The country is following a policy of market-oriented economic reforms for the past two decades, there is a need to assess the perception of stakeholders about the competition and regulation regimes prevailing in the country and also on the quality of regulation. Accordingly, a questionnaire has been designed to get feedback from stakeholders on the following four broad issues:

- Awareness/knowledge regarding competition and regulatory issues
- Assessment of the quality of regulation
- Assessment of the level of competition and nature of practices that prevail in the economy
- Opinion about the nature and impact of government policies/measures

We thank you in advance for your valued cooperation and assure you of strict confidentiality. Neither your name nor the name of your organisation will be revealed in any document based on this survey.

Name: ____________________________________________
Organisation: ____________________________________________
Address: ____________________________________________
City/State: ____________________________________________
Email: ___________________________ Tel. No. ________________
Date: ____________________________________________

Please identify the stakeholder group you belong to, by putting a [X] against relevant category:

[ ] Policy-maker/Government official (parliamentarians, central or state government officials, regulators)
[ ] Business (manufacturers, service providers, representative of business chamber, business associations, service provider’s association)
[ ] Sectoral experts/practitioners (please specify ______________________________ )

Each question below has various options. We request you to please give your response by selecting the most appropriate option. Please select only one response by putting a [X].

PART: A

I. Level of Competition that Prevails in the economy

1. How important do you think is the role of competition in reducing price of the following products?
### Product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>i. Not at all important</th>
<th>ii. Slightly important</th>
<th>iii. Fairly important</th>
<th>iv. Very important</th>
<th>v. Can’t say/ Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. FMCG (Toothpaste/ Soap/ Shampoo etc)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Coffee/Tea</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Wrist Watch</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Electrical fan</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Refrigerator</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Colour TV</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Washing Machine</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>h. Desert Cooler/AC</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Computer</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Mobile Handset</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Bicycle</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. Motor cycle/Scooter</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Car (small segment)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Suppose, you wish to switch suppliers, how easy is to do so? Answer this question for all the services listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>i. No option to change supplier</th>
<th>ii. Very Difficult</th>
<th>iii. Difficult</th>
<th>iv. Easy</th>
<th>v. Very Easy</th>
<th>vi. Can’t say/don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Telephone/Internet/leased circuit service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Accounting/auditing service</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Management Consultant service</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Courier service</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Advertising agency service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Consider the manufacturing sector in India; please tell us if any of the following issues are a problem for starting a manufacturing unit. Please indicate a separate response for SMEs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Small-scale units</th>
<th>Large-scale units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Approval under land laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Approval under labour laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Pollution and environmental clearance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Telecom connection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Electrical connection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Consider the manufacturing sector; please tell us if any of the following issues are a problem for the operation/running of a manufacturing unit. Please indicate a separate response for SMEs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Small-scale units</th>
<th>Large-scale units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i. No obstacle at all</td>
<td>vi. No obstacle at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Manageable</td>
<td>vii. Manageable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Cumber-some</td>
<td>viii. Cumber-some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Very cumber-some</td>
<td>ix. Very cumber-some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v. Can’t Say/Don’t know</td>
<td>x. Can’t Say/Don’t know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Water connection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Construction-related permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Operating license/permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Finance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Private anti-competitive practices (e.g. private entry barriers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Shop/Establishment Act</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. Fire &amp; Safety rules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Electricity supply

b. Transportation (inbound and outbound)

c. Tax administration/inspections by Tax inspectorate

d. Labour Regulations/inspections by labour inspector

e. Environment Regulations/inspections

f. Financing (access/cost of financing)

g. Policy/regulatory Uncertainty

h. Anti-competitive practices (e.g. in purchasing or selling goods)
II. Nature of Practices that prevail in the market place

5. Please give your opinion on the various promotional schemes run by sellers to attract customers. Please indicate your opinion on such schemes:
   a. They are in the interest of consumers
   b. They do not deliver promised rewards and are designed to dupe consumers
   c. Some schemes are good, some are designed to dupe customers
   d. Can’t say/don’t know

6. We often face the practice of ‘tied selling’, viz. doctors asking patients to get diagnostic tests done from prescribed laboratories, or schools asking students to buy uniforms from prescribed shops/sellers. Do you think that this practice is appropriate?
   a. Yes, it is an effective way to ensure quality, since reliability is a matter of concern in these services.
   b. No, this is just a means to make easy money and limits choice for consumers
   c. Not always, sometimes it does help to ensure quality
   d. Can’t say/don’t know

