



सत्यमेव जयते

Half Yearly Report
on
Changes in
Employment in Selected Sectors
(July to December, 2012)

Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Labour Bureau
Chandigarh
March, 2013



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Acknowledgement

After the Global Economic Slowdown and its impact on many developing & developed countries which inter-alia includes India also, a need was felt to have some indication about the impact of this crisis on unemployment situation in India. The Government therefore entrusted the task of conducting quarterly surveys to the Labour Bureau in the selected export oriented and labour intensive sectors likely to be more affected by the slowdown. We are grateful to the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the trust reposed in Labour Bureau for undertaking this task.

The first such national survey for the quarter October-December, 2008, though on a small sample basis, during January, 2009 and submitted report within a period of one month. Fifteen quarterly quick surveys have been conducted so far. Due to shortage of manpower with the simultaneous work on the two All India level

surveys namely Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey and Revision of updation of CPI (IW) series, the 16th survey was extended to cover half yearly period July-December, 2012. The commitment shown by the staff of Labour Bureau to take the work involved in collection and compilation of data and preparation of the report is commendable, particularly since no additional manpower was allocated for conducting this new activity.

I am grateful to Shri P. K. Padhy, Principal Labour & Employment Adviser and the ESA Division ably headed by Shri T. K. Basu, Deputy Director General for providing support and encouragement. I am also grateful to the management of sample units for their active support and co-operation extended to the field staff of the Labour Bureau quarter after quarter which has made it possible for the Labour Bureau to continue this activity uninterruptedly so far.

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 12th March, 2013

D.S.Kolamkar
Director General

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Executive Summary

- The present survey is the 16th in the series of “Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys” conducted by the Bureau to assess the changes in employment in selected sectors of economy.
- The present survey was conducted in the month of January/February, 2013 and the information is collected for the period of June-December, 2012.
- A total of 2,514 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, the employment in the selected sectors has increased by 1.68 lakh during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012.

- At Industry level, the highest increase in employment is observed in the IT/BPO sector where it has increased by 0.64 lakh during the reference period followed by 0.50 lakh in textiles including apparels sector.
- In the direct and contract category of workers employment has increased by 1.09 lakh and 0.59 lakh respectively at overall level during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012.
- In the exporting and non-exporting units also, employment has increased by 0.80 lakh and 0.88 lakh respectively at overall level during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012.
- While comparing the results for the period December, 2011 to December, 2012 it may be seen that employment at overall level has increased by 3.21 lakh 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 export oriented and labour intensive and likely to be more affected by the global economic factors. Although, the size of the sample as well as scope of this survey is limited, the survey is useful in indicating broad direction of changes in employment – both direct and contract - in different sectors. The significance of the survey also lies in providing 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 was conducted in the month of January, 2009 to study the impact of slowdown on employment during the quarter Oct-

Dec, 2008. The survey was conducted in seven important sectors of the economy viz. Textiles, Metals, Automobiles, Gems & Jewellery, Transport, IT/BPO and Mining. In the survey, a sample of 2,581 units was covered from 20 centers spread across eleven States/UTs. Based on the findings of the survey, about half a million workers lost their jobs during the quarter in the selected sectors studied.

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 non-availability of reliable data, results could not be compiled. Hence, the 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 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. 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 of this revisit 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 was observed to have 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 studied, except in leather; employment was increased 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. The survey results shows that the employment 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. Employment in the selected sectors is estimated to have 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 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. Information could be 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 fourteenth such survey was conducted in the month of April, 2012 and it covered the period January- March, 2012. 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 2086 units only. An increase of 0.81 lakh in employment of selected sectors was registered during the quarter.

1.17 The fifteenth survey was conducted in the month of July-August, 2012 covering the period of April-June, 2012. As the latest Annual Survey of Industries Frame was available, the sample was drawn afresh for this round. A sample of 2724 units was covered during this round. An increase

of 0.73 lakh in employment of selected sectors was registered during the quarter.

1.18 The present is the 16th such survey in the series. The survey was conducted in the month of January/February, 2013 covering the period of June-December, 2012. 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

Sl. No.	Industry / Group	No. of units covered during the survey	
		April-June, 2012	July-December, 2012
1	Textiles including Apparels	1065	965
2	Leather	185	182
3	Metals	755	709
4	Automobiles	187	173
5	Gems & Jewellery	223	208
6	Transport	45	43
7	IT/BPO	163	138
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	101	96
Overall		2724	2514

1.18 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.

