

Quarterly Report
on
Changes in Employment in
Selected Sectors
(January to March, 2012)

Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Labour Bureau
Chandigarh
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Preface

This is the fourteenth report on the quarterly quick survey conducted by the Labour Bureau on changes in employment situation in selected sectors. The survey covered employment situation for the period January-March, 2012. The first such national survey for the quarter October-December, 2008 was conducted, on a small sample basis, during January, 2009 after the Ministry of Labour and Employment noticed that the periodicity of the employment-unemployment surveys conducted in India was too long to capture the changes in employment situation following global financial crisis. Such data at shorter interval was however critical for taking suitable corrective action in timely manner.

The Global Financial Crisis emanating inter-alia from sub-prime mortgages and unregulated credit default swaps is behind us. However, the sovereign debt crisis in the euro-zone has followed immediately thereafter. Hence the relevance of the quarterly quick survey has not diminished. The employment data is generated on monthly basis in USA. The major global markets eagerly await release of this data and are highly sensitive to it. As an emerging global economic power, India needs a time-series data at least on a quarterly basis. There are inherent operational

difficulties of limited coverage and response-fatigue in respect of such surveys conducted at quick intervals – and consequently robustness of the estimates. Despite this the utility of such surveys for economic policy making is evident from the increasing demand for these quarterly reports from various quarters in the Government and RBI.

It has been the endeavor of the Labor Bureau to constantly improve coverage and response rate. Efforts are on to introduce web-based e-schedules which will obviate the need for the investigators to visit the premises of enterprises every quarter. I am grateful to the management of the enterprises who have cooperated with the field staff of Labour Bureau in furnishing the information quarter after quarter. I would also like to place on record my sincere thanks to the State authorities who have continued to assist Labour Bureau despite stress on their own human resources.

Quarterly quick employment surveys have become a regular activity of the Labour Bureau. As no additional staff has been created for this activity, the existing staff from different divisions had to be diverted putting additional strain on them to complete their normal tasks in a timely manner. The officers and the staff engaged in Quarterly quick employment survey are also under pressure to

meet the pressing demand for the report in time. I appreciate the motivation of the officers and staff of the Labour Bureau who have worked under pressure tirelessly to deliver results on time.

Principal Labour & Employment Adviser, Shri P. K. Padhy has been a constant source of guidance to the Labour Bureau. Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Dr. Mrityunjay Sarangi has reposed faith in Labour Bureau to undertake this nation-wide survey apart from the Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey. I would like to express my respectful gratitude towards them.

I invite suggestions, comments and criticism on the survey and the report and assure all the readers that we would make continuous efforts to make the survey and the report more useful, particularly for policy-making.

Chandigarh
30th May, 2012

D.S.Kolamkar
Director General

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Executive Summary

- The present survey is the 14th in the series of “Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys” conducted by Labour Bureau.
- It was conducted in the month of April, 2012 and the information is collected for the period of January-March, 2012.
- A total of 2,086 sample units have been covered during the survey in eight selected sectors, viz., textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems & jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom.
- At overall level of the sectors covered, the employment is estimated to have increased by 0.81 lakh during the period March, 2012 over December, 2011.

- At Industry level, the maximum increase in estimated employment is observed in the IT/BPO sector where it has increased by 1.04 lakh during the reference quarter.
- Employment of direct category of workers has increased by 0.84 lakh whereas employment of contract category of workers has declined by 0.03 lakh during the period March, 2012 over December, 2011.
- Employment in the exporting units has increased by 0.86 lakh at overall level whereas in the non-exporting units the same has declined by 0.05 lakh during the period under study.
- The increase in the employment for the last four quarters (i.e. March, 2012 to March, 2011 or F.Y.2011-12) at overall level has been 8.37 lakh.

CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Labour Bureau was entrusted with the task of conducting 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 economic factors. Although, the size of the sample as well as scope of this survey is limited, the results of the survey are useful as these indicate broad directions of changes in employment in different sectors at over all level and separately for direct and contract category workers. The significance of the survey also lies the fact that it provides such broad indications in a very short time enabling policy-makers to take appropriate action in a timely manner.