7. Presently certain professions (medical, accounting, legal etc.) are restricted from advertising of their members/services. Do you think that such restrictions are justified?
   a. Yes, such restrictions protect the public from misleading information
   b. No, restrictions on advertising favour established firms, restricts entry and has anti-competitive effects
   c. No, instead of outright bans, clear parameters should be defined for truth in advertising, ruling out inducements, misleading claims, etc.
   d. Can’t say/don’t know

8. Certain industries in the country are characterised by one or two dominant firms. Please indicate if you think that such dominance is a matter of concern
   a. Yes, emergence of dominant position is a matter of concern
   b. No, there is nothing to worry; market forces ensure enough competition
   c. No, it is a natural monopoly due to the nature of the industry/technology
   d. Can’t say/don’t know

9. In certain product categories, there are complaints of excessive pricing by users of the intermediate inputs. How often do you think businesses face anti-competitive practices while purchasing raw materials or intermediate inputs?
   a. There are many such cases of anti-competitive practices faced by business
   b. There are occasional cases of such anti-competitive practices faced by business
   c. There are no such cases
   d. Can’t say/don’t know
10. In products like pharmaceuticals or FMCG goods, there are often complaints that producer companies have to come down to sizable profit margins to the retail seller to get their products sold. Do you feel such practices raise the final price for consumers?
   a. Yes
   b. No, the MRP puts a ceiling on final prices
   c. No, on the other hand there are instances where retailers share a part of that margin with consumers and sell below the MRP
   d. Can’t say/don’t know

III. Awareness/Knowledge on Competition and Regulatory Issues

11. Are you aware of the “Competition Commission of India”?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   c. Can’t say/don’t know

12. (In case of answer to Question 11 is “b” or “c”, then skip to Question 14) Can you please tell the purpose of the Competition Commission of India?
   a. To monitor competition of Stock Market
   b. To promote competition amongst manufacturers and retailers
   c. To restrict inflow of FDI (Foreign Direct Investment)
   d. To investigate anti-competitive action
   e. To monitor competition in distribution of FMCG/non-FMCG products
   f. To combat monopolistic trade practices
   g. All of the above
   h. Can’t say/don’t know

13. (In case of answer to Question 12 is “g”, then skip to Question 14) In case a monopolistic supplier increases the service charges/price of products sold significantly, do you feel that the Competition Commission of India is empowered/will be able to investigate such anti-competitive actions?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   c. Can’t say/don’t know

14. Do you think that the existing mechanisms (e.g. competition authority or any other agency at state/sub-state level) for addressing anti-competitive practices are effective?
   a. Yes, always
   b. Yes, sometimes
   c. No, never
   d. Can’t say/don’t know

15. Are you aware of economic regulators in the telecom, electricity sectors?
   a. Yes
   b. No
16. What according to you is the role of an economic regulator?
   a. To develop & implement rules that create a competitive environment in the market [ ]
   b. To implement the Competition Law [ ]
   c. To facilitate business arrangements [ ]
   d. Can’t say/don’t know [ ]

17. Do you think that the independent regulators (Like TRAI) have been effective in enforcing their tariff/regulatory orders at the local level?
   a. Yes, always [ ]
   b. Yes, sometimes [ ]
   c. No, never [ ]
   d. Can’t say/don’t know [ ]

18. Have you or your fellow stakeholders ever been invited to participate in stakeholders’ meetings organised by economic regulators?
   a. Yes [ ]
   b. No [ ]

19. If yes, was the meeting participatory?
   a. Not at all [ ]
   b. Somewhat [ ]
   c. Fully [ ]

20. How can the quality of regulation be improved? Please rank these measures on a scale of 1-4 (choose only 1, 2, 3 or 4) in order of increasing importance.
   a. By making regulatory bodies more independent [ ]
   b. Allocating more budget [ ]
   c. Good quality personnel [ ]
   d. Reducing political interference [ ]

21. How would you rank the quality of regulation in India?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Railways</th>
<th>Finance</th>
<th>Healthcare</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>Oil &amp; Gas</th>
<th>Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
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<td>Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