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

$$T_i = \sum t_i \cdot N_i / n_i$$

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.

1.20 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 constitutes half-yearly Quarterly Quick Employment Survey is the 16th in the series of quarterly surveys and it covers the period of July-December, 2012. As seen in the previous survey results, the present survey also indicates an increase in employment in the selected sectors under study at overall level. Analysis of the current survey data at sector level indicates that employment has increased in all the sectors studied except a marginal decline in gems & jewellery sector during the reference period December, 2012 over June, 2012. Sector wise employment changes during the last one year starting from Dec, 2011 are presented in Table 2.1.

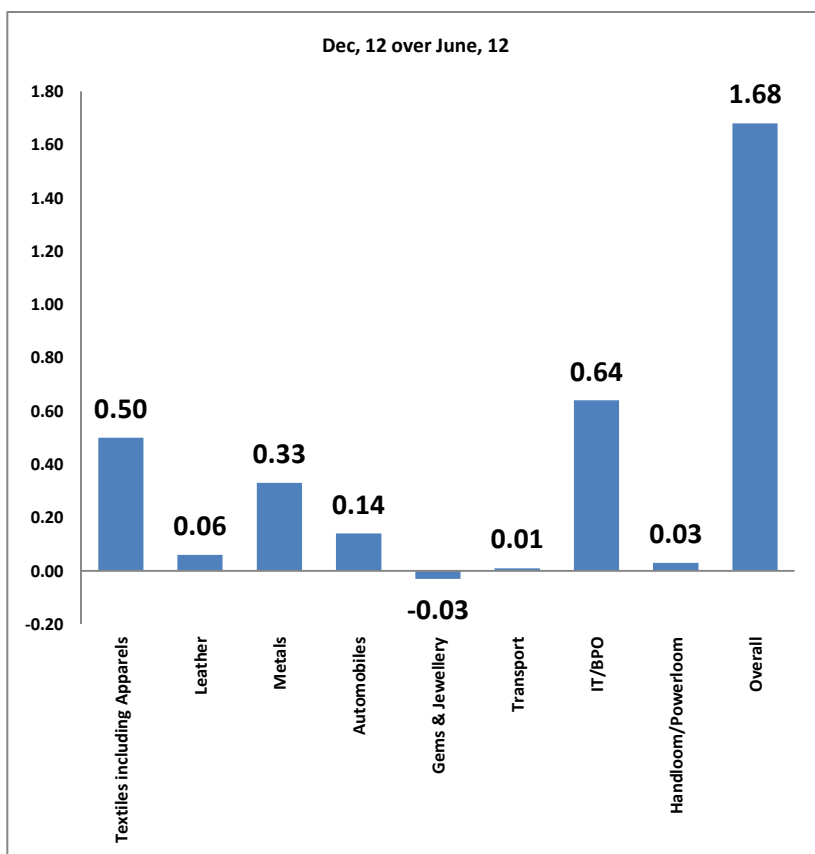
Table 2.1: Changes in estimated employment based on various quarterly/half yearly survey results (In lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in employment during			
		Mar, 12 over Dec, 11	Jun, 12 over Mar, 12	Dec,12 over June,12	Dec, 12 over Dec, 11
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00
2	Leather	-0.03	0.00	0.06	0.03
3	Metals	-0.07	-0.05	0.33	0.21
4	Automobiles	-0.01	-0.04	0.14	0.09
5	Gems & Jewellery	-0.03	0.05	-0.03	-0.01
6	Transport	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.17
7	IT/BPO	1.04	0.27	0.64	1.95
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-0.26	0.00	0.03	-0.23
Overall		0.80	0.73	1.68	3.21

2.2 It may be seen from the table that the employment at overall level has increased by 1.68 lakh during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012. This trend of increase in employment is continued since the quarter July-September, 2009. At sector level, the maximum increase in employment during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012 is seen in the IT/BPO sector where the

employment has increased by 0.64 lakh followed by 0.50 lakh in textiles including apparels and 0.33 lakh in metals sector.

Changes in employment during December, 2012
over June, 2012



2.3 In the gems and jewellery sector, a marginal decline of employment by 0.03 is seen during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012.

2.4 While comparing the results for the period December, 2011 to December, 2012, it may be seen that the employment has increased by 3.21 lakh during the period. The highest contributor to this increase is the IT/BPO sector in which the employment has increased by 1.95 lakh during the period. The other sectors contributing to the increase in employment during this period are textiles including apparels (1.00 lakh), metals (0.21 lakh), transport (0.17 lakh) and automobiles (0.09 lakh). On the other hand, employment in handloom/powerloom and gems & jewellery sectors has marginally declined during this period.