1.2 The first quarterly survey conducted in the month of January, 2009 to study the impact of slowdown on employment during the quarter Oct-Dec, 2008 covered 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. In the survey, a sample of 2,581 units was covered from 20 centers spread across eleven States/UTs. The survey showed that about half a million workers lost their jobs during the quarter 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. Hence, the

sector was dropped from the subsequent quarterly surveys.

1.4 The second survey was conducted in the month of April, 2009 to study the impact on employment during the quarter Jan-March, 2009. In this survey, two sectors, namely, leather and handloom/ power-loom 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 quarter.

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.

The objective was to assess the change in the direction and rate of change in the employment during June, 2009 over March, 2009. All the sample units covered in the second survey were revisited; however, information could be collected from 3,003 sample units only. The rest 189 units could not be covered because of non-cooperation or hesitation of the owner to part with data. During the quarter, employment in the selected sectors declined by 1.31 lakh.

1.6 The fourth quarterly quick employment survey was conducted in the month of Oct, 2009 to assess the employment situation during the period July-September, 2009. In this survey also, the units covered in the previous quarterly survey were revisited to assess the changes in employment in the selected sectors. All the 3,003 sample units covered in the previous quarterly survey were revisited; however, information could be

collected from 2,873 units as the information from remaining units could not be collected due to non-cooperation and/or non-availability of the owner etc. In all the sectors covered, except leather, employment showed increase during the quarter. Overall employment increased by 4.97 lakh during the reference period.

1.7 The fifth quarterly survey covering the period Oct-Dec, 2009 was launched in the month of January, 2010. In the earlier quarterly surveys, the units covered in the previous quarterly survey were revisited to assess the direction and rate of change in the employment. However, in the fifth survey a fresh sample was drawn to assess the employment trends. At the overall level, employment increased by 6.4 lakh during the quarter October-December, 2009

1.8 The sixth quarterly quick employment survey was conducted in the month of April, 2010 which covers the period Jan-March, 2010. In the survey, the sample units covered in the previous survey were revisited. All the units covered in the fifth quarterly survey (2953 units) were approached; however, information was collected from 2,815 units. At the overall level of the sectors covered, employment increased by 0.61 lakh during the quarter January-March, 2010.

1.9 The seventh quarterly quick employment survey was conducted in Sep, 2010 for the reference period April-June, 2010. The units covered in the previous survey were revisited in the survey, to see the direction and rate of change in the employment trends during the period June, 2010 over March, 2010. All the units covered in the sixth quarterly survey (2815 units) were approached; however, information was collected from 2,635 units. At

the overall level of the sectors combined, employment increased by 1.62 lakh during the quarter June, 10 over Mar, 10.

1.10 The eighth quarterly quick employment survey was conducted in the month of October, 2010 for the reference period July-September, 2010. During the survey, the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment during the period September, 2010 over June, 2010. All the units covered in the previous survey were approached; however information was collected from 2558 units. Based on the survey results, the employment was increased by 4.35 lakh during the period Sep, 2010 over June, 2010 at overall level.

1.11 The ninth quarterly quick employment survey for the reference period October-December, 2010 was conducted during the month of January, 2011. During the survey,

the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment trends. All the units covered in the eighth quarterly survey were revisited; however information was collected from 2510 units. Employment in selected sectors was estimated to have increased by 2.07 lakh during the quarter.

1.12 The tenth quarterly quick employment survey for the reference period January-March, 2011 was conducted during the month of April, 2011. During the survey, the units covered in the ninth quarterly survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment trends. All the units covered in the ninth quarterly survey were revisited; however information was collected from 2406 units. Estimated employment in the selected sectors increased by 1.74 lakh during the quarter.

1.13 The eleventh quarterly quick employment survey for the reference period April-June, 2011 was conducted in the month of August, 2011. During the survey, the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment trends. All the units covered in the tenth quarterly survey were revisited; however information was collected from 2289 units. During the period, employment in the selected sectors at overall level was increased by 2.15 lakh.

1.14 The twelfth quarterly quick employment survey for the reference period July-September, 2011 was conducted in the month of October & November, 2011. All the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment trends. However, information was collected from 2215 units only. An increase of

3.15 lakh in employment of selected sectors was estimated to occur during the quarter.

1.15 The thirteenth such survey was conducted in the month of January, 2012 and it covered the period of September-December, 2011. All the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment. However, information was collected from 2188 units only. An increase of 2.26 lakh in employment of selected sectors was registered during the quarter.

