

**Quarterly Report**  
**on**  
**Changes in**  
**Employment in Selected Sectors**  
(April, 2014 to June, 2014)

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



सत्यमेव जयते

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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-second in this series and covers the period April, 2014 to June, 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: 24<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2014**

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

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# **Executive Summary**

- The present survey is the 22<sup>nd</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 from April, 2014 to June, 2014.
  
- The field work was conducted in the month of July, 2014 and the employment data has been collected for the reference period June, 2014 over March, 2014.
  
- A total of 2200 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 increased by 182 thousand during the quarter ended, June, 2014 over March, 2014.
- At Industry level, the highest jump in employment is observed in the Textile including Apparel sector, where employment has increased by 69 thousand during June 2014 over March, 2014, followed by 51 thousand in IT/BPOs, 47 thousand in Metal, 7 thousand each in Leather and Gems & Jewellery and 1 thousand in Automobiles sector.
- In the direct category of workers, employment has increased by 156 thousand whereas for contract category of workers, it has increased by 26 thousand during the quarter ended June, 2014 over March, 2014.
- Employment in the exporting units has increased by 101 thousand at overall level whereas in the non-exporting units, the same



has increased by 81 thousand during the period June 2014 over March, 2014.

- The results of the last four surveys covering the period June, 2013 to June, 2014 show that the employment at overall level has increased by 372 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 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, and 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, and 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, and 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 Twenty-first survey was conducted during the month of July, 2014. In this survey information was collected for the reference period January to March, 2014. Based on the survey results, employment was decreased at overall level by 36 thousand in the selected eight sectors.

1.24 The present is the 22nd 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 March-June, 2014. The Sector-wise number of units covered in the present survey is given in the Table 1.1.

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

Sl. No.	Industry / Group	No. of units covered during the survey
		22 <sup>nd</sup> QES
1	Textiles including Apparels	846
2	Leather	173
3	Metals	622
4	Automobiles	149
5	Gems & Jewellery	179
6	Transport	42
7	IT/BPO	114
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	75
<b>Overall</b>		<b>2200</b>

1.25 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 centers 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.

1.26 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.

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



## **CHAPTER-II**

### ***ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT***

2.1 The present Quarterly Quick Employment Survey is the 22<sup>nd</sup> in the series and contains information pertaining to quarter June, 2014 over March, 2014. The present survey shows increase in employment in the selected sectors under study at overall level. At sector level, the highest increase in employment is seen in Textiles including Apparels sector followed by IT/BPOs, and Metal sector.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in employment during				
		Sept, 13 over June,13	Dec, 13 over Sept, 13	Mar, 14 over Dec, 13	June, 14 over Mar, 14	June,14 over June,13
1	Textiles including Apparels	66	92	-56	69	171
2	Leather	5	13	3	7	28
3	Metals	12	-20	0	47	39
4	Automobiles	7	-11	19	1	16
5	Gems & Jewellery	-6	-6	1	7	-4
6	Transport	-2	-2	-3	0	-7
7	IT/BPO	61	17	-4	51	125
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0	0	4	0	4
<b>Overall</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>372</b>

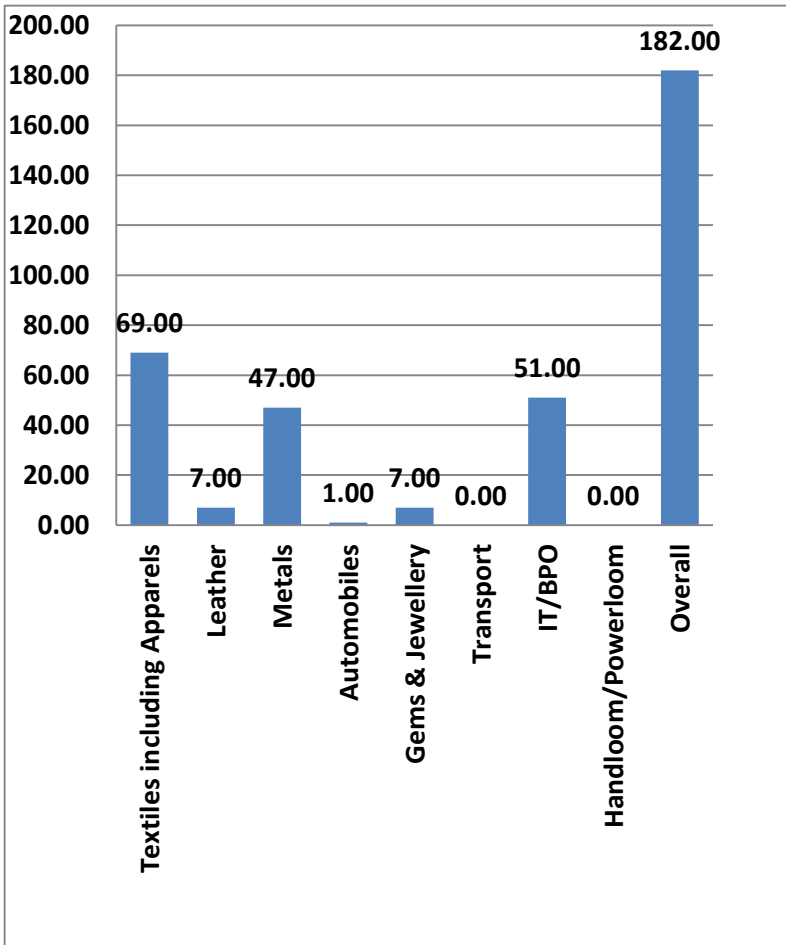
2.2 It may be seen from the above Table that employment at overall level has increased by 182 thousand during the quarter ended June, 2014 over March, 2014. At the sectoral level, the maximum increase in employment is seen in the Textiles including apparels sector (69 thousand) followed by IT/BPOs sector (51 thousand), Metals sector (47 thousand), 7 thousand each in Leather & Gems & Jewellery sector during the reference period.