2.5 The average monthly percentage changes in the employment of selected sectors are also derived based on the survey results. Sector-wise averages monthly percentage changes occurred during the

last one year are presented in Table 2.2 given below:

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

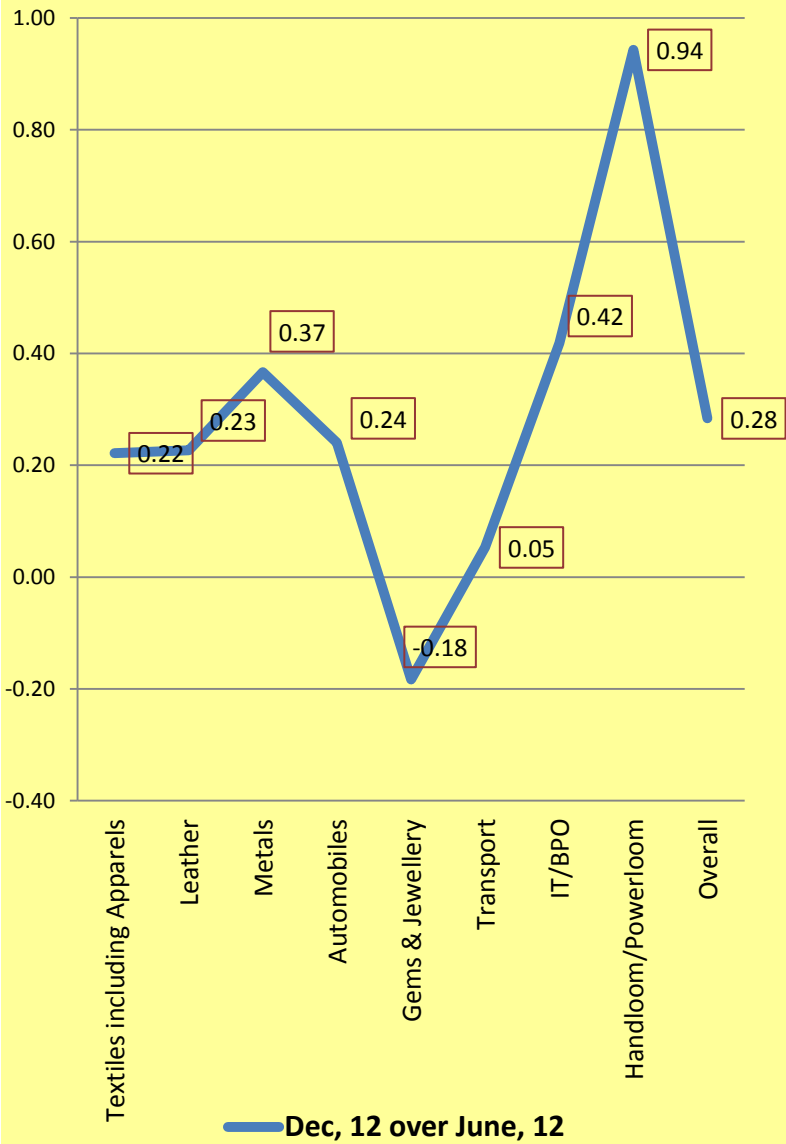
Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Percentage changes in employment based on various quarterly survey results			
		Dec,11 over Sep,11	Mar,12 over Dec,11	June, 12 over Mar,12	Dec,12 over June,12
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.38	0.00	0.46	0.22
2	Leather	-0.19	-0.19	0.00	0.23
3	Metals	0.00	-0.12	-0.11	0.37
4	Automobiles	-0.23	-0.03	-0.14	0.24
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.84	-0.20	0.65	-0.18
6	Transport	4.12	1.06	0.00	0.05
7	IT/BPO	0.65	0.66	0.28	0.42
8	Handloom/Powerloom	0.97	-2.39	0.00	0.94
Overall		0.45	0.16	0.24	0.28

2.6 Based on the survey results, it is observed that the average monthly percentage increase in employment during December, 2012 over June, 2012 is 0.28 percent at overall level. The sector-wise results show that in percentage terms, the

maximum average monthly increase of 0.94 per cent in employment is observed in the handloom/powerloom sector followed by 0.42 per cent in IT/BPO sector and 0.37 per cent in metals sector during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012.