1.16 The present is the 14th such survey in the series. The survey was conducted in the month of April, 2012 covering the period of January- March, 2012. All the units covered in the previous survey are revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment. The sector-wise number of units

covered in the present and the previous survey are given in the table below:

Table 1.1: Sector wise number of units covered during the previous and current Survey

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Industry / Group</i>	<i>No. of units covered in the survey for the quarter</i>	
		<i>Oct – Dec, 2011</i>	<i>Jan – Mar, 2012</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Textiles including Apparels</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>633</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Leather</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>153</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Metals</i>	<i>769</i>	<i>720</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Automobiles</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>112</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Gems & Jewellery</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>165</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>IT/BPO</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>158</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>Handloom/Powerloom</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Overall</i>		<i>2188</i>	<i>2086</i>

1.16 A two stage stratified sampling technique has been adopted. The first stage units; districts/centers are selected using

purposive sampling and the second stage units, the establishments are selected using circular systematic sampling. In the second stage, from these centers establishments are selected. The samples are allotted to different sectors in proportions 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.

1.17 Estimation of a parameter at sector level was done using the following formula:

$$T_i = \sum t_i \times \frac{N_i}{n_i}$$

Where

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

t_i = Sample parameter in the i^{th} sector

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

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

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

CHAPTER-II
ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN
EMPLOYMENT

2.1 The present Quarterly Quick Employment Survey is the 14th in the series. Analysis of the current survey data at sector level indicates an increase in the employment in the IT/BPO sector and the transport sector. In other selected sectors, the employment has either declined marginally or has remained stable during the reference period. In leather, automobiles, handloom/ power loom, the gems & jewellery and metal sectors a marginal decline in the employment has occurred during the period March, 2012 over December, 2011. In the previous survey covering the period of October- December, 2011 also, a marginal decline was observed in employment in the leather and automobile sectors. The

sector-wise trend of change in employment during of the latest four quarters starting from March, 2011 is presented in Table 2.1.

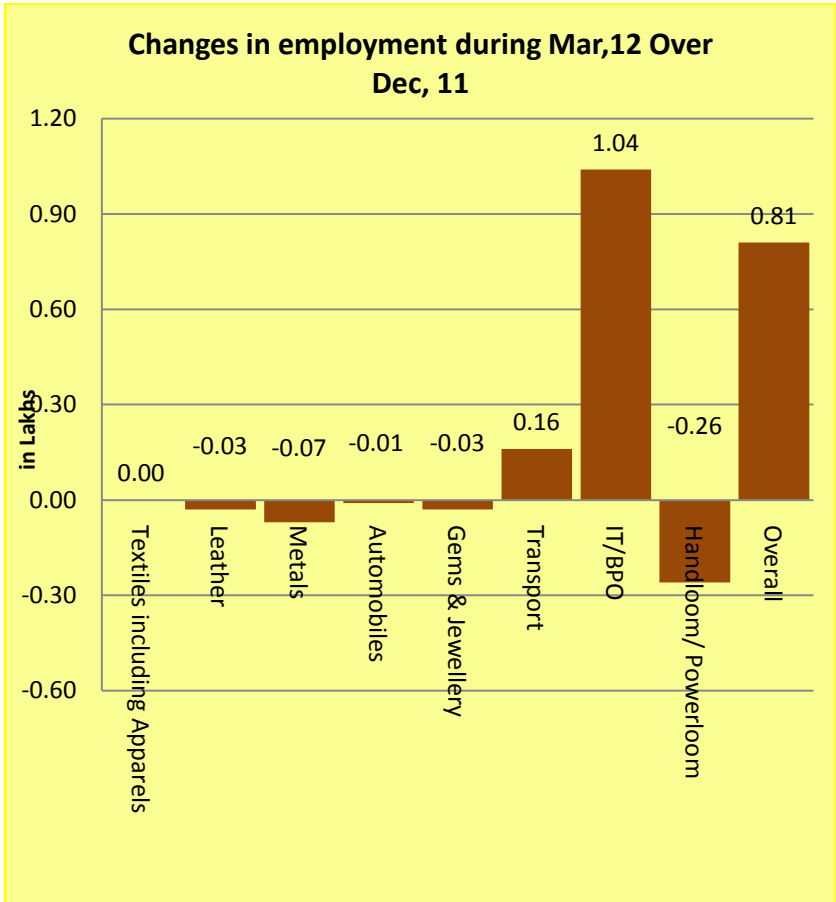
Table 2.1: Changes in estimated employment based on various quarterly survey results (In lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in employment during				
		June, over March, 11	Sep, 11 over Jun, 11	Dec, 11 over Sep, 11	Mar,12 over Dec,11	Mar,12 over Mar,11
1	Textiles including Apparels	-0.33	0.42	0.78	0.00	0.87
2	Leather	0.01	-0.02	-0.12	-0.03	-0.16
3	Metals	0.53	0.38	0.00	-0.07	0.84
4	Automobiles	0.18	0.22	-0.06	-0.01	0.33
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.13	0.07	0.10	-0.03	0.27
6	Transport	-0.02	-0.05	0.34	0.16	0.43
7	IT/BPO	1.64	2.04	1.09	1.04	5.81
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.01	0.09	0.13	-0.26	-0.03
Overall		2.15	3.15	2.26	0.81	8.37

