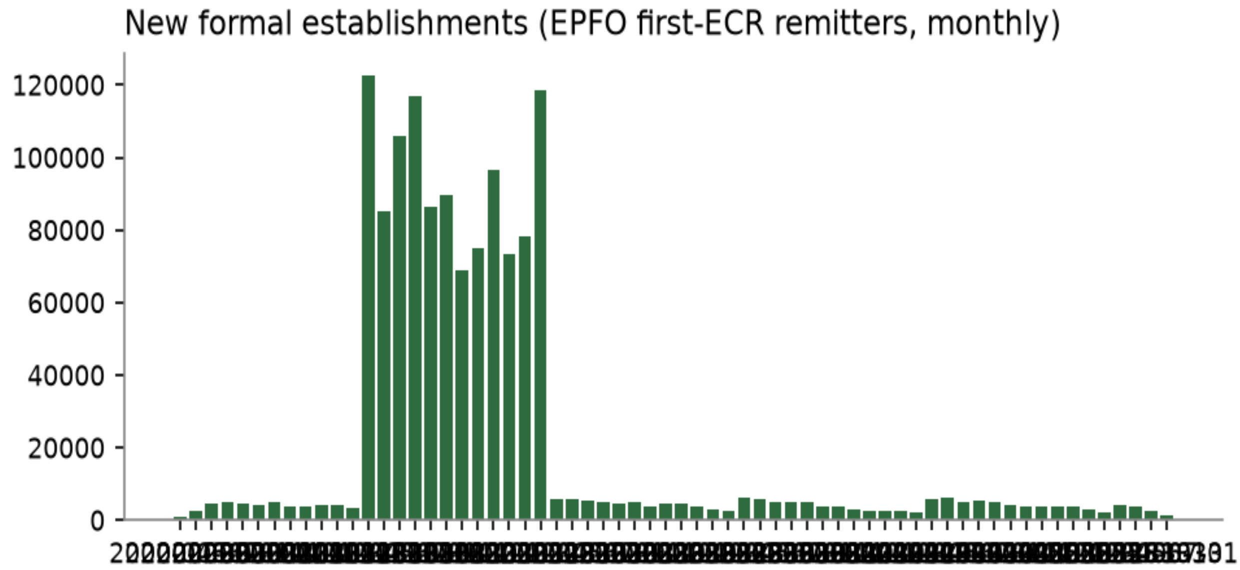
State monthly panel (top 15 by GST)

State	GST SGST (Rs cr)	Power met (MU)	CPI infl %	Diesel (kt)
MH	18,529	17,444	3.13	11,256.58

KA	8,823	9,006	4.00	8,235.65
GJ	8,418	14,678	2.85	7,704.47
UP	8,028	18,815	3.59	10,877.58
TN	7,391	13,552	4.18	6,777.97
HR	5,135	9,074	2.96	4,372.30
TS	4,550	8,323	5.81	3,740.70
RJ	4,248	10,490	3.77	6,169.82
WB	4,098	7,167	2.95	3,566.81
AP	3,268	8,041	5.39	3,745.03
KL	3,161	2,661	3.77	2,486.96
MP	3,129	8,464	3.67	4,624.61
BR	2,976	5,619	2.74	2,532.62
DL	2,825	4,632	1.96	514.63
PB	2,614	10,754	3.30	3,406.79

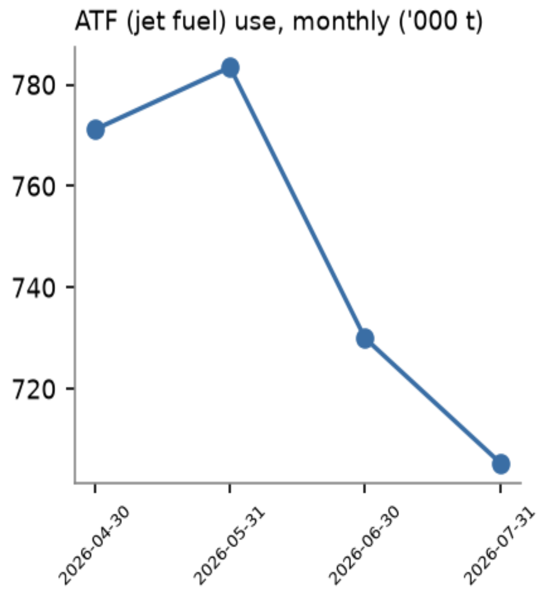
5. Business Formation, Tourism & Market Breadth

