सत्यमेव जयते

Quarterly Report
on
Changes in
Employment in Selected Sectors

(Jan, 2015 to Mar, 2015)

Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Labour Bureau
Chandigarh

October, 2015

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Acknowledgement

World economy faced its worst economic crisis in 2008 since the Great depression of 1930s. The financial crisis was believed to be impacted, inter-alia, the employment situation in most of the countries. A need was felt to have an indication about the impact of the Global Financial Crisis on employment situation in India on quarterly basis. The Government of India therefore entrusted the task of conducting the Quarterly surveys on employment changes in selected sectors to Labour Bureau.

The first such survey for the quarter October-December, 2008 was undertaken during the month of January, 2009. The present survey is twenty-fifth in the series and covers the period January, 2015 to March, 2015. The commitment shown by the staff of Labour Bureau to undertake this work involving collection and compilation of data and preparation of the report is commendable, particularly since no additional

manpower was available for conducting this new activity.

I am thankful to the managing authorities of sample units for furnishing required information to the field staff of the Labour Bureau in every quarter, without which it would have not been possible for the Labour Bureau to continue this activity uninterruptedly.

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 12th October, 2015

Dr. M. Mathisekaran
Director General

Contents

Executive Summary

- The present survey is the 25th in the series of "Quarterly Report on Changes in Employment in Selected Sectors" conducted by Labour Bureau to assess the changes in employment. The present survey covers the reference period from January, 2015 to March, 2015.

- Field work was conducted in the month of July, 2015 and the employment data has been collected for the reference period March, 2015 over December, 2014.

- A total of 2013 sample units have been covered during the survey in eight selected sectors, viz., Textiles including Apparels, Leather, Metals, Automobiles, Gems & Jewellery, Transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Powerloom.

- At overall level, employment (i.e. number of persons employed) in the eight selected sectors has increased by 64 thousand during the quarter ended, March, 2015 over December, 2014.

- At Industry level, the highest increase in employment is observed in the IT/BPOs sector where employment has increased by 37 thousand during March, 2015 over December, 2014, followed by Textiles including Apparel sector (24 thousand), Automobiles sector (20 thousand) and Metals sector (1 thousand).

- In the direct category of workers, employment has increased by 15 thousand whereas for contract category of workers, it has increased by 49 thousand during the quarter ended March, 2015 over December, 2014.

- Employment in the exporting units has increased by 73 thousand at overall level whereas in the non-exporting units, the same has decreased by 9 thousand during the period March, 2015 over December, 2014.

- The results of the last four surveys covering the period from March, 2014 to March, 2015 show that the employment at overall level has increased by around 521 thousand persons during the period.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Labour Bureau has been conducting a series of quarterly quick employment surveys since January, 2009 to study the impact of global economic slowdown on employment in Indian economy. These surveys are being conducted in selected sectors of the economy which are sensitive to the global factors and employment-intensive. Although, the scope of these surveys as well as sample size is limited, these surveys are useful in indicating a broad direction of changes in employment – both direct and contract - in different sectors. The utility of the survey also lies in providing such broad indications in a very short time thereby facilitating timely action by the policy makers.

1.2 The first quarterly survey was conducted in the month of January, 2009 to study the impact of economic slowdown on employment during the quarter October-December, 2008. The survey was conducted in seven important sectors of the economy viz. Textiles, Metals, Automobiles, Gems & Jewellery, Transport, IT/BPO and Mining. The findings of the survey were released by the end of January, 2009. A sample of 2,581 units was selected covering 20 centers spread across eleven States/UTs. As per the findings of the survey, about half a million workers lost their jobs during the quarter ended December, 2008 in the selected sectors.

1.3 Construction, which is employment-intensive sector, was also covered in the first quarterly survey but due to non-cooperation of the sample units and unavailability of reliable data, results could not be compiled. For the same reasons, construction sector is not being covered in the subsequent quarterly surveys.

1.4 The second survey was conducted in the month of April, 2009 to study the impact of economic slowdown on employment during the quarter Jan-March, 2009. In this survey, two sectors, namely, Leather and Handloom/ Powerloom were added whereas the Mining sector covered during the first survey was excluded. The detailed report of the survey was released in May, 2009. A sample of 3,192 units from 21 centers spread across eleven States/UTs was covered during the survey. More than a quarter million jobs were added during the study period.