2.2 It may be seen from the table that the employment at overall level has increased by

0.81 lakh during the period March, 2012 over December, 2011. The increase in employment is however lowest when compared with that in the previous three quarters. The maximum increase in the employment during the reference period is observed in the IT/BPO Sector, where it has increased by 1.04 lakh. Even this increase is lower than the increase in the previous three quarters.

2.3 The survey results indicate that employment in the handloom/ powerloom and gems & jewellery sectors which registered increase in employment during the last three quarters, have registered slight decline during the period January-March, 2012 indicating a mild slow-down. In the leather sector, the employment has registered a continued decline during the latest three quarters after a marginal increase of 0.01 lakh in the quarter ending June, 2011.



2.4 Comparison of the results over a period of a year, viz., quarter ending March, 2012

over quarter ending March, 2011 shows that the employment at overall level has increased by 8.37 lakh. The highest contributor to this increase in employment during the period is the IT/BPO Sector in which the employment has increased by 5.81 lakh. Other sectors contributing to the increase in employment are textiles (0.87 lakh), metals (0.84 lakh), transport (0.43 lakh), automobiles (0.33 lakh) and gems & jewellery (0.27 lakh) which is much lower than that in IT/BPO sector. On the other hand, employment in handloom/power loom and leather sectors has decreased during last one year period.

2.5 The average monthly percentage changes in the employment of selected sectors are also derived based on the survey results. Sector-wise average monthly percentage changes in employment during the last four quarters are presented in Table No. 2.2 given below:

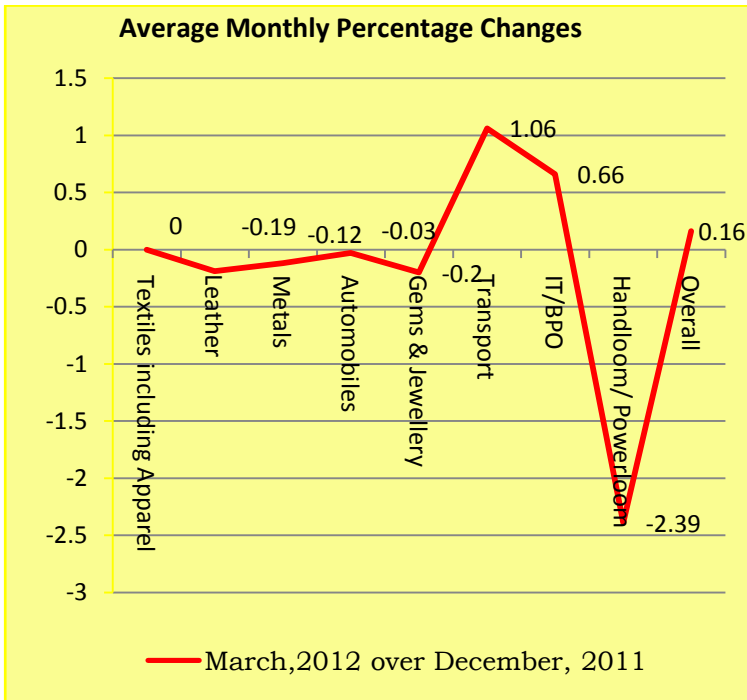
Table 2.2: Average Monthly Percentage changes in Employment based on various quarterly survey results

