ASSOCHAM Economic Weekly
27th September, 2015

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF INDIA

Contents

1. Macroeconomy

1.1 All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural and Rural Labourers, August 2015

The All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers (Base: 1986-87=100) for August, 2015 increased by 10 points and 9 points to stand at 832 (Eight hundred and thirty two) points and 836 (Eight hundred and thirty six) points respectively.

The rise/fall in index varied from State to State. In case of Agricultural Labourers, it recorded an increase between 1 to 17 points in 19 States and a decrease of 4 points in 1 State. Karnataka State with 924 points topped the index table whereas Himachal Pradesh with 680 points stood at the bottom.

In case of Rural Labourers, it recorded an increase between 1 to 17 points in 19 States and a decrease of 5 points in 1 State. Haryana with 922 points topped the index table whereas Himachal Pradesh with 716 points stood at the bottom.

The Consumer Price Index Numbers of Gujrat State in case of Agricultural Labourers and West Bengal in case of Rual Labourers registered the maximum increase of 17 points each mainly due to increase in the prices of wheat atta, pulses, mustard oil, fish fresh, onion, milk, pure ghee, chillies green, vegetables & fruits and barber charges. On the contrary, the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers of Kerala State registered the decrease of 4 points and 5 points respectively due to decrease in the prices of rice, tapioca, fish fresh, onion, vegetables & fruits and pan finished.

Point to point rate of inflation based on the CPI-AL increased from 2.88% in July, 2015 to 2.97% in August, 2015 whereas, in case of CPI-RL decreased from 3.25% in July, 2015 to 3.21% in August, 2015. Inflation based on food index of CPI-AL and CPI-RL is 1.77% and 1.89% respectively during August, 2015.

Table 1
All-India Consumer Price Index Number (General & Group-wise)

	Agricultural Labourers		Rural Labourers	
	July 2015	Aug. 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015
General Index	822	832	827	836
Food	792	805	797	810
Pan, Supari, etc.	1211	1216	1223	1229
Fuel & Light	937	934	934	932
Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	821	826	832	836
Miscellaneous	800	804	798	802

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment

1.2 NSSO 68th round survey highlights on Status of Educational and Vocational Training in India

A. Households without any literate members

- In about 18.2 per cent of households in rural areas and 5.9 per cent in urban areas, there was not a single member in the age-group 15 years and above who could read and write a simple message with understanding.

B. Literacy rate among persons of age 7 years and above

- In India, the literacy ratewas 74.7 per cent during 2011-12.
- The literacy rate was 70 per cent in rural areas and 86 per cent in urban areas.
- About 79.1 per cent of rural males and 60.6 per cent of rural females were literate. In urban areas, the literacy rates were 91.1 per cent for males and 80.3 per cent for females.

C. Technical education among persons of 15 years and above

- Among persons of age 15 years and above, only 2.4 per cent had technical degrees or diplomas or certificates. The proportion was 1.1 per cent in rural areas and 5.5 per cent in urban areas.

D. Current attendance in educational institution among persons of age 5-29 years

- About 57.7 per cent of people in the age group 5-29 years were estimated as 'currently attending' educational institutions. In rural areas, 57.4 per cent of the persons of age 5-29 years currently attended educational institutions compared to 58.5 per cent in urban areas.
- Among persons of age 5-29 years, about 64.5per cent were currently attending 'Government and local body educational institutions', 22.5 per cent were currently attending private unaided institutions and12.3 per cent were currently attending private aided institutions.

Reason for currently not attending any educational institution for persons of age 5-29 years who ever attended any educational institution

While 'to supplement household income' was the main reason for more than 70 per cent of males for currently not attending any educational institution, 'to attend domestic chores' was the single reason for the same for more than half of females.

Reason for currently not attending any educational institution for persons of age 5- 29 years who never attended any educational institution

- About 27 per cent in rural areas and 26.4 per cent in urban areas reported that they never attended any educational institution as 'education not considered necessary'
- About 3.6 per cent in rural areas and 3.4 per cent in urban areas reported that they never attended any educational institution as the schools were too far.
- In rural areas 24.7 per cent of males and 28.4 per cent of females and in urban areas, 22.9 per cent of males and 29 per cent of females reported the reason 'education not considered necessary' for never attending educational institution.

- Among males, nearly 25 per cent in rural areas and 33.2 per cent in urban areas reported the reason ‘to supplement household income’ while among females, nearly 29.3 per cent in rural areas and 28.1 per cent in urban areas reported the reason ‘to attend domestic chores’ for never attending educational institution.