1.5 The third quarterly survey was conducted in the month of July, 2009 to study the employment situation during the quarter April-June, 2009 by revisiting the same sample units covered in the second survey. Since then the survey has been conducted in every quarter to identify the changes in employment of selected sectors.

1.6 The last survey (24th QES) was conducted during the month of January, 2015. In this survey, the information on employment changes was collected for the reference period October to December, 2014. The survey results indicate that employment in selected sectors had increased at overall level by 117 thousand. Summary of the findings from previous surveys are given in the Table 1.1.

1.7 The present survey is the twenty-fifth in the series of quarterly employment surveys. The field work for the survey was carried out in the month of July, 2015. A sample of 2013 units in the eight selected sectors has been covered for the reference period of January-March, 2015. The Sector-wise number of units covered in the present survey is given in the Table 1.2.

Table 1.1: Findings from the previous QES Rounds

QES Round	Sample Units (No.)	Change in Employment (in lakh)
1.	2581	-
2.	3192	1.17 (-)
3.	3003	1.31 (-)
4.	2873	4.97 (+)
5.	2953	6.4 (+)
6.	2815	0.61 (+)
7.	2635	1.62 (+)
8.	2558	4.35 (+)
9.	2510	2.07 (+)
10.	2406	1.74 (+)
11.	2289	2.15 (+)
12.	2215	3.15 (+)
13.	2188	2.26 (+)
14.	2086	0.81 (+)
15.	2724	0.73 (+)
16.	2514	1.68 (+)
17.	2344	1.07 (+)
18.	2301	0.86 (+)
19.	2303	1.43 (+)
20.	2160	0.83 (+)
21.	2204	0.36 (-)
22.	2200	1.82 (+)
23.	2078	1.58 (+)
24.	2077	1.17 (+)

(+) indicates net increase in employment
(-) indicates net decrease in employment

Table 1.2: Sector wise number of units covered during the current Survey

Sl. No.	Industry / Group	No. of units covered during the survey 25th QES
1	Textiles including Apparels	772
2	Leather	166
3	Metals	557
4	Automobiles	150
5	Gems & Jewellery	149
6	Transport	41
7	IT/BPO	108
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	70
Overall		**2013**

1.8 For sample selection, two stage stratified sampling technique has been adopted. Districts/Centers are selected as the first stage units (FSUs) by using purposive sampling and the second stage units (SSUs), the establishments are selected from the FSUs (i.e. District Centers) using circular systematic sampling. The samples are allotted to different sectors in proportion of units in the frame in these sectors at all-India level. For drawing the samples for the survey, the whole country is first divided into four regions, viz., Northern Region, Southern Region, Eastern Region, & Western Region. From each region, at least two States are selected keeping in view the concentration of units, employment, type of industrial activity, feasibility of conducting field work in quick time, etc. From each selected State, two districts are selected based on the concentration of selected sector industries.

1.9 Estimation of a parameter at sector level is done using the following formula:

$$Ti = \Sigma\, ti\ .\ Ni/ni$$

Where

T = Estimated parameter of employment change in the i^{th} sector

ti = Sample estimate of employment change in the i^{th} sector

Ni = Number of units in the frame in the i^{th} sector

ni = Number of units in the sample in the i^{th} sector.

1.10 Since the selection of States and Centers within the selected States was done purposively, the multipliers used for estimating the parameters have their own limitations.

1.11 Concepts and definitions

The important concepts and definitions adopted for the purpose of the study may be interpreted as given below:

Employment: Employment in this survey is the number of persons employed either directly by the establishment or through a contractor.

Unit/Establishment: Any office or department of the Government or a local authority, or any place where an industry, trade, business, manufacture or occupation is carried on.

Direct Worker: A worker who is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment directly by the principal employer without any intermediary/contractor.

Contract Worker: A workman who is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by or through a contractor, with or without the knowledge of principal employer.

Industrial Sector: Goods or service producing segment of the economy is defined as Industrial Sector. For this survey Industrial goods sector includes sectors as Textiles, Metals, Automobiles, etc whereas the Service sector includes sectors like IT/BPOs, Transport, etc.