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Percentage changes in employment based on various quarterly survey results			
		Jun,11 over Mar, 11	Sep, 11 over Jun, 11	Dec, 11 over Sep, 11	Mar,12 over Dec,11
1	Textiles including Apparels	-0.17	0.23	0.38	0.00
2	Leather	0.08	-0.17	-1.09	-0.19
3	Metals	1.00	0.68	0.00	-0.12
4	Automobiles	0.71	0.87	-0.23	-0.03
5	Gems & Jewellery	1.20	0.58	0.84	-0.20
6	Transport	-0.23	-0.66	4.12	1.06
7	IT/BPO	1.13	1.28	0.65	0.66
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.08	0.67	0.97	-2.39
Overall		0.47	0.68	0.45	0.16

2.6 Based on the survey results, it may be seen that the average monthly percentage increase in employment during March, 2012 over December, 2011 is 0.16 percent at overall level, however, the growth in employment has declined continuously for last two quarters.

2.7 The sector-wise results show that in percentage terms, a maximum average monthly increase of 1.06 per cent in employment was in the transport sector followed by 0.66 per cent in IT/BPO sector during the period March, 2012 over December, 2011.

2.8 On the other hand, it may be seen from the table that there has been maximum average monthly percentage decline in employment in handloom/ power loom sector (2.39 per cent) followed by gems & jewellery (0.20 per cent) and so on.



2.9 The employment trends based on the survey data are also compiled separately for direct and contract categories of workers. Consistent with the trend observed in the previous four quarters, the major chunk of increase in employment during the current quarter (January-March, 2012) is also in the direct category 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 various quarterly survey results during 2009-10 (in lakh)

Sl. No	Industry / Group	June, 11 over Mar, 11		Sep, 11 over Jun, 11		Dec, 11 over Sep, 11		Mar, 12 over Dec, 11		Mar, 12 over Mar, 11	
		D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
1	Textiles including Apparels	-0.14	-0.19	0.65	-0.23	0.26	0.52	-0.08	0.08	0.69	0.18
2	Leather	0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.14	0.02	0.08	-0.10	-0.05	-0.12
3	Metals	0.39	0.14	0.29	0.10	-0.04	0.04	-0.01	-0.07	0.63	0.21
4	Automobiles	0.04	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.15	-0.21	0.04	-0.05	0.35	-0.02
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.10	0.03	0.06	-0.01	0.06	0.04	0.01	-0.04	0.25	0.02
6	Transport	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.41	0.02
7	IT/BPO	1.39	0.24	2.06	-0.02	1.15	-0.06	0.91	0.13	5.51	0.29
8	Handloom/Powerloom	0.08	-0.07	0.08	0.01	0.16	-0.03	-0.25	-0.01	0.07	-0.1
Overall		1.90	0.25	3.18	-0.02	8.76	0.32	0.84	-0.03	7.86	0.49

