



सत्यमेव जयते

**Quarterly Report**  
**on**  
**Changes in**  
**Employment in Selected Sectors**  
**(January, 2014 to March, 2014)**

Government of India  
Ministry of Labour & Employment  
Labour Bureau  
Chandigarh  
August, 2014





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## **Acknowledgement**

A need was felt in different quarters to have some indication about the impact of the Global Financial Crisis on unemployment situation in India. The Government therefore entrusted the task of conducting the Quarterly surveys on the 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 the twenty-first in this series and covers the period January, 2014 to March, 2014. The commitment shown by the staff of Labour Bureau to undertake the work involved in 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 management of sample units for the co-operation extended to the field staff of the Labour Bureau in every quarter, without which it would not have been possible for the Labour Bureau to continue this activity uninterruptedly.

**Place: Chandigarh**  
**Date: 27th August, 2014**

**Daljeet Singh**  
**Director General**

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# **Executive Summary**

- The present survey is the 21<sup>st</sup> in the series of “Quarterly Report on Changes in Employment in Selected Sectors conducted by the Bureau to assess the changes in employment. The present survey covers the period January, 2014 to March, 2014.
- The field work was conducted in the month of July, 2014 and the employment data has been collected for the reference period March, 2014 over December, 2013.
- A total of 2204 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 has decreased by 36 thousand during the quarter ended March, 2014 over December, 2013.
- At Industry level, the highest jump in employment is observed in the Automobiles sector, where employment has increased by 19 thousand during March, 2014 over December, 2013, followed by 4 thousand in Handloom/Powerloom, and 3 thousand in Leather sector.
- In the direct category of workers, employment has decreased by 60 thousand whereas for contract category of workers, it has increased by 24 thousand during the quarter ended March, 2014 over December, 2013.
- Employment in the exporting units has decreased by 2 thousand at overall level whereas in the non-exporting units, the same has decreased by 34 thousand during the period March, 2014 over December, 2013.

- The results of the last four surveys covering the period March, 2013 to March, 2014 show that the employment at overall level has increased by 276 thousand 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, the survey is useful in indicating 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 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. 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 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 unavailability of reliable data, results could not be compiled. For the same reasons, 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. 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 of this survey 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 be 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. 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 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. However, information was collected from 2724 units only. An increase of 0.73 lakh in employment of selected sectors was registered during the quarter.

1.18 The Sixteenth survey was conducted in the month of January and February, 2012. In the 16th survey the information was collected for the period June, 2012 to December, 2012. Based on the survey results, the employment in the selected sectors had reported a net increase of 1.68 lakh during the reference period.

1.19 The Seventeenth survey was conducted during the month of April and May, 2013. In this survey information was collected for the reference period January 2013 to March 2013. Based on the survey

results, the employment has increased at overall level by 107 thousand.

1.20 The Eighteenth survey was conducted during the month of July and August, 2013. In this survey information was collected for the reference period April 2013 to June 2013. Based on the survey results, the employment has increased at overall level by 86 thousand.

1.21 The Nineteenth survey was conducted during the month of November-December, 2013. In this survey information was collected for the reference period July 2013 to September 2013. Based on the survey results, the employment has increased at overall level by 143 thousand.

1.22 The Twentieth survey was conducted during the month of January-February, 2014. In this survey information was collected for the reference period October, 2013 to December, 2013. Based on

the survey results, the employment has increased at overall level by 83 thousand.

1.23 The present survey is the 21st survey in the series. The field work for the survey was carried out in the month of July, 2014 by covering the reference period of January-March, 2014. The Sector-wise number of units covered in the present and the previous survey are given in the table 1.1.

**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	
		20 <sup>th</sup> QES	21 <sup>st</sup> QES
1	Textiles including Apparels	845	846
2	Leather	174	172
3	Metals	608	625
4	Automobiles	143	150
5	Gems & Jewellery	173	180
6	Transport	42	43
7	IT/BPO	99	113
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	76	75
<b>Overall</b>		<b>2160</b>	<b>2204</b>



1.24 A two stage stratified sampling technique has been adopted. The first stage units (FSUs); districts/centers are selected using purposive sampling and the second stage units (SSUs), the establishments from these centres are selected using circular systematic sampling. 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.