2.3 On the other hand, Handloom/Powerloom and Transport sectors remained unchanged during the reference period.

2.4 Comparison of the results for the period June, 2014 over June, 2013 shows that the employment at overall level has increased by 372 thousand. The highest contributor to this increase is the Textiles including apparels sector in which the employment has increased by 171 thousand during the period. The other sectors contributing to

the increase in employment during this period are IT/BPO (125 thousand), Metals (39 thousand) Leather (28 thousand), Automobiles (16 thousand) and Handloom/Powerloom (4 thousand). On the other hand, employment in Transport (7 thousand) and Gems & Jewellery sectors (4 thousand) have declined marginally during the period June, 2014 over June, 2013.

**Chart: 1 Changes in employment during June, 14 over March, 14 (In lacks)**



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			
		Sept,13 over June, 13	Dec,13 over Sept, 13	Mar,14 over Dec, 13	June,14 over Mar, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.44	0.60	-0.40	0.49
2	Leather	0.36	0.91	0.27	0.60
3	Metals	0.23	-0.38	0.00	0.69
4	Automobiles	0.27	-0.33	0.59	0.03
5	Gems & Jewellery	-0.67	-0.63	0.11	0.75
6	Transport	-0.22	-0.24	-0.32	0.00
7	IT/BPO	0.76	0.19	-0.04	0.54
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.16	0.00	2.15	0.00
<b>Overall</b>		<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>0.49</b>

2.6 Based on the survey results, it is observed that the average monthly percentage increase in employment during June, 2014 over March, 2014 is 0.49 percent at overall level.

2.7 The sector-wise results show that in percentage terms, a maximum average monthly increase of 0.75 percent in employment is observed in the Gems & Jewellery sector followed by Metals (0.69 percent), Leather (0.60 percent), IT/BPOs (0.54 percent), Textiles including apparels (0.49 percent), and Automobiles sector (0.03 percent). On the other hand no changes have been observed in Transport and Handloom/Powerloom sectors during the period of June, 2014 over March, 2014.

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

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Sept,13 over June,13		Dec,13 over Sept, 13		Mar,14 over Dec, 13		June,14 over Mar, 14		June,14 over June,13	
		D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
1	Textiles including	66	0	72	20	-68	12	81	-12	151	20
2	Leather	3	2	12	1	3	00	5	2	23	5
3	Metals	23	-11	-3	-17	-52	52	14	33	-18	57
4	Automobiles	9	-2	-5	-6	17	2	0	1	21	-5
5	Gems & Jewellery	-10	4	-7	1	-1	2	6	1	-12	8
6	Transport	-3	1	0	-2	-1	-2	0	0	-4	-3
7	IT/BPO	32	29	1	16	42	-46	48	3	123	2
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	1	-1	0	0	0	4	2	-2	3	1
<b>Overall</b>		<b>121</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>85</b>

