

SKILL-WISE INPUT COEFFICIENTS IN INDIAN MANUFACTURES

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1. In this paper an attempt has been made to derive the coefficients for the man-power requirements per unit of output in the private sector of the manufacturing industry in 1959. However, we have also included fertilizer industry which was in the Public Sector. For this industry 'Occupational Pattern in Public Sector in India,' 1962 was consulted.

2. For this study the data furnished by Directorate General of Employment and Training in their publication "Occupational Pattern in Private Sector India 1961" have been utilised. The Directorate has collected this information for all establishments in the private sector. In deriving coefficients for various occupations the data available from the Directorate has been coordinated with the Annual Survey of Industries 1959, data.

3. In these two studies, however, different definitions have been used of the large scale manufacturing industry. In the case of A.S.I. 1959, those units which employ 50 workers or more with power or 100 workers or more without power are considered to be large scale units. The Directorate has included all the units employing more than 25 workers with power or without power in large scale sector. Thus, in one case all the units employing below 50 workers with power or without power have been excluded, while in other case all the units with more than 25 workers are included in the data. In addition to this those units employing more than 50 workers but less than 100 workers without power have been taken into account in the case of the data published by the Directorate, but excluded from the A.S.I. 1959.

A.S.I. 1959 have considered units having less than 50 workers with power or without power, and units having less than 100 workers without power as small scale units. It indicates that a part of the small scale sector has been mixed up with the large scale sector by the Directorate in their publication.