E. Vocational Training among persons of age 15-59 years

- Among persons of age 15-59 years, about 2.2 per cent reported to have received formal vocational training and 8.6per cent reported to have received non-formal vocational training.
- In rural areas, nearly 1.6 per cent of males compared to 0.9 per cent of females and in urban areas, nearly 5 per cent of males compared to 3.3 per cent of females reported to have received formal vocational training.
- In rural areas, nearly 11.1 per cent of males compared to 5.5 per cent of females and in urban areas, nearly 13.7 per cent of males compared to 4.3 per cent of females reported to have received non-formal vocational training.
- Among rural males who received/were receiving formal vocational training, the share was the highest (22.3 per cent) for field of training ‘driving and motor mechanic work’ while among urban males it was the highest for ‘computer trades’ (26.3 per cent).
- Among rural females, who received/were receiving formal vocational training the share was the highest for ‘textile related work’ (32.2 per cent) while among the urban females it was the highest for computer trades’ (30.4 per cent).

2. Corporate Sector

2.1 Production Performance of Oil & Natural Gas Sector, August 2015

1. Crude Oil Production

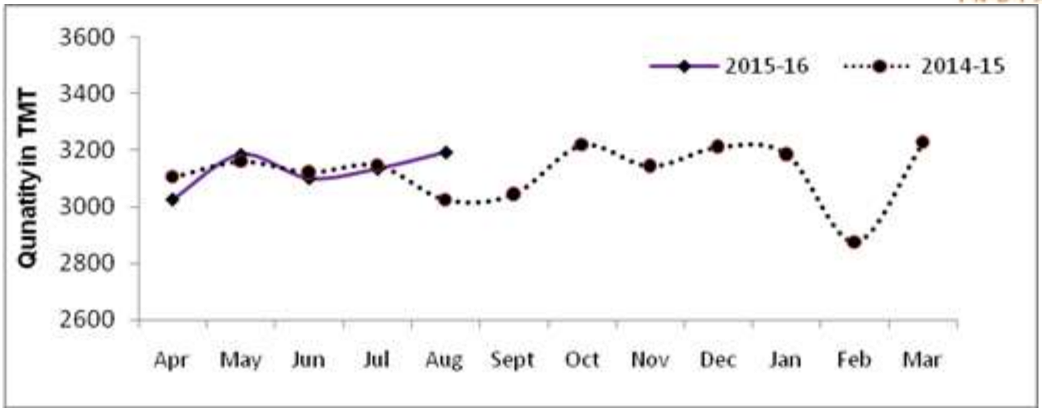
Indigenous crude oil production (including condensate) during August, 2015 was 3193.067 TMT which is 1.44% higher than the target for the month and 5.57% higher than the production during corresponding period of last year. Cumulative crude oil production during April-August, 2015 was 15638.316 TMT which is 1.72% higher than target for the period and 0.52% higher than the production during corresponding period of last year. Unit-wise and state-wise crude oil production is given at annexure-I. Unit-wise crude oil production (including condensate) for the month of August, 2015 and cumulatively for the period April-August, 2015 vis-à-vis same period of last year has been shown in table-2 and month-wise in figure-1

Table 2
Crude Oil Production (TMT)

Oil Company	Target	August (Month)				April-August (Cumulative)			
	2015-16 (Apr-Mar)	2015-16			2014-15	2015-16		2014-15	Change (%)
		Target	Prod.	% achievement	Prod.	Target	Prod.	Prod.	
ONGC	22732	1934	1929	99.74	1860	9430	9385	9253	1.42
OIL	3595	302	276	91.25	298	1470	1388	1429	-2.84
PSC Fields	10719	911	988	108.42	867	4468	4866	4875	-0.20
Total	**37046**	**3148**	**3193**	**101.44**	**3024**	**15368**	**15638**	**15557**	**0.52**

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

Figures-1: Monthly Crude Oil Production



Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

ONGC's crude oil production during August, 2015 was 1929.231 TMT which is 0.26% lower than the target for the month and 3.74% higher than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. ONGC's cumulative production during April-August, 2015 was 9384.609 TMT which is 0.48% lower than the cumulative target and 1.42% higher than the production during the corresponding period of last year. The shortfall in ONGC's production was due to following reason:

- Ahmedabad & Mehsana, Gujarat: After effects of cyclonic storm in July'15; unplanned power shutdown; closure of Kalol-Ramol GAIL line leakage; increase in number of flowing wells fallen sick in Santhal field; increase in water cut in Lanwa field.
- Assam: Power shut down, low gas injection pressure.

OIL's crude oil production during August 2015 was 276.024 TMT which is 8.75% lower than the target for the month and 7.47% lower than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. OIL's cumulative production during April-August, 2015 was 1388.147 TMT which is 5.56% lower than the cumulative target and 2.84% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for shortfall in production are given below:

- The net realization from old wells is 97 % of planned target. The gap is mainly due to bandhs, blockades and flood because of continuous rainfall.
- Retrieval of wellhead potential by workover effort has exhibited a diminishing trend because of ageing of the major oilfields.
- Potential build-up by drilling effort falls short of expectation because of limited structural traps which can be exploited, and plateauing of majority of the established oilfields.