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

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

Where

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

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

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

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

1.26 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 21<sup>st</sup> in the series and contains information pertaining to quarter March, 2014 over December, 2013. The present survey shows decrease in employment in the selected sectors under study at overall level. At sector level, the highest employment has increased in Automobiles sector followed by Handloom/Powerloom, Leather and Gems & Jewellery sectors. However in Textiles including apparels sector, Transport sector and IT/BPOs sector a decline in employment is reported during the reference period. Sector wise employment changes during the latest four surveys starting from March, 2013 are presented in Table 2.1.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in employment during				
		June,13 over Mar,13	Sept, 13 over June,13	Dec, 13 over Sept, 13	Mar, 14 over Dec, 13	Mar, 14 over Mar, 13
1	Textiles including Apparels	88	66	92	-56	190
2	Leather	18	5	13	3	39
3	Metals	-38	12	-20	0	-46
4	Automobiles	8	7	-11	19	23
5	Gems & Jewellery	8	-6	-6	1	-3
6	Transport	-2	-2	-2	-3	-9
7	IT/BPO	3	61	17	-4	77
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0	0	0	4	4
<b>Overall</b>		<b>86</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>276</b>

2.2 It may be seen from the above table that employment at overall level has decreased by 36thousand during the quarter ended March, 2014 over December, 2013. At the sectoral level, the

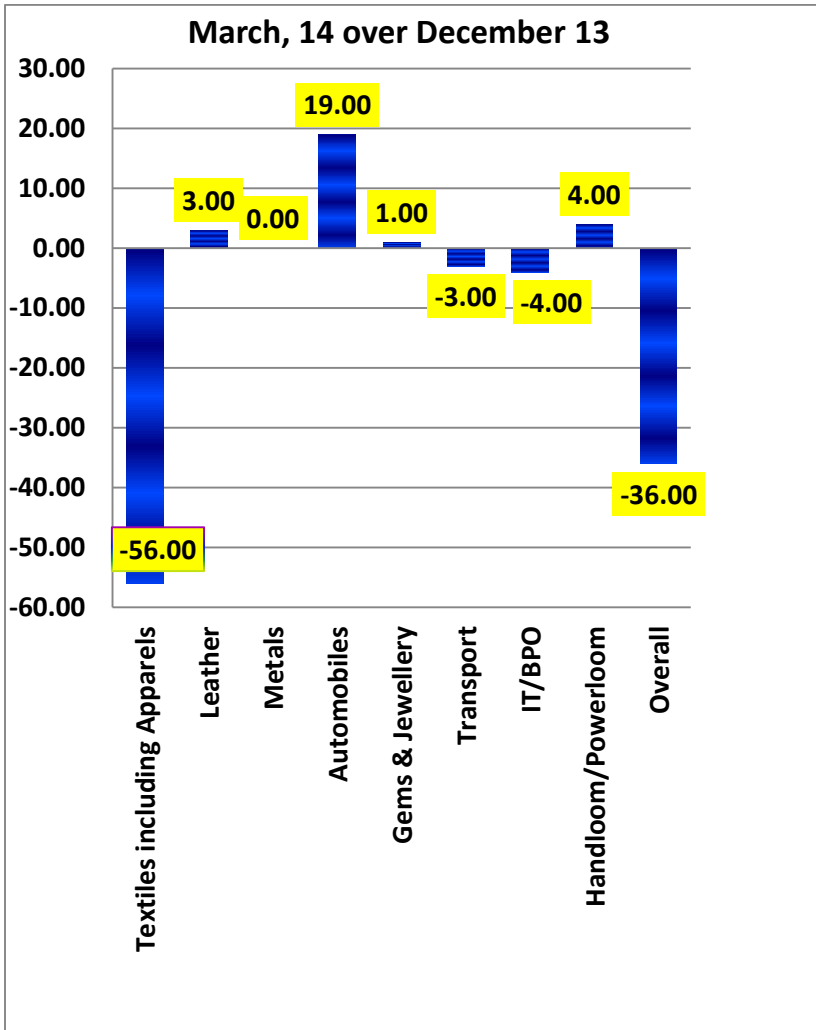
maximum increase in employment is seen in the Automobiles sector (19 thousand) followed by Handloom/ Powerloom sector (4 thousand), Leather sector (3 thousand), and Gems & Jewellery sector (1 thousand) during the reference period.