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

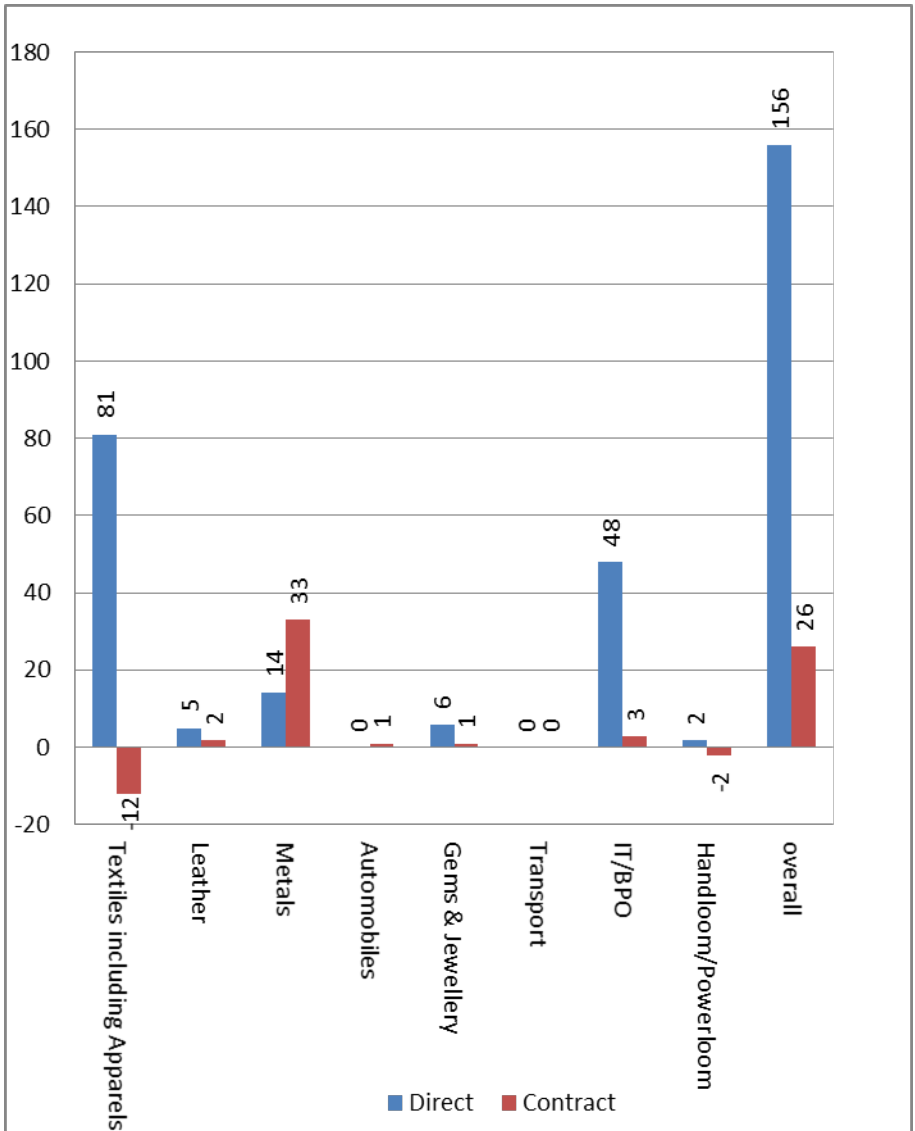
2.9 It may be seen from the table that employment under the direct category workers has increased by 156 thousand during the period June, 2014 over March, 2014 at overall level. The major increase in



employment under direct category of workers is observed in Textiles including apparels (81 thousand) followed by IT/BPOs (48 thousand), Metals (14 thousand), Gems & Jewellery (6 thousand), Leather (5 thousand) and Handloom /Powerloom sector (2 thousand) whereas Transport sector remains unchanged.

2.10 The survey results show that in case of contract category of workers the employment during the period June, 2014 over March, 2014 has increased by 26 thousand at overall level. At the sector level, maximum increase in employment is reported in Metal sector (33 thousand), followed by IT/BPOs (3 thousand), Leather (2 thousand) and Automobiles and Gems & Jewellery sector (1 thousand each). On the other hand, there is decrease in employment in Textiles including apparels (12 thousand) followed by Handloom /Powerloom sector (2 thousand) during the reference period for the contract category of workers.

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



2.11 Results of the latest four surveys (i.e. June, 2013 to June 2014) show that employment under the direct category of workers during this period has increased by 287 thousand at overall level. The highest increase is seen in the Textiles including apparels sector (151thousand) during the period which is about 52 percent of the total increase. Under the contract category of workers, the employment has increased during the above mentioned period by 85 thousand at overall level. The maximum increase in employment under the contract category of workers is observed in the Metal sector (57 thousand) followed by Textiles including apparels (20 thousand), Gems & Jewellery sector (8 thousand), Leather sector (5 thousand), IT/BPO sector (2 thousand) and Handloom/Powerloom sector (1 thousand), whereas employment has declined by 5 thousand in Automobile sector and by 3 thousand in Transport sector during the period June, 2013 to June,2014.