Pvt. /JVs' crude oil production during August, 2015 was 987.812 TMT which is 8.42% higher than the target for the month and 13.99% higher than production of corresponding month of last year. Pvt./JVs' cumulative production during April-August, 2015 was 4865.560 TMT which is 8.90% higher than the cumulative target and 0.20% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for shortfall in production are given below:

- Repeated sand ingress in existing producers of Kharsang field in Arunachal Pradesh.
- PCP stopped due to stuck up of polished rod in Allora field. Well SD No. 1 is kept closed. ND No. 1A is under production in Dholasan Field.
- Lack of adequate EPS facility to handle increasing water in existing wells in CB-ONN-2000/1, Gujarat.

2. Natural Gas Production

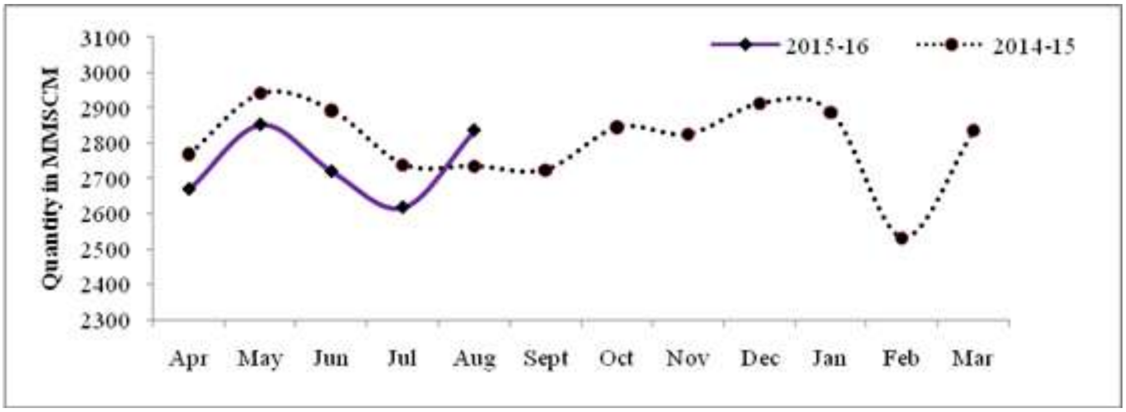
Natural Gas Production during August, 2015 was 2836.486 MMSCM which is 7.15% lower than the target for the month and 3.66% higher than the production during corresponding period of last year. Cumulative natural gas production during April-August, 2015 was 13698.912 MMSCM which is 5.37% lower than the target for the period and 2.73% lower than the production during corresponding period of last year. Unit-wise and state-wise natural gas production is given at annexure-II. Unit-wise natural gas production for the month of August, 2015 and cumulatively for the period April-August, 2015 vis-à-vis same period of last year has been shown in table-3 and month-wise in figure-2.

Table 3
Natural Gas Production (MMSCM)

Oil Company	Target	August (Month)				April-August (Cumulative)			
	2015-16 (Apr-Mar)	2015-16			2014-15	2015-16		2014-15	Change (%)
		Target	Prod.	% achievement	Prod.	Target	Prod.	Prod.	
ONGC	23908	2064	1856	89.90	1763	9703	9023	9202	-1.94
OIL	3010	269	243	90.33	234	1217	1117	1153	-3.12
PSC Fields	8362	722	738	102.22	739	3555	3559	3729	-4.54
Total	**35280**	**3055**	**2836**	**92.85**	**2736**	**14476**	**13699**	**14083**	**-2.73**

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

Figures-2: Monthly Natural Gas Production



Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

ONGC's natural gas production during August, 2015 was 1855.946 MMSCM which is 10.10% lower than the target for the month and 5.27% higher than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. ONGC's cumulative natural gas production during April-August, 2015 was 9022.625 MMSCM which is 7.02% lower than the cumulative target and 1.94% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for the shortfall are given below:

- Bassein & Satelite: Shutdown taken for re-routing of 42" SBHT (South Bassein Heera Trunk line).
- EOA: Delay in commencement of production from one deep water well planned in Eastern offshore and restricted withdrawal by GAIL in view of pipeline safety issues.
- Ahmedabad: Closure of wells due to unplanned shut down of GAIL Gas line from Ahmedabad/Kalol to Ramol. Decline in associated gas production in South Kadi, Limbodara & Gamij fields.
- Assam: Less associated gas production, less off-take by GAIL/ APGCL.
- Tripura: Less off take by OTPC due to operational issues of OTPC.
- Rajahmundry: Tatipaka-Lanco pipeline incident, GAIL Pipeline still under repair (closure of 39 Gas wells).
- Cauvery: Less gas production due to less demand by GAIL