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

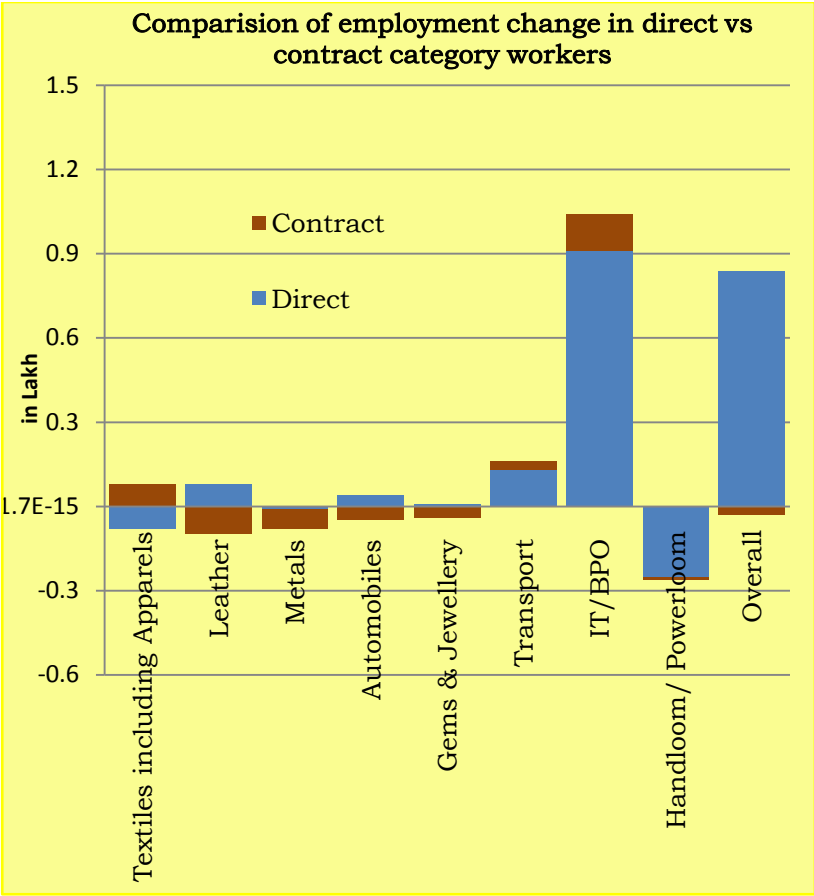
2.10 It may be seen from the table that employment at overall level in the direct category of workers has increased by 0.84 lakh during the quarter ending March, 2012 over the quarter ending December, 2011. The largest increase in employment of direct category of workers during the quarter is seen in IT/BPO Sector (0.91 lakh) followed by 0.13 lakh in transport sector, and 0.08 lakh in leather sector. In automobiles and gems & jewellery sectors also, employment in the direct category of workers has increased marginally during Jan-March, 2012 quarter. However, in handloom/power loom, textiles & metals sectors, the employment of the direct category of workers has declined by 0.25 lakh, 0.08 lakh and 0.01 lakh respectively during the quarter ending March, 2012 over quarter ending December, 2011.

2.11 The survey results show that in case of the contract category of workers, the

employment during the reference period January-March, 2012 has declined by 0.03 lakh. There has been decline in employment in this category in the leather, automobiles, metals, automobiles, gems & jewellery and handloom/power-loom sectors. On the other hand, during the present quarter January-March, 2012, in IT/BPO sector the employment under contract category has increased by 0.13 lakh which is the highest increase among the sectors under study followed by textiles (0.08 lakh) and transport sector (0.03 lakh).

2.12 Comparison of the results of the latest four quarters (i.e. April, 2011 to March, 2012) shows that employment under the direct category of workers has increased by 7.86 lakh at overall level. The highest increase in employment of direct workers is observed in the IT/BPO sector, where it increased by 5.51 lakh during the period. Under the contract

category of workers, the employment has increased by 0.49 lakh during the last four quarters at overall level, of which maximum increase is again observed in the IT/BPO sector (0.29 lakh).



2.13 The survey results are also analyzed separately for exporting and non-exporting units. The results for the quarter Jan-March, 2012 show that employment in the exporting units has increased whereas, in the non-exporting units, it has declined during the period under reference. The sector wise changes in employment of different sectors under study during the last four quarters are presented in Table 2.4.

2.14 During the current survey undertaken for the quarter January to March, 2012, employment in the exporting units has increased by 0.86 lakh at overall level. The highest contributor to the increase in employment under the exporting units is the textile sector where the employment has increased by 0.79 lakh, followed by 0.17 lakh in IT/BPO sector and 0.05 lakh in leather

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Jun, 11 over Mar, 11	Sep, 11 over Jun, 11	Dec, 11 over Sep, 11	Mar, 12 over Dec, 11	Mar, 12 over Mar, 11
1	Textiles including Apparels	-1.01	-0.44	1.27	0.79	0.61
2	Leather	-0.04	-0.02	-0.07	0.05	-0.08
3	Metals	0.49	0.17	0.03	-0.04	0.65
4	Automobiles	0.06	0.02	-0.06	-0.08	-0.06
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.20	0.03	0.04	-0.03	0.24
6	Transport (*)	-	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	0.98	2.05	1.38	0.17	4.58
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-0.01	0.15	0.08	-0.01	0.21
Overall		0.67	1.96	2.67	0.86	6.16

() No exporting unit was covered*

sector. It is observed that employment in leather sector has increased during the current quarter after successive decline in the last three quarters. In case of metals and gems &

jewellery sectors, the employment of exporting units has decreased marginally during the current survey period after registering successive increases in the last three quarters. In addition to these sectors, employment in the handloom/power loom sector has also declined marginally.