IV. Nature and Impact of Government policies/Measures

22. Please indicate if you think Government intervention in pricing of essential commodities (to make it more affordable for the ordinary consumers/farmers) is correct?
   a. Yes, always [ ]
   b. Yes, sometimes [ ]
   c. No, never [ ]
   d. Can’t say/Don’t know [ ]
23. India has experimented with price controls of select patented products. Do you think that such action of fixing prices is the right way to protect consumer interest?
   a. Yes [    ]
   b. No, the government should have entrusted the task of evaluation to a specialised body such as the patents authority [    ]
   c. No, the government should have instead encouraged competition [    ]
   d. Can’t say/don’t know [    ]

24. Is the government neutral among bidders (public and private) when granting public contracts?
   a. Private and public sector players are always given equal treatment [    ]
   b. Private players get equal treatment only in some cases [    ]
   c. Contract terms and conditions are always loaded in favour of public sector units [    ]
   d. Can’t say/don’t know [    ]

25. Do you think that the number of procedures/formalities (on an average) needed for an entrepreneur to setup a business has come down within the past five years?
   a. Yes, it has come down significantly [    ]
   b. Yes, there has been some reduction [    ]
   c. No, there is no change [    ]
   d. No, the number of procedures has actually increased [    ]
   e. Can’t say/don’t know [    ]

26. Do you think Government’s policy of giving purchase preference to public sector units in government procurement (to ensure their viability in the long run) is right?
   a. Yes, it compensates PSUs for social objectives they are required to achieve and enables them to compete with private companies [    ]
   b. No, it creates an uneven playing field and distorts the market process [    ]
   c. No, the government should instead give PSUs autonomy and allow them to operate on a purely commercial basis [    ]
   d. Can’t Say/Don’t know [    ]

27. Do you think it is right to appoint retired/retiring bureaucrats and judges as regulators?
   a. Yes, given India’s political-economy (where line ministers have a tendency to intervene in regulator’s functioning), such appointments allow regulators to maintain a congenial relationship with the government and enhances regulatory effectiveness [    ]
   b. No, this precludes appointment of professionals and undermines regulatory effectiveness [    ]
   c. Can’t say/don’t know [    ]
PART B: SECTORAL REGULATION

VII. Finance

28. Do you think that the government will not let the public sector financial service providers fail?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   c. Can’t say/Don’t know
   d. Additional comments, if any

29. Do you think that differential treatment of public sector financial service providers, as compared to private sector financial service providers, should be done away with?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   c. Can’t say/Don’t know
   d. Additional comments, if any

30. Do you think increase in competition in financial sector is required?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   c. Can’t say/Don’t know
   d. Additional comments, if any

31. Do you think existing regulatory policies in financial sector promote competition?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Entry norms</th>
<th>Capital and provisioning requirements</th>
<th>Investment restrictions</th>
<th>Foreign investment policies</th>
<th>Priority sector lending requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t Say/Don’t Know</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
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</table>

32. What is your opinion on government approvals and multiple reporting requirements in financial sector?
   a. Adequate
   b. More than adequate
   c. Burdensome
   d. Can’t say/Don’t know
   e. Additional comments, if any
33. Do you think differential regulation of banking and NBFC sector is creating an uneven playing field and transfer of risk from NBFC to banking sector?
   a. Yes [ ]
   b. No [ ]
   c. Can’t say/Don’t know [ ]
   d. Additional comments, if any ______________________________________________

34. Which of the following is most preferred solution to manage systemic concerns and inter-regulatory disputes in the financial sector?
   a. Inter-regulatory coordination with no third party involvement [ ]
   b. Inter-regulatory coordination at FSDC (Financial Stability and Development Council) [ ]
   c. Macro-economic supervision and dispute resolution by FSDC [ ]
   d. Can’t say/ don’t know [ ]
   e. Additional comments, if any ______________________________________________

35. In your view, what is the solution to avoid problems relating to over-regulation and under-regulation in financial sector (if you choose more than one options, kindly indicate the order)?
   a. Establishment of a unified regulator for financial sector [ ]
   b. Creation of a super regulator over and above existing regulators [ ]
   c. Clarity in objectives of each of the existing regulators [ ]
   d. Increase in powers of each of the existing regulators [ ]
   e. Improving accountability of each of the existing regulator [ ]
   f. Improving coordination and communication between existing regulators [ ]
   g. Can’t say/ don’t know [ ]
   h. Additional comments, if any ______________________________________________ [ ]

36. If the independent regulator is setup, who should the regulator be accountable too?
   a. Ministry of Finance [ ]
   b. Ministry of Commerce and Industry [ ]
   c. Ministry of Corporate Affairs [ ]
   d. Parliamentary Standing Committee [ ]
   e. Any other [ ]