OIL's natural gas production during August, 2015 was 242.658 MMSCM which is 9.67% lower than the target for the month and 3.67% higher than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. OIL's cumulative natural gas production during April-August, 2015 was 1116.885

MMSCM which is 8.22% lower than the cumulative target and 3.12% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for the shortfall are given below:

- Production affected due to less gas withdrawal by the potential customers like BVFCL, NTPS, LTPS, BCPL and RRVUNL.

Pvt. /JVs' natural gas production during August, 2015 was 737.882 MMSCM which is 2.22% higher than the target for the month and 0.2% lower than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. Pvt. /JV's cumulative natural gas production during April-August, 2015 was 3559.402 MMSCM which is 0.11% higher than the cumulative target and 4.54% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for the shortfall are given below:

- RIL (KG-D6): Underperformance of MA wells.
- JV of BG, RIL & ONGC (M&S Tapti): Under performance of recently drilled 6 wells. Operator proposed for field abandonment.
- GSPC(KG-OSN-2001/3): Less than expected trial gas production from 3 wells.
- Prolonged dewatering in new wells in Raniganj South and Forest Clearance received late in Raniganj East
- Incidental CBM gas being produced and sold in Jharia, Jharkhand.
- Zero production since 9 June 2015 in Sohagpur East, M.P. and Incidental CBM gas being produced in small quantities in Sohagpur West, M.P.

3. Refinery Production (in terms of Crude oil processed):

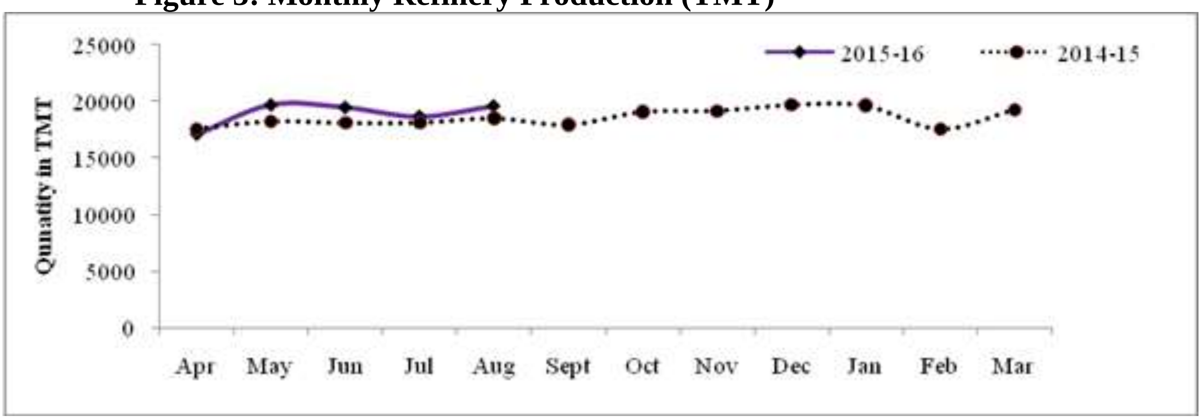
Refinery production during August, 2015 was 19611.742 TMT which is 6.04% higher than the target for the month and 5.79% higher than the production during corresponding period of last year. Cumulative refinery production during April-August, 2015 was 94557.633 TMT which is 2.86% higher than the target for the period and 4.28% higher than the production during corresponding period of last year. Unit-wise refinery production is given at annexure-III. Unit-wise refinery production for the month of August, 2015 and cumulatively for the period April-August, 2015 vis-à-vis same period of last year has been shown in table-4 and month-wise in figure-3.

Table 4

Refinery Production (TMT)

Oil Company	Target	August (Month)				April-August (Cumulative)			
	2015-16 (Apr-Mar)	2015-16			2014-15	2015-16		2014-15	Change (%)
		Target	Actual	% achieve-ment	Actual	Target	Actual	Actual	
IOCL	55000	4134	4558	110.27	4572	22186	22876	22102	3.50
BPCL	23197	1986	2033	102.37	2085	9816	10142	9466	7.15
HPCL	16200	1438	1551	107.89	1480	6366	6465	6263	3.23
CPCL	10800	948	549	57.90	873	4285	4149	4511	-8.03
NRL	2700	242	253	104.52	251	1041	919	1223	-24.91
MRPL	15250	1150	1349	117.31	1191	6150	6367	5545	14.81
ONGC	61	5	3	47.84	5	27	22	22	-1.67
BORL	5200	500	620	124.04	523	1930	2425	2279	6.41
HMEL	9000	762	937	122.97	0	3762	4578	2436	87.94
RIL	68042	5858	5999	102.41	5858	28334	27930	28334	-1.42
EOL	18793	1471	1759	119.54	1701	8036	8686	8500	2.19
TOTAL	**224242**	**18495**	**19612**	**106.04**	**18538**	**91933**	**94558**	**90681**	**4.28**