2.15 Comparison of the results of the latest four quarters show that the employment in the exporting units has increased by 6.16 lakh at overall level during the period April, 2011 to March, 2012. Except leather and automobiles sectors wherein employment has recorded slight decline, the employment under exporting units has increased in all the other sectors under study during this one year period.

2.16 The average monthly percentage changes derived for the exporting units of the sectors under study 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, 11 over March, 11	Sep, 11 over Jun,11	Dec, 11 Over Sep, 11	Mar,12 over Dec,11
1	Textiles including Apparels	-0.92	-0.45	1.38	1.28
2	Leather	-0.42	-0.20	-0.73	0.66
3	Metals	3.58	1.06	0.18	-0.46
4	Automobiles	1.16	0.36	-1.83	-2.53
5	Gems & Jewellery	4.10	0.50	0.77	-0.86
6	Transport	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	1.03	1.67	1.14	0.26
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-1.01	10.42	4.37	-1.33
Overall		0.28	0.75	1.07	0.57

2.17 It may be seen from the above table that the average monthly percentage increase in employment of the exporting units is 0.57 per cent at overall level during March, 2012 over December, 2011 which is lower than that during previous two quarters. In the textile sector, it has registered the highest increase in

terms of average monthly percentage (1.28 percent) followed by 0.66 per cent in leather sector and 0.26 per cent in IT/BPO sector. On the other hand, the handloom/ power loom sector has registered an average monthly percentage decline of 1.33 per cent during the quarter January-March, 2012 after registering the highest average monthly increase in employment of exporting units in that sector during the last quarter October- December, 2011. Continuing the downward trend in average monthly percentage change in employment seen in the last three quarters, the metals, automobiles and gems & jewellery sectors have shown a decline in employment during the quarter ending March 2012.

2.18 Survey results have also been derived separately for non- exporting units. During the current quarter (January- March, 2012), the declining trend in the employment in non-exporting units at overall level continued from

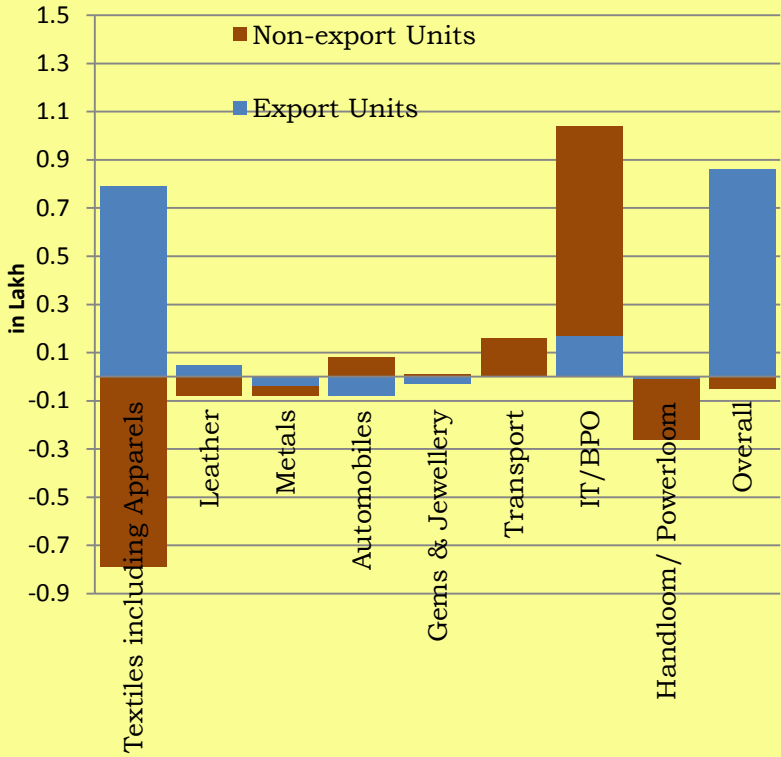
the previous quarter. The sector-wise changes in the employment of non-exporting units of different sectors under study are presented in Table 2.6.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	June, 11 over March, 11	Sep, 11 over Jun, 11	Dec, 11 over Sep, 11	Mar, 12 over Dec, 11	Mar, 12 over Mar, 11
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.67	0.85	-0.49	-0.79	0.23
2	Leather	0.05	-0.01	-0.05	-0.08	-0.09
3	Metals	0.04	0.23	-0.03	-0.04	0.2
4	Automobiles	0.12	0.19	0.00	0.08	0.39
5	Gems & Jewellery	-0.07	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.04
6	Transport	-0.02	-0.05	0.34	0.16	0.43
7	IT/BPO	0.66	-0.01	-0.29	0.87	1.23
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.03	-0.08	0.05	-0.25	-0.25
Overall		1.48	1.16	-0.41	-0.05	2.18