2.3 On the other hand, Textiles including apparels sectors has registered a decline of 56 thousand followed by IT/BPOs sector (4 thousand) and transport sector (3 thousand) in estimated employment during the period March, 2014 over December, 2013.

2.4 Comparison of the results for the period March, 2014 over March, 2013 shows that the employment at overall level has increased by 276thousand. The highest contributor to this increase is the textiles including apparels sector in which the employment has increased by 190 thousand during the period. The other sectors contributing to the increase in employment during this period are IT/BPO (77thousand), leather

(39thousand) and automobiles (23thousand). On the other hand, employment in Metals (46thousand), transport (9 thousand), and Gems & Jewellery (3 thousand) sectors have declined during the period March, 14 over March, 13.

**Chart: 1** Changes in employment during March, 14 over December 13 (In thousands)



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 occurred during the latest four surveys are presented in Table 2.2 as given below:

**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, 13 over Mar, 13	Sept,13 over June, 13	Dec,13 over Sept, 13	Mar,14 over Dec, 13
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.72	0.44	0.60	-0.40
2	Leather	1.35	0.36	0.91	0.27
3	Metals	-0.82	0.23	-0.38	0.00
4	Automobiles	0.28	0.27	-0.33	0.59
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.85	-0.67	-0.63	0.11
6	Transport	-0.21	-0.22	-0.24	-0.32
7	IT/BPO	0.04	0.76	0.19	-0.04
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.11	-0.16	0.00	2.15
<b>Overall</b>		<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>-0.10</b>



2.6 Based on the survey results, it is observed that the average monthly percentage decrease in employment during March, 2014 over December, 2013 is 0.10 percent at overall level.

2.7 The sector-wise results show that in percentage terms, a maximum average monthly increase of 2.15 percent in employment is observed in the Handloom/ Powerloom sector followed by Automobiles (0.59percent), Leather (0.27 percent) and Gems & Jewellery (0.11 percent) during the quarter ending in March, 2014 over December, 2013. On the other hand maximum average monthly decrease in employment is observed in Textiles including apparels sector (-0.40 percent) followed by Transport sector (-0.32 percent) and IT/BPOs sector (-0.04 percent) during period of March, 2014 over December, 2013.

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,13 Over Mar,13		Sept,13 over June,13		Dec,13 over Sept, 13		Mar,14 over Dec, 13		Mar,14 over Mar,13	
		D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
1	Textiles including	103	-14	66	0	72	20	-68	12	173	18
2	Leather	17	1	3	2	12	1	3	00	35	4
3	Metals	-16	-22	23	-11	-3	-17	-52	52	-48	2
4	Automobiles	-5	14	9	-2	-5	-6	17	2	16	8
5	Gems & Jewellery	4	4	-10	4	-7	1	-1	2	-14	11
6	Transport	-2	0	-3	1	0	-2	-1	-2	-6	-3
7	IT/BPO	6	-3	32	29	1	16	42	-46	81	-4
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	4	1	3
<b>Overall</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>39</b>