Figure 3: Monthly Refinery Production (TMT)



Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

PSU Refineries' production during August, 2015 was 10296.550 TMT which is 3.97% higher than the target for the month and 1.53% lower than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. Cumulative refinery production of PSUs during April-August, 2015 was 50938.708 TMT which is 2.14% higher than the cumulative target and 3.68% higher than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for shortfalls in PSU refineries are given below:

- IOCL, Guwahati: Throughput is restricted in line with crude availability.
- IOCL, Digboi: Throughput is restricted in line with crude availability.

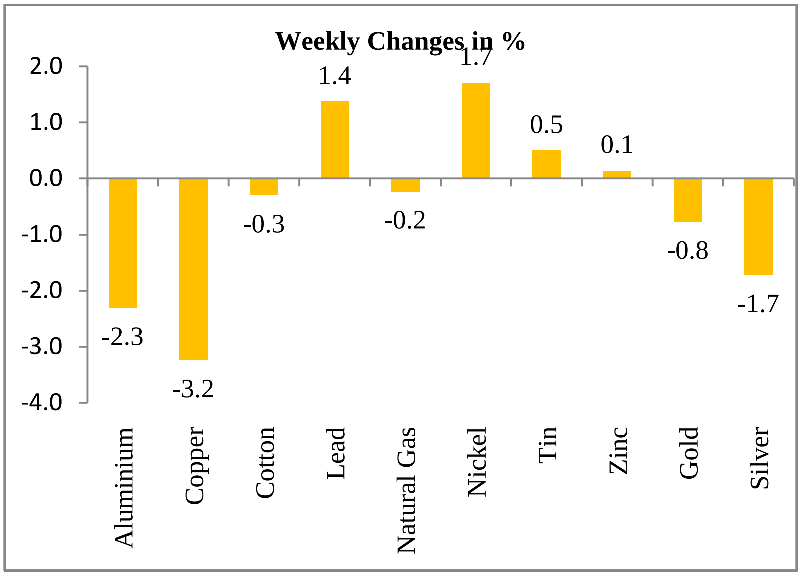
- BPCL, Mumbai: Crude throughput during Aug'15 lower than Aug'14 due to shutdown of CCU & CCR units for maintenance activities and gain in intermediate feed stocks as compare to depletion in Aug'14.
- CPCL, Manali: Shortfall in production during Aug'15 due to planned shutdown of Refinery-3 in July-Aug'15.
- ONGC, Tatipaka: Shortfall in production due to Naphtha / LSHS up-liftment problems because of low demand

Production in JV refineries during August, 2015 was 1557.552 TMT which is 23.39% higher than the target for the month and 198.07% higher than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. Cumulative refinery production in JV refineries during April-August, 2015 was 7002.523 TMT which is 23.02% higher than the cumulative target and 48.53% higher than the production during the corresponding period of last year.

Production in private refineries during August, 2015 was 7757.641 TMT which is 5.85% higher than the target for the month and 2.63% higher than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. Cumulative refinery production in private refineries during April-August, 2015 was 36616.403 TMT which is 0.68% higher than the cumulative target and 0.59% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year.

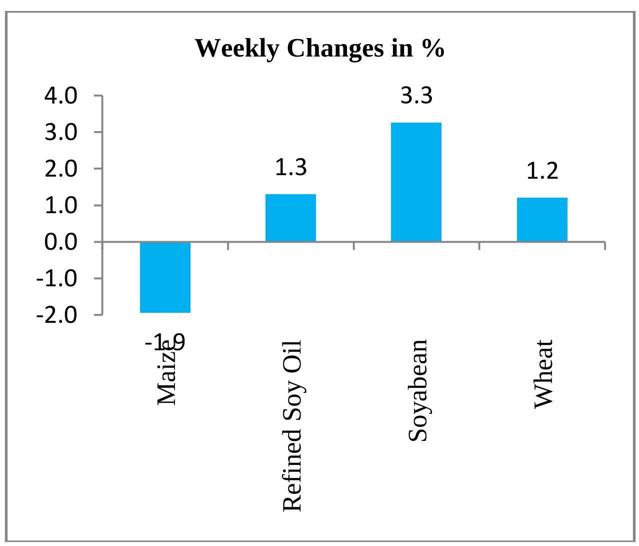
2.2 Basic Metals and Agriculture Commodities in Spot Market