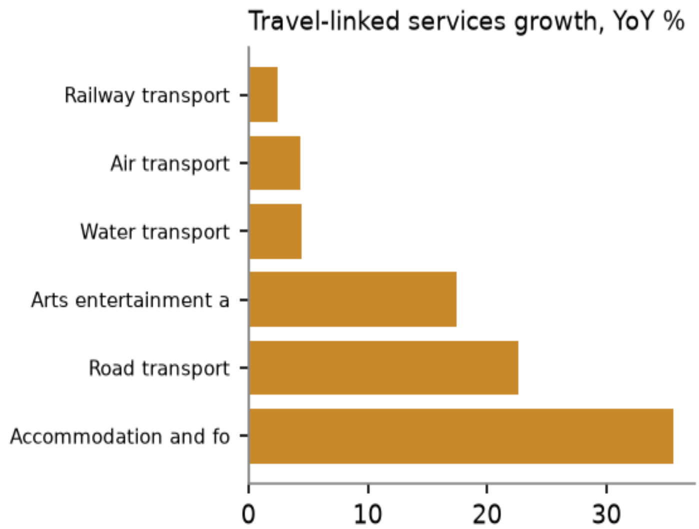
High-frequency activity proxies. The MCA company-incorporations registry is not machine-accessible (WAF-blocked, no export), so business formation is proxied by **new formal establishments** - employers filing their first EPFO ECR each month; Udyam/MSME registrations are a further proxy to add later.



New formal establishments (EPFO first-ECR filers) have eased from 5,355 to 1,550 over the window shown - the clearest machine-readable read on the pace of business formation, standing in for the WAF-blocked MCA registry.

Tourism & travel: no monthly official footfall series is machine-accessible (the tourism portals publish annual FTA/FEE only), so travel activity is proxied by **ATF (jet-fuel) consumption** - a genuine monthly series - alongside the growth of travel-linked services (accommodation & food, air/road/rail transport, arts & recreation) from the Index of Services Production.





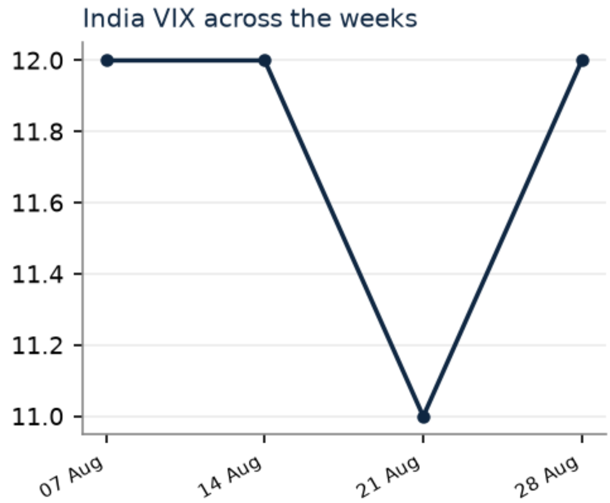
On travel: ATF use is 705k t (-3.4% MoM); accommodation & food is the standout at +35.6%; road transport leads the transport modes (+22.6%) - together pointing to firm tourism and mobility demand even without an official monthly footfall series.

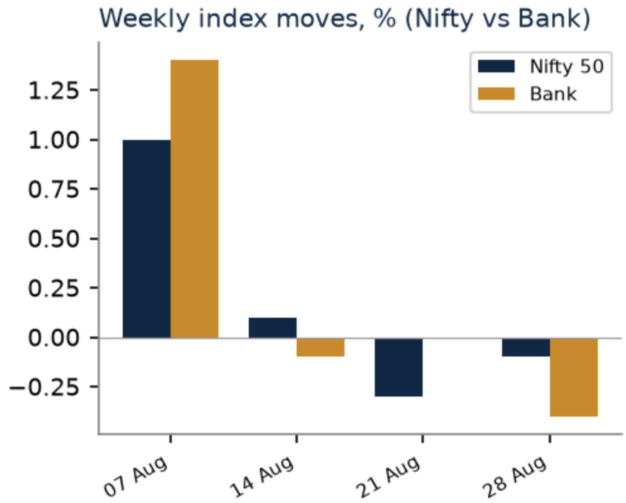
6. Financial Markets & Conditions

Financial-market conditions for the month, rolled up from the weekly India cross-asset engine (07 Aug - 28 Aug 2026, 4 weekly readings). This complements the real-economy data above with the market's own read of regime, index performance, volatility, breadth and the rupee - so the note carries both lenses.