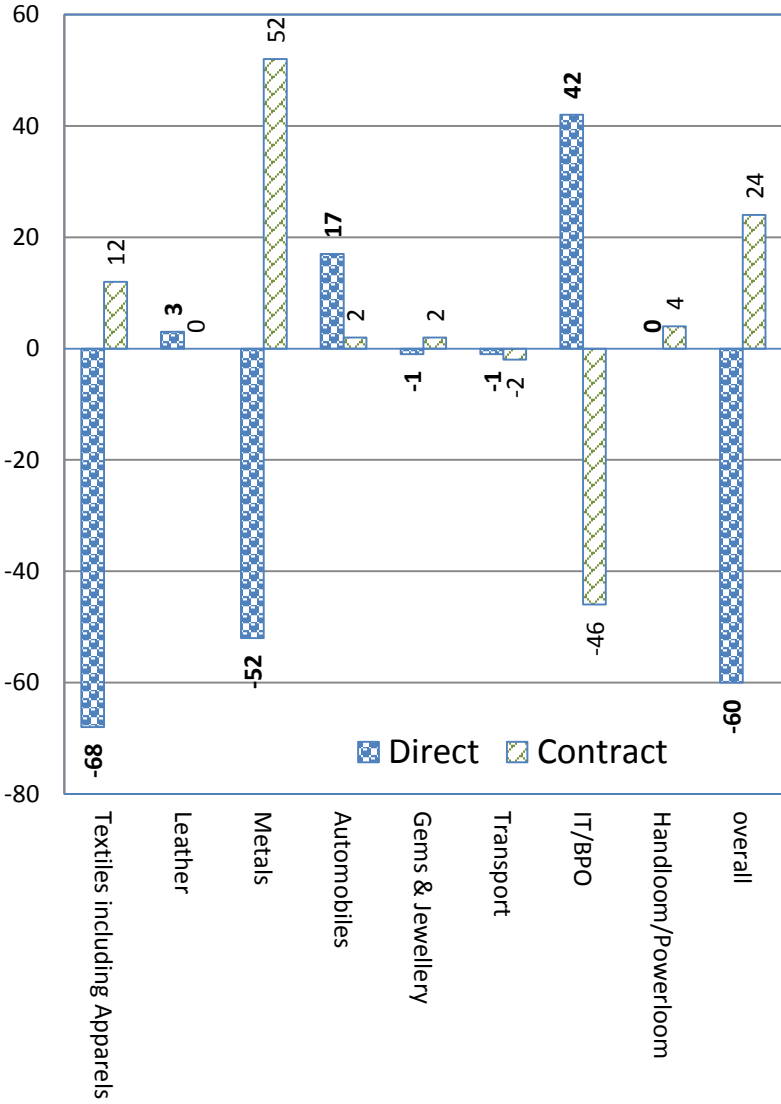
*Note: D refers to direct workers & C refers to contract workers*

2.9 It may be seen from the table that employment under the direct category workers has decreased by 60 thousand during the period March, 2014 over December, 2013 at overall level. The major decrease in employment under direct category of workers is observed in Textiles including apparels (68 thousand) followed by Metals (52 thousand), Gems & Jewellery (1 thousand), and Transport (1 thousand). Whereas, the increase in employment under direct category of workers during the quarter is seen in IT/BPO sector (42 thousand) followed by Automobiles sector (17 thousand) and Leather sector (3 thousand).

2.10 The survey results show that in case of contract category of workers the employment during the period March, 2014 over December, 2013 has increased by 24 thousand at overall level. At the sector level, maximum increase in employment is reported in Metals sector (52 thousand), followed by Textiles including apparels

sector (12 thousand), Handloom/Powerloom by 4 thousand and Automobiles, Gems & Jewellery sector by 2 thousand each. On the other hand, there is decrease in employment in IT/BPOs (46 thousand) followed by transport sector (2 thousand) during the reference period under the contract category of workers.

**Chart: 2 Comparison of employment change in direct vs contract category workers (in thousands)**



2.11 Results of the latest four surveys (i.e. March, 2014 to March, 2013) show that employment under the direct category of workers during this period has increased by 238 thousand at overall level. The highest increase is seen in the textiles including apparels sector (173thousand) during the period which is about 75 percent of the total increase. Under the contract category of workers, the employment has increased during the above mentioned period by 39 thousand at overall level. The maximum increase in employment under the contract category of workers is also observed in the Textiles including apparels sector (18thousand) followed by gems & Jewellery (11 thousand), Automobiles sector (8 thousand), Leather sector (4 thousand), Handloom/Powerloom (3 thousand) and Metals sector (2 thousand).

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 thousands)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Industry/ Group</b>	<b>June,13 over Mar,13</b>	<b>Sept,13 over June,13</b>	<b>Dec,13 over Sept, 13</b>	<b>Mar,14 over Dec,13</b>	<b>Mar, 14 over Mar, 13</b>
1	Textiles including Apparels	98	41	94	-36	197
2	Leather	16	6	13	4	39
3	Metals	0	8	-5	-22	-19
4	Automobiles	2	6	-10	10	8
5	Gems & Jewellery	3	8	-4	4	11
6	Transport*	-	-	-	0	0
7	IT/BPO	2	10	-21	34	25
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0	-1	0	4	3
	Overall	121	78	67	-2	264

(\*) No exporting unit was covered

2.13 The Survey results during the period March, 2014 over December, 2013 reveal that in exporting units maximum decrease in employment is observed in Textile including apparels sector (36

thousands) followed by metals (22 thousand) whereas maximum increase in employment has been observed in IT/BPOs (34 thousands) followed by Automobiles (10 thousand) and 4 thousand each in Leather, Gems & Jewellery and Handloom/Powerloom sector.