Performance of Metals Market Spot Prices



Source: MCX, ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau
Note: For details please refer appendix

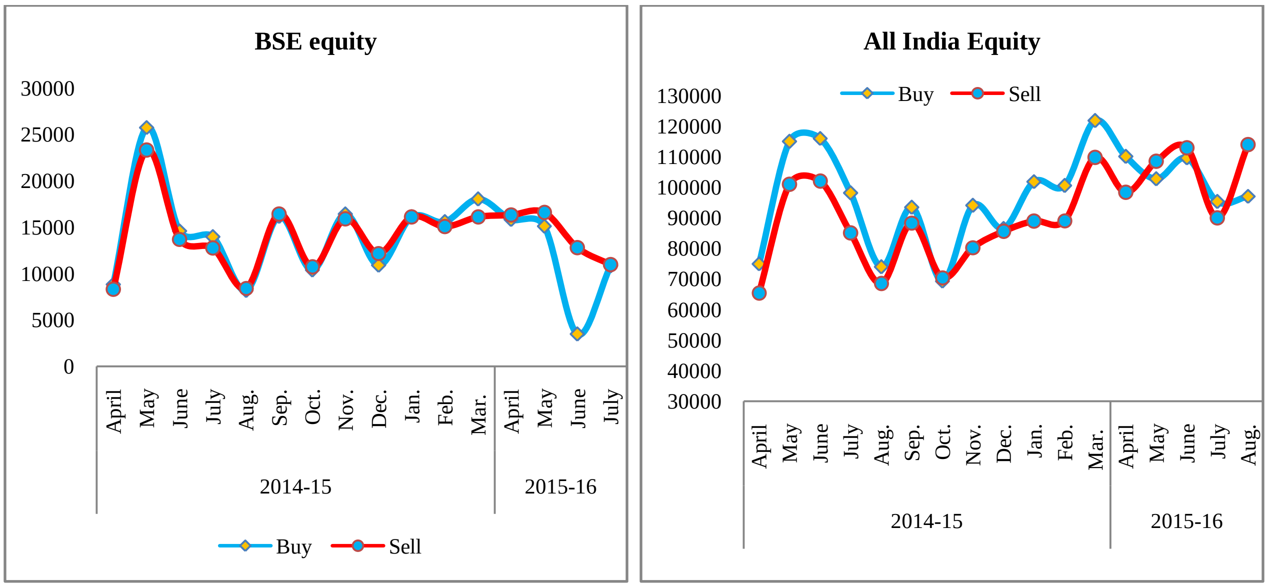
Performance Agri Commodities Market Spot Prices



Source: MCX, ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau
Note: For details please refer appendix

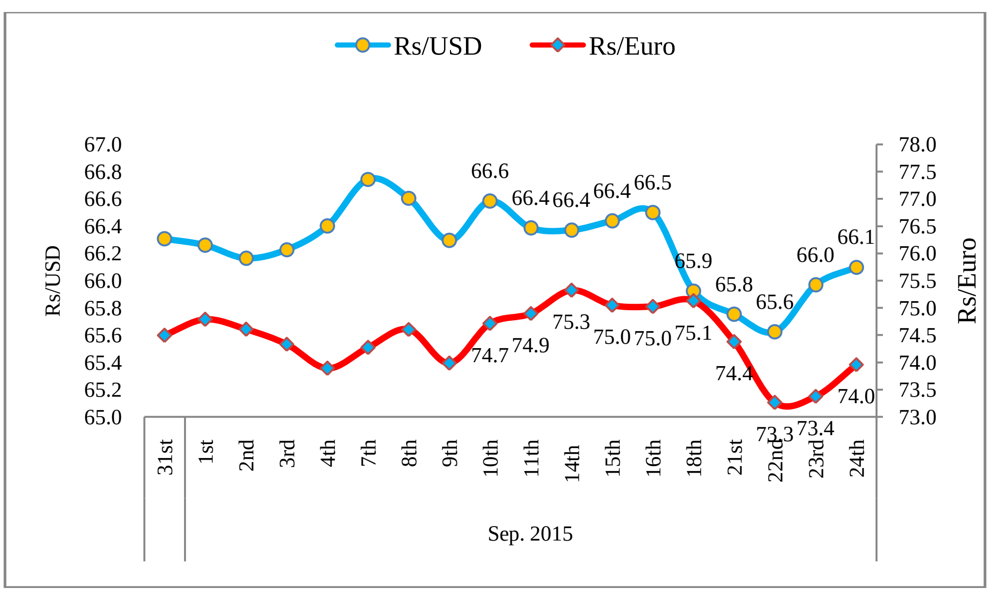
3. Market Trends

FII Equity Flows Equity (Rs. Crore)