2.8 On the other hand, it may be seen from the table that in gems & jewellery sector a decline in terms of average monthly percentage change is registered at 0.18 per cent.

Average Monthly Percentage Changes



2.9 The employment trends based on the survey data are compiled separately for direct and contract categories of workers. As was observed in the previous quarterly survey results, the major chunk of increase in employment is in the direct category of workers. In the current survey also, the same trend of increase in employment in direct category of workers is followed. 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/half yearly survey results during 2011-12 (in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Mar,12 over Dec,11		June, 12 over Mar,12		Dec,12 over June,12		Dec,12 over Dec,11	
		D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
1	Textiles including	-0.08	0.08	0.52	-0.02	0.58	-0.08	1.02	-0.02
2	Leather	0.08	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.07	-0.01	0.15	-0.11
3	Metals	-0.01	-0.07	-0.03	-0.02	0.07	0.26	0.03	0.17
4	Automobiles	0.04	-0.05	0.08	-0.12	0.03	0.11	0.15	-0.06
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.01	-0.04	0.06	-0.01	-0.15	0.12	-0.08	0.07
6	Transport	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03
7	IT/BPO	0.91	0.13	0.33	-0.06	0.44	0.20	1.68	0.27
8	Handloom/Po werloom	-0.25	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.20	-0.03
Overall		0.84	-0.03	0.97	-0.24	1.09	0.59	2.90	0.32

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

2.10 It may be seen from the table that employment under the direct category workers has increased by 1.09 lakh during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012 at overall level. The major increase in employment of direct category of workers during the period is seen in textiles including apparels (0.58 lakh) followed by 0.44 lakh in IT/BPO sector. In all other sectors under study, a marginal increase in employment of direct category of workers is observed except in gems & jewellery sector where the employment has declined by 0.15 lakh during the reference period.

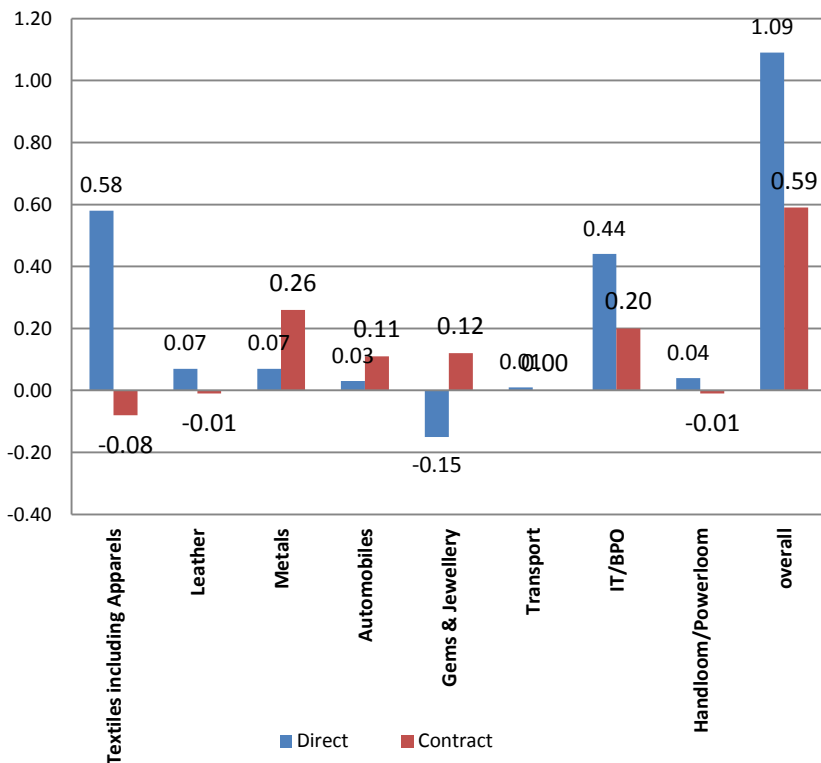
2.11 The survey results show that in case of contract category of workers the employment during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012 has also increased by 0.59 lakh at overall level. At the sector level, maximum increase in employment is seen in metal sector (0.26 lakh) and IT/BPO (0.20 lakh). In the gems & Jewellery sector, overall employment has declined by 0.03 lakh whereas in

the contract category of workers the employment has increased by 0.12 lakh during the period.

2.12 While comparing the results of last one year starting from December, 2011 to December, 2012, it shows that employment under the direct category of workers has increased by 2.90 lakh at overall level. The highest increase in employment is visible in the IT/BPO sector, where it has increased by 1.68 lakh during the period followed by 1.02 lakh in textile sector under the direct category of workers.