2.14 Results of the last four surveys for the period March, 2014 over March, 2013, reveal that employment in the exporting units has increased by 264 thousand at overall level. Textiles including apparels sector has observed an increase of 197 thousand followed by Leather (39 thousand), IT/BPO (25 thousand), Gems & Jewellery (11 thousand), Automobile (8thousand), Handloom/Powerloom (3 thousand) in employment, while employment in Metal (19 thousand) has decreased 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.

2.16 It may be seen from the table that the average monthly percentage decrease in employment under exporting unit is 0.01 percent at overall level during March, 2014 over December, 2013. The highest average monthly percentage decrease is observed in Gems & Jewellery sector (0.77 percent) followed by 0.70 percent in Automobiles sector.

At the sector level, the highest average monthly percentage increase is observed in the Leather sector (1.06 percent) followed by 0.92 percent in Textile including Apparels sector.

**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,13 over Mar,13	Sep, 13 over June,13	Dec,13 over Sep, 13	Mar,14 over Dec, 13
1	Textiles including Apparels	1.25	0.40	0.92	-0.39
2	Leather	1.36	0.49	1.06	0.43
3	Metals	0.03	0.76	-0.50	-0.72
4	Automobiles	0.44	0.50	-0.70	0.71
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.59	1.77	-0.77	0.75
6	Transport	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	0.05	0.22	-0.41	0.58
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.52	-1.35	0.00	3.10
<b>Overall</b>		<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>-0.01</b>

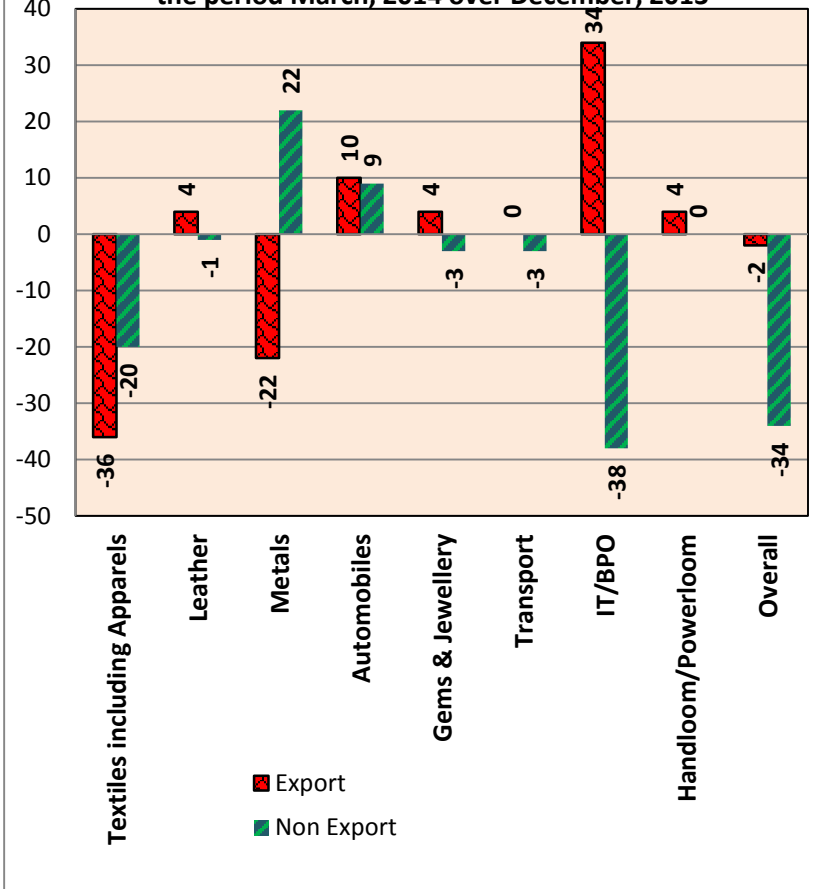
2.17 Survey results have also been derived separately for non-exporting units. The sector wise changes in the employment of non-exporting units of different sectors under study are presented in Table 2.6.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	June,13 Over Mar,13	Sept,13 over June,13	Dec,13 over Sept, 13	Mar,14 over Dec, 13	Mar, 14 over Mar, 13
1	Textiles including Apparels	-9	25	-2	-20	-6
2	Leather	2	-1	0	-1	0
3	Metals	-38	4	-15	22	-27
4	Automobiles	6	1	-1	9	15
5	Gems & Jewellery	5	-14	-2	-3	-14
6	Transport	-2	-2	-2	-3	-9
7	IT/BPO	0	51	38	-38	51
8	Handloom/Powerloom	1	1	0	0	2
<b>Overall</b>		<b>-34</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>13</b>