Exporting Units: Exporting units are defined as the units which are exporting part or full of their finished products or services to the world market.

Non-Exporting Units: The units which are selling their finished products or services in the domestic markets only are called as Non-Exporting Units.

CHAPTER-II

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

2.1 The present Quarterly Quick Employment Survey is 25th in the series and contains information pertaining to the changes in employment during period December, 2014 to March, 2015. The present survey also shows increase in employment at overall level as observed in the last three rounds of the quarterly quick employment survey.

2.2 It may be seen from the Table 2.1 that employment at overall level has increased by 64 thousand during the quarter ended March, 2015 over December, 2014. At the sectoral level, the maximum increase in employment is seen in the IT/BPOs sector (37 thousand) followed by Textiles including Apparels sector (24 thousand), Automobiles (20 thousand) and Metals sector (1 thousand) during the reference period.

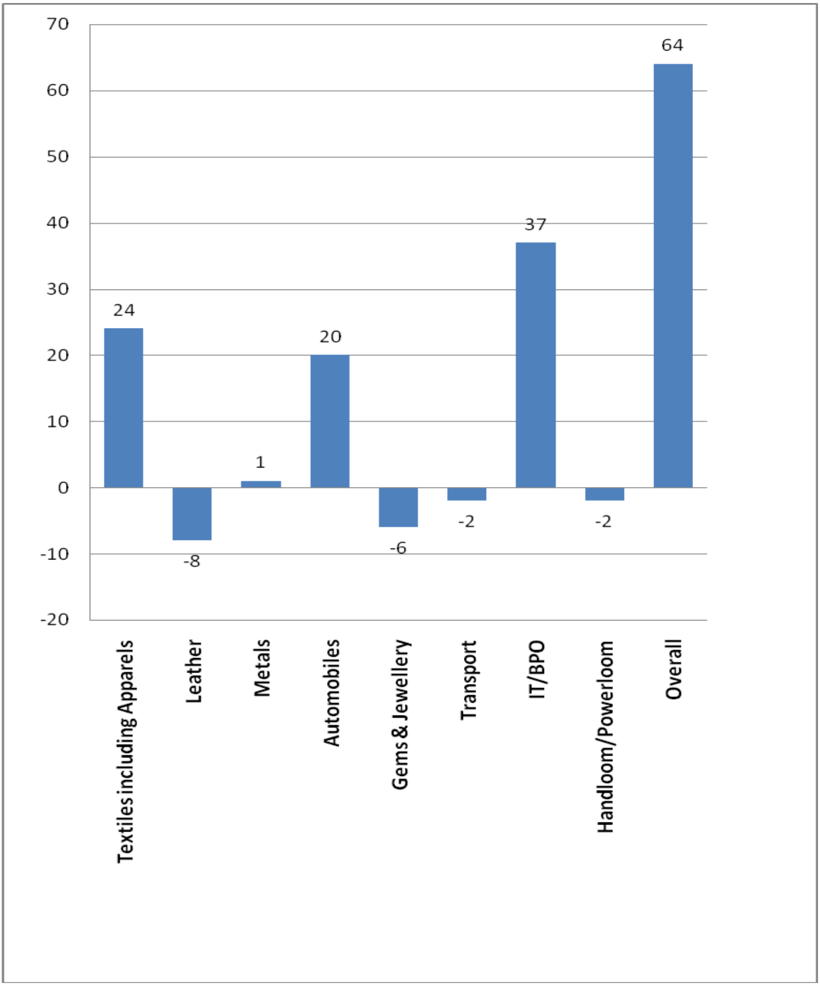
Table 2.1: Changes in estimated employment based on last four survey results (In thousands)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in employment during				
		June, 14 over Mar, 14	Sept, 14 over June, 14	Dec, 14 over Sept, 14	Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	Mar,15 over Mar,14
1	Textiles including Apparels	69	49	79	24	221
2	Leather	7	-18	1	-8	-18
3	Metals	47	47	-20	1	75
4	Automobiles	1	28	-23	20	26
5	Gems & Jewellery	7	8	-5	-6	4
6	Transport	0	-7	-1	-2	-10
7	IT/BPO	51	57	89	37	234
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0	-6	-3	-2	-11
Overall		**182**	**158**	**117**	**64**	**521**

2.3 On the other hand, at the sectoral level, the maximum decrease in employment is seen in the Leather sector (8 thousand) followed by Gems & Jewellery sector (6 thousand) and in Transport sector & Handloom/Powerloom sector (2 thousand each) during the reference period.