2.19 It may be observed from the above table that employment in non-exporting units at overall level of the sectors covered has declined by 0.05 lakh during the period March, 2012 over December, 2011. The major decline in employment under the category is observed in textiles sector where it has declined by 0.79 lakh followed by 0.25 lakh in handloom/power loom sector. In leather & metal sectors also, there has been a marginal decline in employment in the non-exporting units during the reference period. On the other hand, change in the employment in the non-exporting units of the IT/BPO, transport, automobiles and gems and jewellery sectors, has been positive during the period March, 2012 over December, 2011.

Comparison of employment change in exporting vs non-exporting units



2.20 Sector wise average monthly percentage changes in employment in non- exporting units during latest four quarters are presented below in 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	June, 11 over March, 11	Sep, 11 over Jun,11	Dec, 11 over Sep, 11	Mar,12 over Dec,11
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.82	1.03	-0.44	-0.52
2	Leather	2.55	-0.54	-3.47	-1.43
3	Metals	0.11	0.58	-0.08	-0.07
4	Automobiles	0.59	0.96	0.00	0.35
5	Gems & Jewellery	-1.23	0.66	0.90	0.07
6	Transport	-0.23	-0.66	4.12	1.06
7	IT/BPO	1.30	-0.03	-0.60	0.95
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.22	-0.67	0.43	-2.45
Overall		0.67	0.56	-0.17	-0.01

2.21 The highest average monthly decline in employment in percentage terms is seen in handloom/power loom sector (2.45 percent) followed by leather (1.43 percent), textile sector

(0.52 percent) and metals (0.07 percent) during the reference period. At overall level the average monthly percentage change in employment in the non- exporting units has remained negative at 0.01 percent during March, 2012 over December, 2011.

2.22 In percentage terms maximum increase in employment under non-exporting units during the quarter January- March, 2012 is observed in transport sector (1.06 percent) followed by IT/BPO (0.95 percent) , automobiles (0.35 percent) and gems & jewellery (0.07 percent).

2.23 The results of the 14th quarterly survey reveal that at overall level and in absolute terms there has been a sustained and consecutive increase in employment in the sectors covered during the last eleven quarters. The total creation of estimated employment during this period is 30 lakh at the overall level.

***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 survey quickly.
- 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 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 units selected for coverage in earlier rounds are being revisited to see the direction of change in employment.
- 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 by the management for verification of information filled-in by the management in prescribed format.

Field Observations

- During discussions with the managements of many of the sample units it was mentioned that they are facing shortage of labour having specific skills in their respective units pointing towards mismatch between requirement and availability of skills.
- Even in respect of relatively unskilled labour, managements of many of the units expressed 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 respective places of origin.
- Many units did not maintain proper record in respect of contract workers,
- Some of the units were hesitant in providing the information as frequently as a quarter and had to be persuaded every time for providing the information.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT
LABOUR BUREAU, CHANDIGARH
*(EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO: January to March,
2012)*

I Identification Particulars

a. Zone-State	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
b. Name of the	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>								
c. Name of Unit	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>								
d. Complete Address of the Unit	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>								
e. D S L No.	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
f. Name of the Person	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>								
g. Mobile /Contact No.	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>								
h. E-mail Id of the unit	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>								
i. NIC Code (3- Digit)	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>								
j. Type of goods	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>								
k. Whether the unit is export oriented <i>(Yes-1, No-2)</i>	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>								

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., 11	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
Jan., 12	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
Feb., 12	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
March, 12	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:	