2.12 The survey results are also analyzed separately for exporting and non-exporting units.

The sector wise changes in employment of exporting units belonging to different sectors under study during the last four surveys are presented in Table 2.4.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Sept,13 over June,13	Dec,13 over Sept, 13	Mar,14 over Dec,13	June,14 over Mar, 14	Jun, 14 over Jun, 13
1	Textiles including Apparels	41	94	-36	65	164
2	Leather	6	13	4	6	29
3	Metals	8	-5	-22	8	-11
4	Automobiles	6	-10	10	4	10
5	Gems & Jewellery	8	-4	4	4	12
6	Transport*	-	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	10	-21	34	14	37
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-1	0	4	0	3
	Overall	78	67	-2	101	244

(\*) No exporting unit was covered

2.13 The Survey results during the period June, 2014 over March, 2014 reveal that at overall level the employment has increased by 101 thousand in exporting units. At sectoral level, maximum increase in employment is observed in Textile including apparels sector (65 thousands) followed by IT/BPO (14 thousand), Metal (8 thousand), Leather (6 thousand) and Automobile and Gems & Jewellery (4 thousand each) whereas Transport and Handloom/powerloom sectors remain unchanged.

2.14 Results of the last four surveys for the period June, 2014 over June, 2013, reveal that employment in the exporting units has increased by 244 thousand at overall level. Textiles including apparels sector has observed an increase of 164 thousand followed by IT/BPO sector (37thousand), Leather (29 thousand), Gems & Jewellery sector (12 thousand), Automobile sector (10 thousand) and Handloom/Powerloom sector (3 thousand), while

employment in Metal (11 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 2.5 that the average monthly percentage increase in employment among exporting units is found to be 0.47 percent at overall level during June, 2014 over March, 2014. At the sector level, the highest average monthly percentage increase is observed in the Gems & Jewellery sector (0.73 percent) followed by Textile including Apparels sector (0.71 percent), Leather sector (0.62 percent), Automobile sector (0.28 percent), Metals sector (0.27 percent) and IT/BPO sector (0.23 percent), whereas Handloom/Powerloom sector remains unchanged .

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Sep, 13 over June,13	Dec,13 over Sep, 13	Mar,14 over Dec, 13	June,14 over Mar, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.40	0.92	-0.39	0.71
2	Leather	0.49	1.06	0.43	0.62
3	Metals	0.76	-0.50	-0.72	0.27
4	Automobiles	0.50	-0.70	0.71	0.28
5	Gems & Jewellery	1.77	-0.77	0.75	0.73
6	Transport	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	0.22	-0.41	0.58	0.23
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-1.35	0.00	3.10	0.00
<b>Overall</b>		<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>0.47</b>

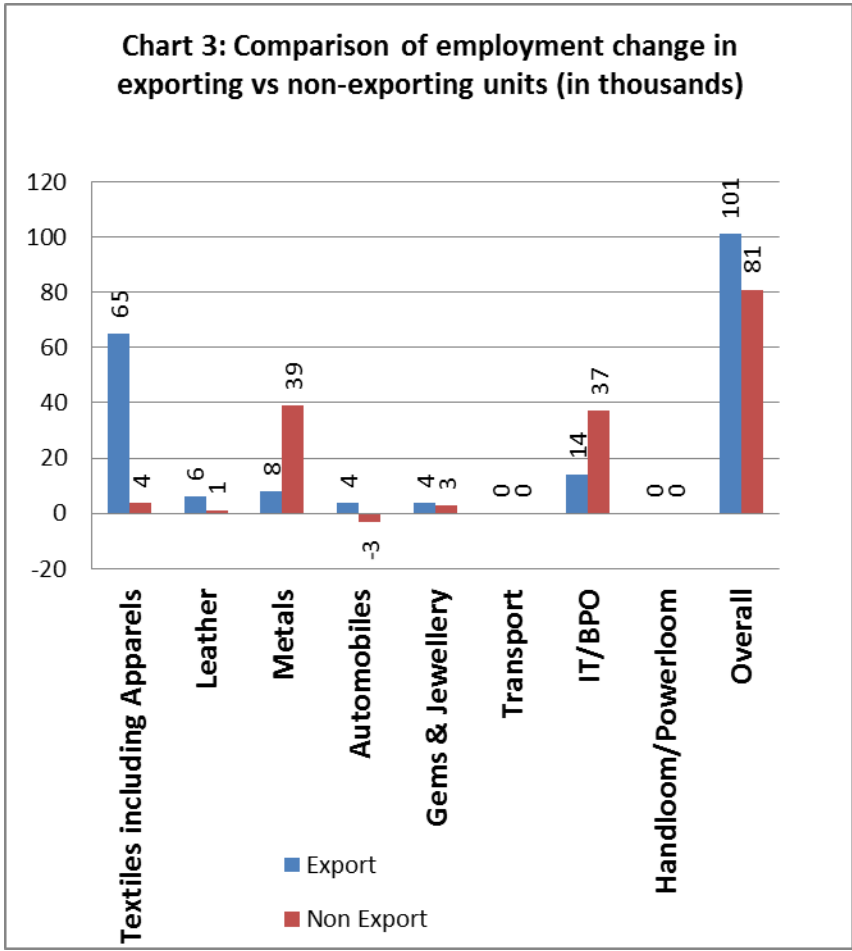
2.17 Survey results have also been derived separately for non-exporting units. The sector wise changes in the employment of non-exporting units of different sectors under study are presented in Table 2.6.