2.4 Comparison of the results for the period March, 2015 over March, 2014 shows that the employment at overall level has increased by 521 thousand. The highest contributor to this increase is the IT/BPOs sector in which the employment has increased by 234 thousand during the period. The other sectors contributing to the increase in employment during this period are Textiles including Apparels 221 thousand, Metals (75 thousand), Automobiles (26 thousand) and Gems & Jewellery sector (4 thousand). On the other hand, employment has declined in Leather sector (18 thousand) followed by Handloom/Powerloom sector (11 thousand) and Transport sector (10 thousand) during the period March, 2015 over March, 2014.

<u>Chart: 1</u> Changes in employment during March, 15 over December, 14 (In thousands)



2.5 The average monthly percentage changes in the employment of selected sectors are also derived based on the survey results. The sector-wise average monthly percentage change in employment during the latest four surveys is presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Average Monthly Percentage changes in Employment based on various quarterly survey results (per cent)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Percentage changes in employment based on various quarterly survey results			
		June,14 over Mar, 14	Sept,14 over June, 14	Dec,14 over Sept, 14	Mar,15 over Dec, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.49	0.34	0.50	0.16
2	Leather	0.60	-1.32	0.08	-0.55
3	Metals	0.69	0.61	-0.26	0.02
4	Automobiles	0.03	1.05	-0.85	0.58
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.75	0.88	-0.55	-0.69
6	Transport	0.00	-0.72	-0.11	-0.21
7	IT/BPO	0.54	0.74	1.02	0.45
8	Handloom/Powerloom	0.00	-2.90	-1.56	-1.15
Overall		**0.49**	**0.44**	**0.30**	**0.18**

2.6 Based on the survey results, it is observed that the average monthly percentage increase in employment during March, 2015 over December, 2014 is 0.18 percent at overall level.

2.7 The sector-wise results show that in percentage terms, a maximum average monthly increase of 0.58 percent in employment is observed in the Automobiles sector followed by IT/BPOs sector (0.45 percent), Textiles including Apparels (0.16 percent), and Metals (0.02 percent). On the other hand a maximum average monthly decrease of 1.15 percent in employment is observed in the Handloom/Powerloom sector followed by Gems & Jewellery sector (0.69 percent), Leather sector (0.55 percent) and Transport (0.21 percent) during the period of March, 2015 over December, 2014.

2.8 The employment trends based on the survey data are compiled separately for direct and contract categories of workers. The sector- wise changes in employment of direct and contract categories of workers are presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Changes in employment of direct and contract workers based on the latest four survey results (in thousands)