2.13 On the other hand, under the contract category of workers also, employment during the period December, 2011 to December, 2012 has increased by 0.32 lakh at overall level. The maximum increase in employment of contract workers is observed in the IT/BPO sector (0.27 lakh) followed by metal (0.17 lakh) and gems & jewellery sector (0.07 lakh) during the period December, 2011 to December, 2012.

**Comparison of employment change in direct vs contract category workers December over June, 2012
(in Lakhs)**



2.13 The survey results are also analyzed separately for exporting and non-exporting units. In the previous quarterly surveys results, it was observed that the increase in employment under the exporting units was considerably higher than

the non-exporting units. However, in the present survey, in exporting units the increase in employment is more or less same as observed in non-exporting units. The sector wise changes in employment of exporting units belonging to different sectors under study during the last one year are presented in Table 2.4.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Mar,12 over Dec,11	June,12 over Mar,12	Dec,12 Over June,12	Dec, 12 over Dec,11
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.79	0.38	0.43	1.60
2	Leather	0.05	-0.02	0.12	0.15
3	Metals	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	-0.05
4	Automobiles	-0.08	0.03	0.08	0.03
5	Gems & Jewellery	-0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
6	Transport*	-	-		-
7	IT/BPO	0.17	-0.10	0.18	0.25
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Overall	0.86	0.33	0.80	1.98

(*) No exporting unit was covered

2.14 Results of the current survey undertaken for the period December, 2012 over June, 2012 show that employment in the exporting units has increased by 0.80 lakh at overall level. The highest contributor to the increase in employment under the exporting units is the textiles including apparels sector where the employment has increased by 0.43 lakh followed by 0.18 lakh in IT/BPO sector.

2.15 Results of the last one year show that the employment in the exporting units has increased by 1.98 lakh at overall level during the period December, 2011 over December, 2012. Except in metal sector, wherein employment has recorded a slight decline, the employment under exporting units has increased in all other sectors under study during this one year period.

2.16 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/half yearly survey results (in per cent)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Dec,11 over Sep,11	Mar,12 over Dec,11	June, 12 over Mar,12	Dec,12 over June,12
1	Textiles including Apparels	1.38	1.28	0.61	0.33
2	Leather	-0.73	0.66	-0.19	0.61
3	Metals	0.18	-0.46	0.09	-0.12
4	Automobiles	-1.83	-2.53	0.31	0.39
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.77	-0.86	0.74	0.00
6	Transport	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	1.14	0.26	-0.14	0.28
8	Handloom/Powerloom	4.37	-1.33	0.00	1.11
	Overall	1.07	0.57	0.20	0.31

2.17 It may be seen from the table that the average monthly percentage increase in employment under the exporting unit is 0.31 per cent at overall level during December, 2012 over June, 2012. The highest increase in terms of average monthly percentage (1.11 percent) is registered in handloom/powerloom sector followed by 0.61 per cent in leather sector, 0.39 per cent in automobiles, 0.33 per cent in textiles including apparels and 0.28 per cent in IT/BPO sector. On the contrary, in

the metal sector a decline of 0.12 per cent is registered during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012.