Across the 4 weeks of the weekly cross-asset engine (07 Aug to 28 Aug 2026), the market regime moved from neutral to risk-on (0 of 4 weeks risk-off). Over the window the Nifty 50 gained a compounded **+0.7%**, the Bank index +0.9%, the rupee +0.1% against the dollar (+ = depreciation). India VIX ran 12 -> 12 (range 11-12); market breadth 72% -> 44%. Read alongside the macro data above, this shows whether financial conditions are corroborating or leaning against the real-economy signal.

Institutional flows on the sampled trading days: FIIs were net sellers (Rs 393 cr net across 4 captured days, positive on 3/4); DIIs net buyers (Rs 8,066 cr net, positive on 4/4). These are the weekly-capture days (typically one per week), not the full-month cumulative - a directional read, not the total.





Week ending	Regime	Nifty %	Bank %	India VIX	Breadth %	USDINR %
07 Aug	neutral	1.00	1.40	12.00	72.00	-0.20
14 Aug	risk-on	0.10	-0.10	12.00	56.00	0.10
21 Aug	risk-on	-0.30	0.00	11.00	50.00	0.20
28 Aug	risk-on	-0.10	-0.40	12.00	44.00	0.00

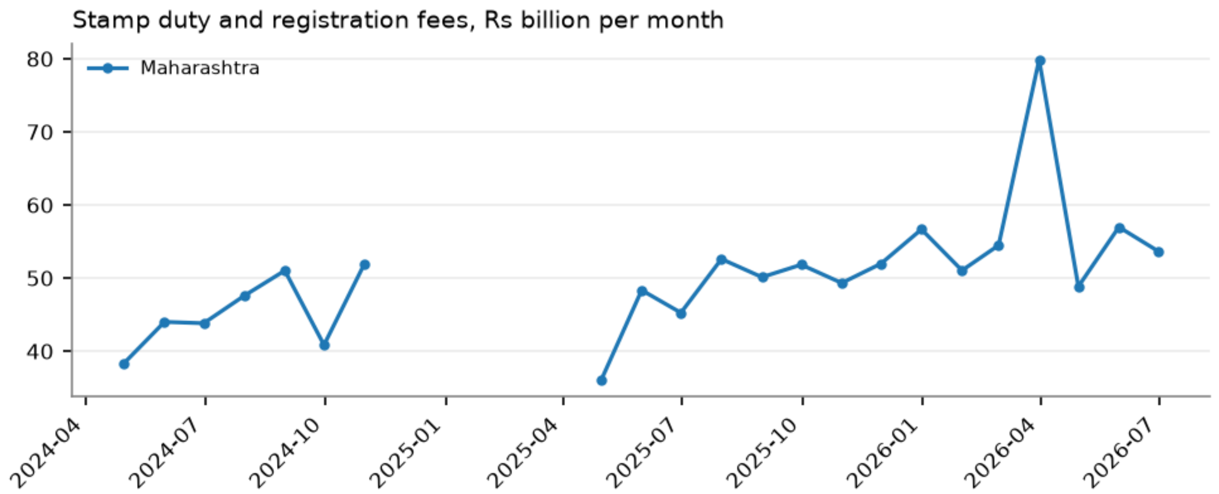
Regime and the risk-appetite read come from the weekly engine's Markov/scorecard model; weekly % are Friday-to-Friday moves. USDINR: + = rupee depreciation.

Data vintage & sources

GST: official monthly GST revenue report (national + state SGST). Power: CEA monthly Executive Summary (state energy met, peak). CPI: MoSPI monthly release (national + state). Petroleum & ATF: PPAC monthly. Payroll & new establishments: EPFO monthly (establishments = business-formation proxy for the WAF-blocked MCA registry). Services: MoSPI Index of Services Production. Rates: RBI. Markets: exchange indices (Yahoo) + sector/size/volatility indices (Kite, pulled off-market on the weekend/pre-open schedule). Financial-markets digest (Section 6): rolled up from the weekly India cross-asset engine's accumulated record (regime, index moves, volatility, breadth, rupee) - no recomputation. Each indicator's exact vintage is shown in the 'As of' column. All figures are sourced live; provisional where the publisher marks them so.