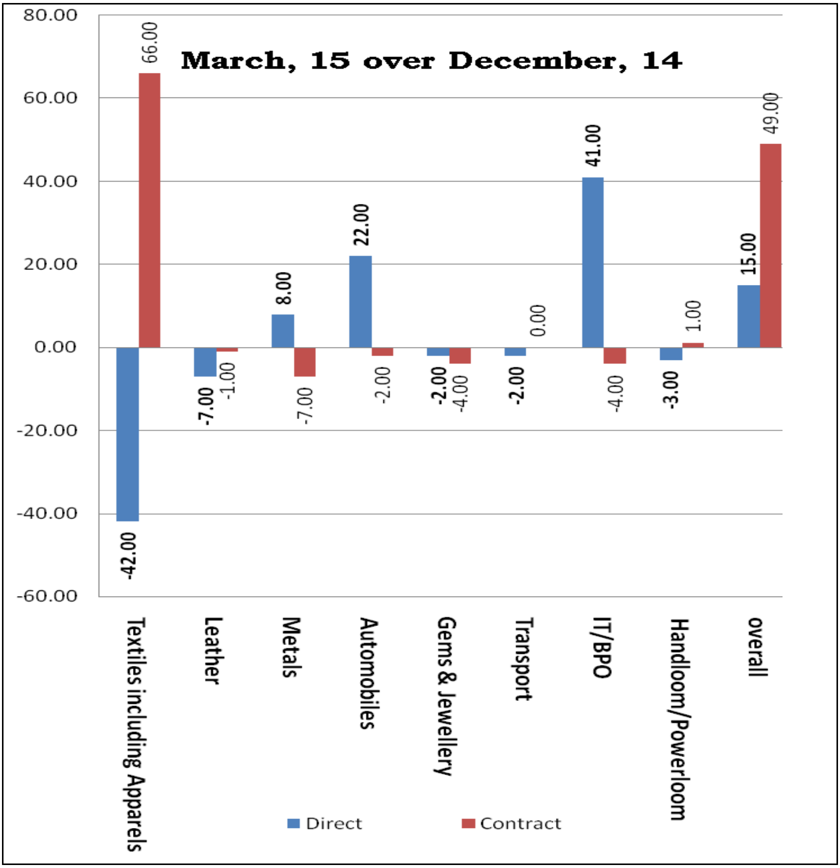
Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	June,14 over Mar, 14		Sept,14 over June, 14		Dec14 over Sept, 14		Mar,15 over Dec, 14		Mar,15 over Mar,14	
		D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
1	Textiles including	81	-12	47	2	57	22	-42	66	143	78
2	Leather	5	2	-12	-6	1	0	-7	-1	-13	-5
3	Metals	14	33	17	30	-30	10	8	-7	9	66
4	Automobiles	0	1	17	11	-9	-14	22	-2	30	-4
5	Gems & Jewellery	6	1	0	8	-4	-1	-2	-4	0	4
6	Transport	0	0	-8	1	0	-1	-2	0	-10	0
7	IT/BPO	48	3	41	16	86	3	41	-4	216	18
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	2	-2	-14	8	0	-3	-3	1	-15	4
Overall		**156**	**26**	**88**	**70**	**101**	**16**	**15**	**49**	**360**	**161**

Note: D refers to direct workers & C refers to contract workers

2.9 It may be seen from the table 2.3 that employment under the direct category workers has increased by 15 thousand during the period March, 2015 over December, 2014 at overall level. The major increase in employment under direct category of workers is observed in IT/BPOs sector (41 thousand) followed by Automobiles sector (22 thousand) and Metals sector (8 thousand). On the other hand, decrease in employment under direct category of workers is observed in Textiles including Apparels sector (42 thousand), Leather sector (7 thousand), Handloom /Powerloom sector (3 thousand) and Gems & Jewellery sector & Transport sector (2 thousand each).

2.10 The survey results show that in case of contract category of workers the employment during the period March 2015, over December, 2014 has increased by 49 thousand at overall level. At the sector level, maximum increase in employment is reported in Textiles including Apparels sector (66 thousand) followed by Handloom /Powerloom sector (1 thousand) whereas, decrease of employment is noticed in Metal sector (7 thousand) followed by Gems & Jewellery and IT/BPOs sectors (4 thousand each), Automobiles sector (2 thousand) and Leather sector (1 thousand) during the reference period for the contract category of workers.

Chart: 2 Comparison of employment changes in direct vs contract category workers (in thousand)



2.11 Results of the latest four surveys (i.e. March, 2014 to March, 2015) show that employment under the direct category of workers during this period has increased by 360 thousand at overall level. The highest increase is seen in the IT/BPOs sector (216 thousand) followed by Textiles including Apparels sector (143 thousand), Automobiles sector (30 thousand) and Metals sector (9 thousand) during the period. On the other hand employment under direct category has declined by 15 thousand in Handloom/Powerloom sector followed by Leather sector (13 thousand) and Transport sector (10 thousand) during the period March, 2015 over March, 2014. Under the contract category of workers also, the employment has increased during same period by 161 thousand at overall level. The maximum increase in employment under the contract category of workers is observed in the Textiles including Apparels (78 thousand) followed by Metal sector (66 thousand), IT/BPO sector (18 thousand), Gems & Jewellery and Handloom/Powerloom sectors (4 thousand each). On the other hand employment under contract category of workers has declined by 5 thousand in Leather sector and 4 thousand in Automobiles sector during the period March, 2015 over March, 2014.