2.18 It may be observed from the table that employment under non-exporting units at overall level of the sectors covered has decreased by 34 thousand during the period March, 2014 over December, 2013.

**Chart: 3 Comparison of employment changes in exporting vs non-exporting units (in thousands) for the period March, 2014 over December, 2013**



The maximum decrease in employment is noticed in IT/BPO (38 thousand) followed by Textile including Apparels (20 thousands), Gems &

Jewellery, Transport by 3 thousands each. On the other hand, the maximum increase in employment is noticed in Metals (22 thousands) followed by Automobile (9 thousands) during the reference period.

2.19 Results of the latest four surveys show that the employment under the non-exporting units has increased by 13thousand at overall level during the period March, 2014 over March, 2013. The maximum increase is seen in IT/BPO (51 thousand) followed by automobile (15 thousand) and Handloom/ Powerloom (2 thousand). There is also decline in employment in Metal sector (27thousand) followed by Gems & Jewellery (14 thousand) transport sector (9 thousand) and Textile including Apparel sector (6 thousands) during the period March, 14 over March, 13.

2.20 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	June,13 over Mar,13	Sep, 13 over June,13	Dec,13 over Sep, 13	Mar,14 over Dec, 13
1	Textiles including Apparels	-0.21	0.52	-0.04	-0.42
2	Leather	1.32	-0.57	0.00	-0.53
3	Metals	-1.02	0.10	-0.36	0.59
4	Automobiles	0.25	0.07	-0.05	0.50
5	Gems & Jewellery	1.10	-3.20	-0.46	-0.75
6	Transport	-0.21	-0.22	-0.24	-0.32
7	IT/BPO	0.01	1.50	0.95	-1.05
8	Handloom/Powerloom	1.02	1.15	0.00	0.00
<b>Overall</b>		<b>-0.22</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-0.22</b>

2.21 Data presented in the table reveals that the average monthly percentage decrease in employment under the non- exporting units has occurred to the tune of 0.22 percent during the

quarter March, 2014 over December, 2013. For the latest quarter, five out of the eight sectors have negative average monthly percentage change in employment i.e. IT/BPO (1.05 percent), Gems & Jewellery (0.75percent), Leather (0.53 percent) Textile including Apparels (0.42 percent) and Transport (0.32percent). Handloom/powerloom sectors remain unaffected over the above mentioned period. While average monthly percentage increase is reported in Metals sector (0.59 percent) followed by Automobile sector (0.50 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 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 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 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.
- Managements 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.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT  
LABOUR BUREAU, CHANDIGARH  
**EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO:**  
***(January to June, 2014)***

**I Identification Particulars**

- a. Zone-State 

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- b. Name of 

--
- c. Name of Unit 

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- d. Complete Address of the Unit 

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- e. D S L No. 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- f. Name of the Person 

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- g. Mobile /Contact No. 

--
- h. E-mail Id of the unit 

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- i. NIC Code ( 4- Digit) 

--
- j. Type of goods 

--
- k. Whether the unit is export oriented  
*(Yes-1, No-2)*

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## 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, 13	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
March, 14	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
June, 14	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) |  |

<b>Name of the Officer</b>	
<b>Signature with date</b>	
<b>Date</b>	
<b>Remarks:</b>	