Property registration and stamp duty

Major Head 0030, stamps and registration fees, is the receipt head every state's Accountant General reports monthly in its Monthly Civil Account. It is accounted revenue from property registration and the closest monthly read on the property market in official statistics.



State	Month	Rs bn	Year earlier	YoY	FY to date	% of budget
Maharashtra	2026-06	53.7	45.3	+18.6%	159.5	23.3%

Year-to-date resets every April, so it is cumulative within a fiscal year and must not be differenced across the year boundary. The budget is the state's own estimate for that year, printed in the same table.

Revenue is not the same question as activity. Revenue is the number of documents registered, times the consideration on them, times the effective rate. Maharashtra registered more property in 2020-21 than in 2019-20 and collected 27% less duty, because the rate had been cut. A report tracking revenue alone would have called that a market collapse in a year when transactions rose. Document counts are published by state registration departments rather than in these accounts, so this section reports the revenue and does not infer volumes from it.

Coverage is 1 state(s), from 2024-04 to 2026-06. Each state's accounts are published by its own Accountant General and recency varies widely between offices, so this expands one office at a time rather than arriving complete.

Coverage against a full macro monthly

The thirteen domains below are what a complete Indian macro monthly is expected to carry, taken from a review of 24 published reports including the RBI suite, the Economic Survey, IMF and World Bank updates, SBI Ecowrap, Motilal Oswal EcoScope and Bank of Baroda. Counts are taken from the store as the report is built, so this table cannot claim coverage the engine does not have. 'Level only' means the domain has fewer than three months and so supports a reading but not a trend.

Domain	Indicators	Months	Latest	Status
Growth and output	140	41	2026-07-31	carried
Prices and inflation	29	7	2026-07-31	carried
Monetary and banking	16	691	2026-08-31	carried
Fiscal	81	30	2026-07-31	carried
High-frequency activity	17	16	2026-07-31	carried
Labour and employment	17	69	2026-07-31	carried
State economies	3	15	2026-07-31	carried
Property and stamp duty	5	22	2026-06-30	carried
External and currency	5	29	2026-06-30	carried
Markets	2	180	2026-08-31	carried
Sentiment and expectation surveys	-	-	-	not carried
Agriculture and monsoon	-	-	-	not carried
Investment and capex	-	-	-	not carried

10 of 13 domains carry a series with enough history to show a trend, 0 hold a level only, and 3 are not carried at all. The domains not carried are named here rather than left for the reader to notice: sentiment and expectation surveys, agriculture and monsoon and investment and capex. Each needs a source this engine does not yet read. The largest single gap is RBI's data portal, which holds bank credit and deposits, sectoral credit, REER and the household surveys behind a form that has to be driven in a browser.

Data coverage and integrity

Source	Indicators	Months	States	From	To
cea_power	3	15	33	2023-11-30	2026-07-31
cga_fiscal	81	30	-	2024-02-29	2026-07-31
epfo	10	66	-	2019-03-31	2025-07-31
fada	12	1	-	2026-07-31	2026-07-31
gst	2	1	35	2026-07-31	2026-07-31
mospi_cpi	4	1	35	2026-04-30	2026-04-30
mospi_data	174	42	36	2022-12-31	2026-07-31
mospi_esankhyiki	5	3	-	2026-03-31	2026-07-31
ppac	3	18	35	2009-03-31	2026-03-31
ppac_monthly	12	4	-	2026-04-30	2026-07-31
rbi_credit	7	72	-	2023-07-27	2026-04-29
rbi_money	4	690	-	2001-01-11	2026-08-14
rbi_rates	5	1	-	2026-08-31	2026-08-31
stamp_duty	5	22	1	2024-04-30	2026-06-30
trade	5	29	-	2024-02-29	2026-06-30
yahoo	2	180	-	2011-09-30	2026-08-31

Sources with fewer than three months in the store: fada, gst, mospi_cpi, rbi_rates. For these the report can state a level but not a change, and any month-on-month reading of them would be an artefact of how long this store has been running rather than of the economy. GST is the binding case: the publisher withdraws each month's report when the next one appears, so its history accumulates only from the months this engine has itself collected.

Checks that did not pass

• cpi_index_combined: the newest month (2026-06-30) covers 3 states against 35 in an earlier month, so anything taking the latest date globally will report 3
• cpi_inflation_combined: the newest month (2026-06-30) covers 3 states against 35 in an earlier month, so anything taking the latest date globally will report 3