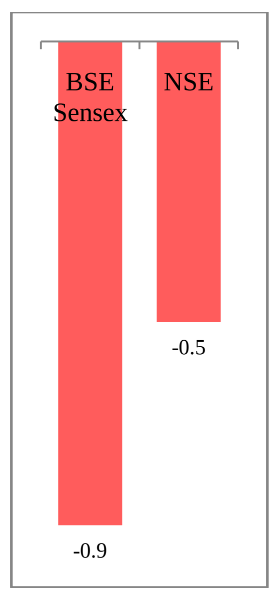


Source: BSE and ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau

Exchange Rate



Market Variation



Source: RBI, BSE, NSE and ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau

4. Global Developments

4.1 UK Retail Sales, August 2015

- The volume of retail sales in August 2015 is estimated to have increased by 3.7% compared with August 2014. This was the 29th consecutive month of year-on-year growth.
- The underlying pattern in the data, as suggested by the 3 month on 3 month movement in the quantity bought, showed growth for the 30th consecutive month, increasing by 0.4%.
- Compared with July 2015, the quantity bought in the retail industry is estimated to have increased by 0.2%.
- Average store prices (including petrol stations) fell by 3.3% in August 2015 compared with August 2014; the 14th consecutive month of year-on-year price falls.
- The amount spent in the retail industry increased by 0.2% in August 2015 compared with August 2014, but decreased by 0.3% compared with July 2015.
- The value of online sales increased by 7.4% in August 2015 compared with August 2014, but decreased by 2.7% compared with July 2015.

Table 5
All retailing, August 2015 (seasonally adjusted percentage change)

	Most recent month on a year earlier	**Most recent 3 months on a year earlier**	**Most recent month on previous month**	**Most recent 3 months on previous 3 months**
Value (amount spent)	0.2	0.8	-0.3	0.3
Volume (quantity bought)	3.7	4	0.2	0.4
Value excluding automotive fuel	1.1	1.6	-0.2	0.2

Volume excluding automotive fuel	3.5	3.9	0.1	0.4

Source: UK Office for National Statistics

4.2 Third Estimate of US Gross Domestic Product, Q2 2015

Real gross domestic product increased at an annual rate of 3.9 percent in the second quarter of 2015, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In the first quarter, real GDP increased 0.6 percent.

The GDP estimate is based on more complete source data than were available for the "second" estimate issued last month. In the second estimate, the increase in real GDP was 3.7 percent. With the third estimate for the second quarter, the general picture of economic growth remains the same; personal consumption expenditures (PCE) and nonresidential fixed investment increased more than previously estimated.

The increase in real GDP in the second quarter primarily reflected positive contributions from PCE, exports, nonresidential fixed investment, state and local government spending, and residential fixed investment. Imports, which are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, increased.

Real GDP increased 3.9 percent in the second quarter, after increasing 0.6 percent in the first. The acceleration in real GDP in the second quarter reflected an upturn in exports, an acceleration in PCE, a deceleration in imports, an upturn in state and local government spending, and an acceleration in Non residential fixed investment that were partly offset by decelerations in private inventory investment and in federal government spending.

Real gross domestic income (GDI) increased 0.7 percent in the second quarter, compared with an increase of 0.4 percent in the first. The average of real GDP and real GDI, a supplemental measure of U.S. economic activity that equally weights GDP and GDI, increased 2.3 percent in the second quarter, compared with an increase of 0.5 percent in the first.

Real gross domestic purchases increased 3.6 percent in the second quarter, compared with an increase of 2.5 percent in the first.

The price index for gross domestic purchases, which measures prices paid by U.S. residents, increased 1.5 percent in the second quarter, in contrast to a decrease of 1.6 percent in the first. Excluding food and energy prices, the price index for gross domestic purchases increased 1.2 percent, compared with an increase of 0.2 percent.

Current-dollar GDP increased 6.1 percent, or $264.4 billion, in the second quarter to a level of $17,913.7 billion. In the first quarter, current-dollar GDP increased 0.8 percent, or $33.3 billion.