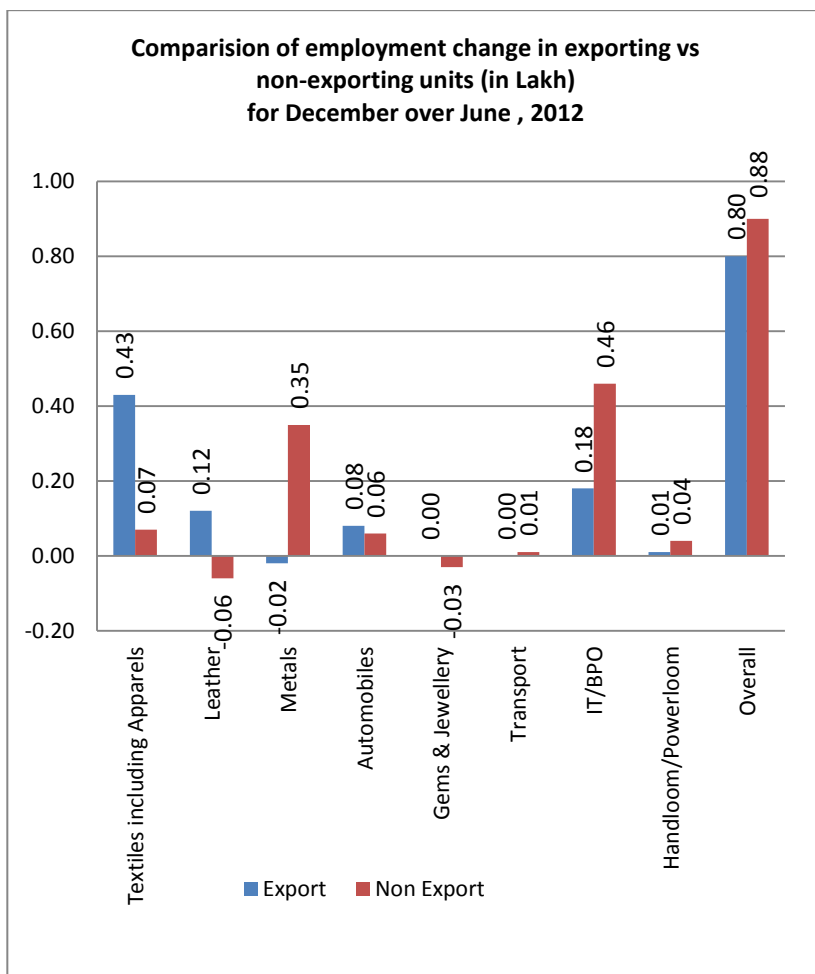
2.18 Survey results have also been derived separately for non- exporting units. During the reference period, the survey results are showing an increase in employment of the non- exporting units at overall level. The sector wise changes in the employment of non-exporting units of different sectors under study are presented in Table 2.6.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Mar,12 over Dec,11	June,12 over Mar,12	Dec,12 over Jun,12	Dec, 12 over Dec,11
1	Textiles including Apparels	-0.79	0.12	0.07	-0.60
2	Leather	-0.08	0.02	-0.06	-0.12
3	Metals	-0.04	-0.06	0.35	0.25
4	Automobiles	0.08	-0.08	0.06	0.06
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.01
6	Transport	0.16	-0.01	0.01	0.16
7	IT/BPO	0.87	0.38	0.46	1.71
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.25	-0.01	0.04	-0.22
Overall		-0.05	0.39	0.88	1.25

2.19 It may be observed from the above table that employment under non-exporting units at overall level of the sectors covered has increased by 0.88 lakh during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012. The major increase in employment under this category is seen in IT/BPO sector where it has increased by 0.46 lakh followed by 0.35 lakh in metal sector. In leather & gems & jewellery sector, a

marginal decline in employment under the non-exporting units is observed during the reference period.



2.20 Sector wise average monthly percentage changes in employment of 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/half yearly survey results (in per cent)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Dec,11 over Sep,11	Mar,12 over Dec,11	June, 12 over Mar,12	Dec,12 over June,12
1	Textiles including Apparels	-0.44	-0.52	0.27	0.08
2	Leather	-3.47	-1.43	0.83	-0.88
3	Metals	-0.08	-0.07	-0.17	0.48
4	Automobiles	0.00	0.35	-0.41	0.16
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.90	0.07	0.83	-0.27
6	Transport	4.12	1.06	-0.15	0.05
7	IT/BPO	-0.60	0.95	1.46	0.52
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.43	-2.45	-1.15	1.85
Overall		-0.17	-0.01	0.27	0.27

2.21 Data presented in the table show that the average monthly percentage increase in employment under the non- exporting units has

been to the tune of 0.27 percent during the period December, 2012 over June, 2012. The major contributor in this positive trend is Handloom/powerloom (1.85 per cent) followed by 0.52 per cent in IT/BPO and 0.48 per cent in metal sector.

2.22 On the other hand, decline in the average monthly percentage change in employment is observed in the sectors namely leather (0.88 per cent and gems & jewellery (0.27 per cent) during the reference period.

2.23 The results of the 16th quarterly survey reveal that there has been a sustained and consecutive increase in employment in the sectors covered at overall level during the last twelve quarters. The total addition to the employment during this

recovery period is 32.41 lakh at the overall level of the sectors covered.

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 which are 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, many of the units have shown reluctance 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 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.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT
LABOUR BUREAU, CHANDIGARH
(EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO: Jul to Dec, 2012)

I Identification Particulars

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

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	
June,12	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
July,12	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
Sept,12	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
Dec,12	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				

III Other information

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

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

Name of the Officer	
Signature with date	
Date	
Remarks:	