2.12 The survey results are also analyzed separately for exporting and non-exporting units. The sector wise changes in employment of exporting units belonging to different sectors under study during the last four surveys are presented in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Changes in employment of exporting units based on the various quarterly survey results (in thousand)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	June,14 over Mar, 14	Sept,14 over June,14	Dec,14 over Sept,14	Mar,15 over Dec,14	Mar, 15 over Mar, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	65	41	14	37	157
2	Leather	6	-16	-1	-3	-14
3	Metals	8	13	5	13	39
4	Automobiles	4	-6	-1	3	0
5	Gems & Jewellery	4	6	0	-9	1
6	Transport*	-	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	14	31	19	34	98
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0	-7	-1	-2	-10
Overall		**101**	**62**	**35**	**73**	**271**

(*) No exporting unit was covered

2.13 The Survey results during the period March, 2015 over December, 2014 reveal that at overall level the employment has increased by 73 thousand in exporting units. At sectoral level, maximum increase in employment is observed in Textiles including Apparels sector (37 thousand) followed by

IT/BPO sector (34 thousand), Metals sector (13 thousand) and Automobile sector (3 thousand) whereas, employment has decreased in Gems & Jewellery sector (9 thousand) followed by Leather sector (3 thousand) and Handloom/powerloom sector (2 thousand).

2.14 Results of the last four surveys for the period March, 2015 over March, 2014, reveal that employment in the exporting units has increased by 271 thousand at overall level. Textiles including Apparels sector has observed an increase in employment (157 thousand) followed by IT/BPOs sector (98 thousand), Metals sector (39 thousand) and Gems & Jewellery sector (1 thousand). On the other hand, employment has decreased by 14 thousand in Leather sector and 10 thousand in Handloom/Powerloom sector, while there was no change in Automobiles sector during the reference period.

2.15 The average monthly percentage changes are also derived for the exporting units of the sectors under study. The sector wise results are presented in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Average monthly changes in employment of exporting units based on various quarterly survey results (in per cent)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	June,14 over Mar, 14	Sept,14 over June, 14	Dec,14 over Sept, 14	Mar,15 over Dec,14
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.71	0.49	0.16	0.35
2	Leather	0.62	-1.47	-0.10	-0.24
3	Metals	0.27	0.40	0.15	1.34
4	Automobiles	0.28	-0.94	-0.16	0.23
5	Gems &Jewellery	0.73	1.23	0.00	-2.08
6	Transport	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	0.23	0.68	0.34	0.72
8	Handloom/Powerloom	0.00	-6.67	-1.15	-2.47
Overall		**0.47**	**0.33**	**0.18**	**0.38**

2.16 It is evident from the table 2.5 that the average monthly percentage increase in employment among exporting units is found to be

0.38 percent at overall level during March, 2015 over December, 2014. At the sector level, the highest average monthly percentage increase is observed in the Metals sector (1.34 percent) followed by IT/BPO sector (0.72 percent), Textile including apparels sector (0.35 percent) and Automobile sector (0.23 percent) whereas highest average monthly percentage decrease is observed in Handloom/ Powerloom sector (2.47 percent) followed by Gems & Jewellery sector (2.08 percent) and Leather sector (0.24 percent) during the reference period.

2.17 Survey results have also been derived separately for non- exporting units. The sector wise changes in the employment of non-exporting units of different sectors under study are presented in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Changes in employment of non-exporting units based on the last four quarterly survey results (in thousands)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Jun,14 over Mar,14	Sep,14 over Jun,14	Dec,14 over Sept,14	Mar,15 over Dec,14	Mar, 15 over Mar, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	4	8	65	-13	64
2	Leather	1	-2	2	-5	-4
3	Metals	39	34	-25	-12	36
4	Automobiles	-3	34	-22	17	26
5	Gems &Jewellery	3	2	-5	3	3
6	Transport	0	-7	-1	-2	-10
7	IT/BPO	37	26	70	3	136
8	Handloom/Powerloom	0	1	-2	0	-1
Overall		**81**	**96**	**82**	**-9**	**250**