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

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Industry/ Group</b>	<b>Sept,13 over June,13</b>	<b>Dec,13 over Sep, 13</b>	<b>Mar,14 over Dec,13</b>	<b>Jun,14 over Mar,14</b>	<b>Jun, 14 over Jun, 13</b>
1	Textiles including Apparels	25	-2	-20	4	7
2	Leather	-1	0	-1	1	-1
3	Metals	4	-15	22	39	50
4	Automobiles	1	-1	9	-3	6
5	Gems & Jewellery	-14	-2	-3	3	-16
6	Transport	-2	-2	-3	0	-7
7	IT/BPO	51	38	-38	37	88
8	Handloom/Powerloom	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Overall</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>128</b>

2.18 It may be observed from the table that employment under non-exporting units at overall level of the sectors covered has increased by 81 thousand during the period June, 2014 over March, 2014.





2.19 The maximum increase in employment is noticed in Metals (39 thousand) followed by IT/BPO (37 thousand), Textiles including Apparels sector (4 thousand), Gems & Jewellery (3 thousand), and

Leather sector (1 thousand). Handloom/ Powerloom and Transport sectors remain unchanged whereas there is decrease in employment in Automobiles sector by 3 thousand during the reference period.

2.20 Results of the latest four surveys show that the employment under the non-exporting units has increased by 128 thousand at overall level during the period June, 2014 over June, 2013. The maximum increase is seen in IT/BPO (88 thousand) followed by Metal sector (50 thousand), Textiles including Apparels sector (7 thousand), Automobile (6 thousand) and Handloom/Powerloom (1 thousand). There is decline in employment in Gems & Jewellery (16 thousand), followed by transport sector (7 thousand) and Leather (1 thousand) during the period June, 2014 over June, 2013.

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

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

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Industry/ Group</b>	<b>Sep, 13 over June,13</b>	<b>Dec,13 over Sep, 13</b>	<b>Mar,14 over Dec, 13</b>	<b>Jun,14 over Mar,14</b>
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.52	-0.04	-0.42	0.08
2	Leather	-0.57	0.00	-0.53	0.54
3	Metals	0.10	-0.36	0.59	1.03
4	Automobiles	0.07	-0.05	0.50	-0.16
5	Gems & Jewellery	-3.20	-0.46	-0.75	0.76
6	Transport	-0.22	-0.24	-0.32	0.00
7	IT/BPO	1.50	0.95	-1.05	1.06
8	Handloom/Powerloom	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Overall</b>		<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>0.52</b>

2.22 Data presented in the table reveals that there is an average monthly percentage increase of 0.52 percent in employment under the non-exporting units has occurred during the quarter June 2014, over March, 2014. For the latest quarter, data presented in the table reveals that maximum

increase is observed in IT/BPO sector (1.06 percent) followed by Metals sector (1.03 percent), Gems & Jewellery (0.76 percent), Leather (0.54 percent) and Textile including Apparels (0.08 percent). Transport and Handloom/Powerloom sectors remain unaffected during the above mentioned period, Whereas in Automobiles sector, the average monthly changes have reported to be decreased by 0.16 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 

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- c. Name of Unit 

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- d. Complete Address of the Unit 

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- e. D S L No. 

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- f. Name of the Person 

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- g. Mobile /Contact No. 

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- h. E-mail Id of the unit 

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- i. NIC Code ( 4- Digit) 

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- j. Type of goods 

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- 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>	