Table 6
The Revisions to GDP, GDI, and Their Major Components

	Advance Estimate	Second Estimate	Third Estimate
	(Percent change from preceding quarter)		
Real GDP	2.3	3.7	3.9
Current-dollar GDP	4.4	5.9	6.1
Real GDI	...	0.6	0.7
Average of Real GDP and Real GDI	...	2.1	2.3
Gross domestic purchases price inde	1.4	1.5	1.5

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

5. Data Appendix

Table 7
Latest Available Financial Information

Item	Sep. 11, 2015	Sep. 18, 2015	Percentage Change
Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks with RBI (Rs. Billion)	3,608.07	3,799.90	5.32
Foreign Currency Assets of RBI (Rs. Billion)	22,009.44	21,907.62	-0.46
Advances of RBI to the Central Government (Rs. Billion)	–	–	
Advances of RBI to the Scheduled Commercial Banks (Rs. Billion)	160.67	640.36	298.56
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ Billion)	351.4	352.0	0.18

Source: RBI, Govt. of India

Table 8
BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty Index

Index	Sep.21, 2015	Sep. 24, 2015	Percentage Change
BSE SENSEX	26,108.0	25,863.5	-0.9
S & P CNX NIFTY	7,911.5	7,868.5	-0.5

Source: BSE India and NSE India

Table 9
Metals Market Spot Prices Index (Rs.)

		September 2015					Weekly Changes in %
		21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	
Aluminium	1 KGS	106.0	103.6	103.7	103.2	103.6	-2.3
Copper	1 KGS	346.8	346.3	332.4	333.9	335.6	-3.2
Cotton	1 BALES	16440.0	16430.0	16440.0	16390.0	NA	-0.3
Lead	1 KGS	109.6	109.7	110.8	110.3	111.1	1.4
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	171.7	169.2	169.1	169.5	171.3	-0.2
Nickel	1 KGS	638.0	635.1	647.0	642.0	648.9	1.7
Tin	1 KGS	1007.8	987.5	995.3	1014.5	1012.8	0.5
Zinc	1 KGS	108.6	106.3	109.1	108.1	108.8	0.1
Gold	10 GRMS	26630.0	26177.0	26146.0	26424.0	NA	-0.8
Silver	1 KGS	35540.0	35157.0	34848.0	34927.0	NA	-1.7

Source: MCX

Table 10

Agri Commodities Market Spot Prices (Rs.)

		September 2015					Weekly Changes in %
		21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	
Maize	100 KGS	1550.0	1545.0	1532.0	1520.0	NA	-1.9
Refined Soy Oil	10 KGS	601.2	604.8	605.4	609.0	NA	1.3
Soyabean	100 KGS	3241.5	3260.0	3307.5	3347.5	NA	3.3
Wheat	100 KGS	1655.0	1660.0	1670.0	1675.0	NA	1.2

Source: MCX

ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau

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The main banners of the Bureau are:

ASSOCHAM Eco Pulse (AEP) studies are based on the data provided by various institutions like Reserve Bank of India, World Bank, IMF, WTO, CSO, Finance Ministry, Commerce Ministry, CMIE etc.

ASSOCHAM Business Barometer (ABB) are based on the surveys conducted by the Research Team to take note of the opinion of leading CEOs, MDs, CFOs, economists and experts in various fields.

ASSOCHAM Investment Meter (AIM) keeps the track of the investment announcements by the private sector in different sectors and across the various states and cities.

ASSOCHAM Placement Pattern (APP) is based on the sample data that is tracked on a daily basis for the vacancies posted by companies via job portals and advertisements in the national and regional dailies, journals and newspaper. Data is tracked for 60 cities and 30 sectors that are offering job opportunities in India.

ASSOCHAM Financial Pulse (AFP) as an analytical tool tracks quarterly financial performance of India Inc; forming strong inter-linkages with the real economy and presents sectoral insights and outlook based on financial indicators, demand signals and corporate dividend activity.

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THE KNOWLEDGE CHAMBER

Evolution of Value Creator ASSOCHAM initiated its endeavor of value creation for Indian industry in 1920. It has witnessed upswings as well as upheaval of Indian Economy and contributed significantly by playing a catalytic role in shaping up the Trade, Commerce and Industrial environment of the country.

ASSOCHAM derives its strength from the following Promoter Chambers: Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mumbai; Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Cochin; Indian Merchant's Chamber, Mumbai; The Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chennai; PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

VISION

Empower Indian enterprise by inculcating knowledge that will be the catalyst of growth in the barrier less technology driven global market and help them upscale, align and emerge as formidable player in respective business segment

MISSION

As representative organ of Corporate India, ASSOCHAM articulates the genuine, legitimate needs and interests of its members. Its mission is to impact the policy and legislative environment so as to foster balanced economic industrial and social development. We believe education, health, agriculture and environment to be the critical success factors.

GOALS

To ensure that the voice and concerns of ASSOCHAM are taken note of by policy makers and legislators. To be proactive on policy initiatives those are in consonance with our mission. To strengthen the network of relationships of national and international levels/forums. To develop learning organization, sensitive to the development needs and concerns of its members. To broad-base membership. Knowledge sets the pace for growth by exceeding the expectation, and blends the wisdom of the old with the needs of the present.