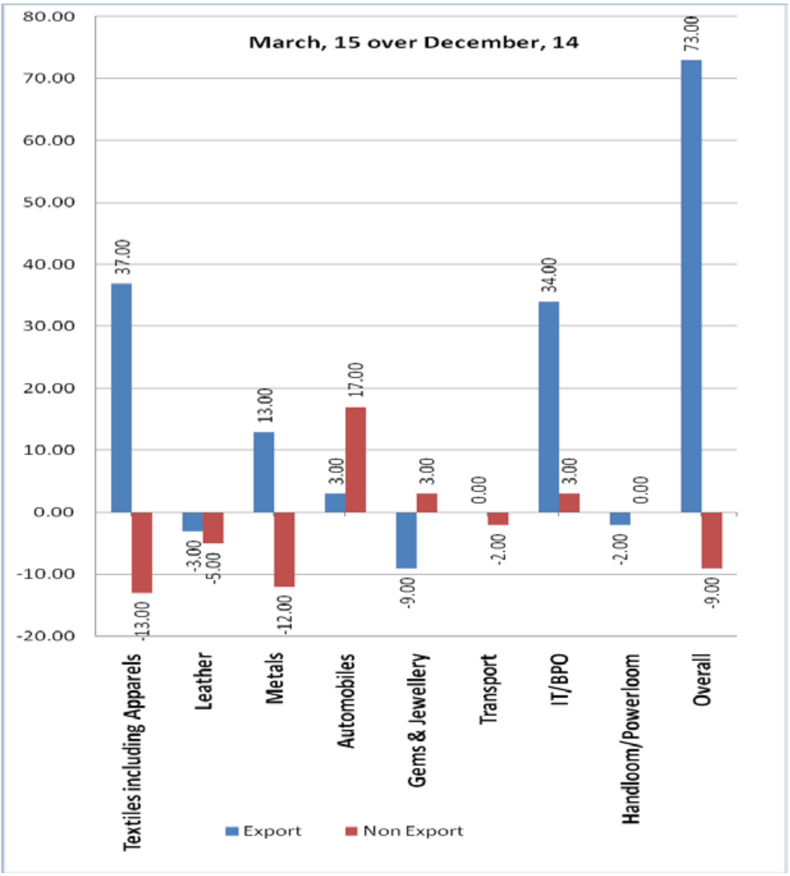
2.18 It may be observed from the table that employment under non-exporting units of various sectors covered at overall level has decreased by 9 thousand during the period Mar, 2015 over Dec, 2014.

2.19 The maximum increase in employment is noticed in Automobiles sector (17 thousand) followed by Gems & Jewellery & IT/BPO sectors (3 thousand each). On the other hand, there is a decrease in employment in Textiles including Apparels sector (13 thousand) followed by Metals sector (12 thousand), Leather sector (5 thousand) and Transport sector (2 thousand) during the reference period.

2.20 Results of the latest four surveys show that the employment under the non-exporting units has increased by 250 thousand at overall level during the period March, 2015 over March, 2014. The maximum increase is seen in IT/BPO sector (136 thousand) followed by Textiles including Apparels sector (64 thousand), Metals sector (36 thousand), Automobiles sector (26 thousand) and Gems & Jewellery (3 thousand). Whereas decline in employment is observed in transport sector (10 thousand) followed by Leather sector (4 thousand)

and Handloom/Powerloom (1 thousand) during the period March, 2015 over March, 2014.

Chart 3 Comparision of employment change in exporting Vs non-exporting units (in thousands)



2.21 Sector wise average monthly percentage changes in employment of non- exporting units during latest four quarters are presented in the Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Average monthly changes in employment of non-exporting units based on various quarterly survey results (in per cent)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Jun,14 over Mar,14	Sept,14 over Jun,14	Dec,14 over Sept,14	Mar,15 over Dec,14
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.08	0.13	0.88	-0.27
2	Leather	0.54	-0.73	0.74	-2.53
3	Metals	1.03	0.76	-0.55	-0.33
4	Automobiles	-0.16	1.67	-1.06	0.79
5	Gems &Jewellery	0.76	0.47	-1.21	0.68
6	Transport	0.00	-0.72	-0.11	-0.21
7	IT/BPO	1.06	0.81	2.16	0.08
8	Handloom/Powerloom	0.00	0.98	-1.90	0.00
Overall		**0.52**	**0.55**	**0.43**	**-0.06**

2.22 Table 2.7 reveals that there is an average monthly decrease of 0.06 percent in employment in the non-exporting units during the quarter March, 2015, over December, 2014. At the sectoral level, the results show that maximum increase is observed in Automobiles sector (0.79 percent) followed by Gems & Jewellery (0.68 percent) and IT/BPO sector (0.08 percent) whereas the average monthly percentage decline is reported by Leather sector (2.53 percent) followed by Metals sector (0.33 percent), Textiles including Apparels sector (0.27 percent) and Transport sector (0.21 percent) during the reference period.

Limitations and Field Observations of the Survey

Limitations of the Survey

I. In case of some sectors the sampling frame is not exhaustive and up-to-date.

II. The States/Centers are selected purposively keeping in view the manpower available with the Bureau for conducting this quick survey.

III. The survey is being conducted only in the eight selected sectors of the economy likely to be affected more by slow down.

IV. The informal sector is not being covered except few units in Handloom /Power loom sector, due to non-availability of reliable and exhaustive frame.

V. The employment of a sample unit for a reference month is collected as the number of persons on rolls of that unit on the last working day of the month. It does not take into account the number of shifts in which a unit is operating, number of man days worked by the workers on roll, etc. In that case, if a worker has worked even for a day during the month, he/she will be considered to be employed.

VI. Due to non-availability of up-to-date frame, the causality rate is quite high.

VII. As the information being collected from the sample units is on voluntary basis, some of the units are found to be reluctant to provide information on regular basis. In some cases, records are not shown to the Investigators for verification of information filled-in by the management authorities in the prescribed format.

Field Observations

- During discussions with the management authorities of sample units, it is revealed that most of them are facing shortage of labour in their respective units.
- A mismatch between requirement and availability of skills is also felt by employers.

According to them multi-skilled workers are needed to compete in the globalised economic environment.

- In case of contract workers, proper records are not found to be maintained by many units.
- Some of the units feel burdened in providing the information as frequently as a quarter and have to be persuaded every time for giving information.
- Management authorities of the sample units are of the opinion that supply of labour has declined considerably in the recent years, probably due to availability of work under MGNREGA to workers at their place of origin.

Annexure-II

Employment Scenario Schedule

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT
LABOUR BUREAU, CHANDIGARH
EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO:
(January, 2015 to June, 2015)

I Identification Particulars

a. Zone-State	
b. Name of District/Centre	
c. Name of Unit	
d. Complete Address of the Unit	
e. D S L No.	
f. Name of the Person	
g. Mobile /Contact No.	
h. E-mail Id of the unit	
i. NIC Code (4- Digit)	
j. Type of goods	
k. Whether the unit is export oriented *(Yes–1, No–2)*	

II Month-wise number of Workers & Earnings

Month	Employment Status	Employees as on last working day			Total Wage/ Salary Bill (in Rs)
		Male	Female	Total	
Dec, 14	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
Mar, 15	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
June, 15	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				

III Other information

What are the constraints faced by your establishment in increasing employment and production.

a. Power shortage *(Yes-1, No-2)*	
b. Inadequate availability of Capital *(Yes-1, No-2)*	
c. High cost of Capital (interest rates) *(Yes-1, No-2)*	
d. Inadequate availability of raw material *(Yes-1, No-2)*	
e. Non availability of skilled labour *(Yes-1, No-2)*	
f. Labour Laws (absence of freedom to fire workers/close establishment) *(Yes-1, No-2)*	
g. Wide Exchange rate fluctuations (for export units) *(Yes-1, No-2)*	
h. Competition with cheap imports *(Yes-1, No-2)*	
i. Higher compliance cost-(number of licensees/permits/ complicated procedures/ multiple taxation) *(Yes-1, No-2)*	

Name of the Officer	
Signature with date	
Date	
Remarks:	