



Quarterly Report
on
Changes in
Employment in Selected Sectors
(July, 2015 to September, 2015)

Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Labour Bureau
Chandigarh
March, 2016



सत्यमेव जयते

**Quarterly Report
on
Changes in
Employment in Selected
Sectors**

(July, 2015 to Sept, 2015)

Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Labour Bureau
Chandigarh
March, 2016

Acknowledgement

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

The first such survey for the quarter October-December, 2008 was undertaken during the month of January, 2009. The present survey is twenty-seventh in the series and covers the period July, 2015 to Sept, 2015. The commitment shown by the staff of Labour Bureau to undertake this work involving collection and compilation of data and preparation of the report is commendable,

particularly since no additional manpower was available for conducting this new activity.

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

Place: Chandigarh

Date: 8th March, 2016

Dr. M. Mathisekaran

Director General

Contents

Executive Summary

I Introduction 1-10

II Analysis of Employment 11-30

Annexure

Questionnaire canvassed in the survey 31-33

Executive Summary

- The present survey is 27th in the series of “Quarterly Report on Changes in Employment in Selected Sectors” conducted by Labour Bureau to assess the changes in employment. The present survey covers the reference period from July, 2015 to Sept, 2015.

- Field work was conducted in the months of January-February, 2016 and the employment data has been collected for the reference period Sept, 2015 over June, 2015.

- A total of 1932 sample units have been covered during the survey in eight selected sectors, viz., Textiles including Apparels, Leather, Metals, Automobiles, Gems & Jewellery, Transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Powerloom.

- At overall level, employment (i.e. number of persons employed) in the eight selected

sectors has increased by 134 thousand during the quarter ended, Sept, 2015 over June, 2015.

- At Industry level, highest increase in employment is observed in the IT/BPO sector by 58 thousand, followed by 48 thousand in metal, 28 thousand in Textiles including Apparels, 3 thousand in Automobile and 1 thousand in Transport sector. Whereas minor decrease in employment was observed by 2 thousand in Gems & Jewellery and by 1 thousand each in Leather and Handloom/Powerloom sector during the quarter ended September, 2015 over June, 2015.

- In the direct category of workers, employment has increased by 131 thousand while for contract category of workers, it has increased by 3 thousand only during the quarter ended September, 2015 over June, 2015.

- Employment in the exporting units has increased by 31 thousand at overall level whereas in the non-exporting units, the same has increased by 103 thousand during the period ending September, 2015 over June, 2015.

- The results of the last four surveys covering the period from September, 2015 over June, 2015 show that the employment at overall level has increased by around 272 thousand persons during the period.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.2 The first quarterly survey was conducted in the month of January, 2009 to study the impact of economic slowdown on employment during the

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

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

1.4 The second survey was conducted in the month of April, 2009 to study the impact of

economic slowdown on employment during the quarter Jan-March, 2009. In this survey, two sectors, namely, Leather and Handloom/Powerloom were added whereas the Mining sector covered during the first survey was excluded. The detailed report of the survey was released in May, 2009. A sample of 3,192 units from 21 centers spread across eleven States/UTs was covered during the survey.

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

1.6 The last survey (26th QES) was conducted during the month of July, 2015. In this survey, the information on employment changes was collected for the reference period April, 2015 to June, 2015.

The survey results indicate that employment in selected sectors had decreased at overall level by 43 thousand. Summary of the findings from previous surveys are given in the Table 1.1. It can be seen from Table 1.1 that employment loss of half a million during Oct-Dec, 2008 has been recovered in the quarter of June-Sept 2009 and additional employment is being generated since then.

1.7 The present survey is the twenty-seventh in the series of quarterly employment surveys. The field work for the survey was carried out in the month of January-February, 2016. A sample of 1932 units in the eight selected sectors has been covered for the reference period of July, 2015 to September, 2015. The Sector-wise number of units covered in the present survey is given in the Table 1.2.

Table 1.1: Findings from the previous QES Rounds

QES Round	Reference Period	Sample Units (No.)	Change in Employment (in lakh)
1.	Oct-Dec, 2008	2581	5.00 (-)
2.	Jan-Mar, 2009	3192	1.17 (-)
3.	Apr-Jun, 2009	3003	1.31 (-)
4.	Jul-Sep, 2009	2873	4.97 (+)
5.	Oct-Dec, 2009	2953	6.40 (+)
6.	Jan-Mar, 2010	2815	0.61 (+)
7.	Apr-Jun, 2010	2635	1.62 (+)
8.	Jul-Sep, 2010	2558	4.35 (+)
9.	Oct-Dec, 2010	2510	2.07 (+)
10.	Jan-Mar, 2011	2406	1.74 (+)
11.	Apr-Jun, 2011	2289	2.15 (+)
12.	Jul-Sep, 2011	2215	3.15 (+)
13.	Oct-Dec, 2011	2188	2.26 (+)
14.	Jan-Mar, 2012	2086	0.81 (+)
15.	Apr-Jun, 2012	2724	0.73 (+)
16.	Jul-Dec, 2012	2514	1.68 (+)
17.	Jan-Mar, 2013	2344	1.07 (+)
18.	Apr-Jun, 2013	2301	0.86 (+)
19.	Jul-Sep, 2013	2303	1.43 (+)
20.	Oct-Dec, 2013	2160	0.83 (+)
21.	Jan-Mar, 2014	2204	0.36 (-)
22.	Apr-Jun, 2014	2200	1.82 (+)
23.	Jul-Sep, 2014	2078	1.58 (+)
24.	Oct-Dec, 2014	2077	1.17 (+)
25.	Jan-Mar, 2015	2013	0.64 (+)
26.	Apr-June 2015	2013	0.43 (-)

(+) indicates net increase in employment

(-) indicates net decrease in employment

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

Sl. No.	Industry / Group	No. of units covered during the survey 27th QES
1	Textiles including Apparels	742
2	Leather	162
3	Metals	542
4	Automobiles	135
5	Gems & Jewellery	146
6	Transport	41
7	IT/BPO	96
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	68
Overall		1932

1.8 For sample selection, two stage stratified sampling technique has been adopted. Districts/Centers are selected as the first stage units (FSUs) by using purposive sampling and the

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

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

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

Where

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

t_i = Sample estimate of employment change
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.

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

1.11 Concepts and definitions

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

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

Unit/Establishment: Any office or department of the Government or a local authority, or any place

where an industry, trade, business, manufacture or occupation is carried on.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER-II

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

2.1 The present Quarterly Quick Employment Survey is 27th in the series and contains information pertaining to the changes in employment during period July, 2015 to September, 2015. The present survey shows increasing trend in employment at overall level as compared to the last three rounds of the quarterly quick employment surveys except the 26th survey.

2.2 It may be seen from the Table 2.1 that employment at overall level has increased by 134 thousand during the quarter ended September, 2015 over July, 2015.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in employment during				
		Dec, 14 over Sept, 14	Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	Jun, 15 over Mar, 15	Sept, 15 over June, 15	Sept,15 over Sept,14
1	Textiles including Apparels	79	24	-17	28	114
2	Leather	1	-8	8	-1	0
3	Metals	-20	1	0	48	29
4	Automobiles	-23	20	-18	3	-18
5	Gems & Jewellery	-5	-6	-3	-2	-16
6	Transport	-1	-2	-2	1	-4
7	IT/BPO	89	37	-5	58	179
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-3	-2	-6	-1	-12
Overall		117	64	-43	134	272

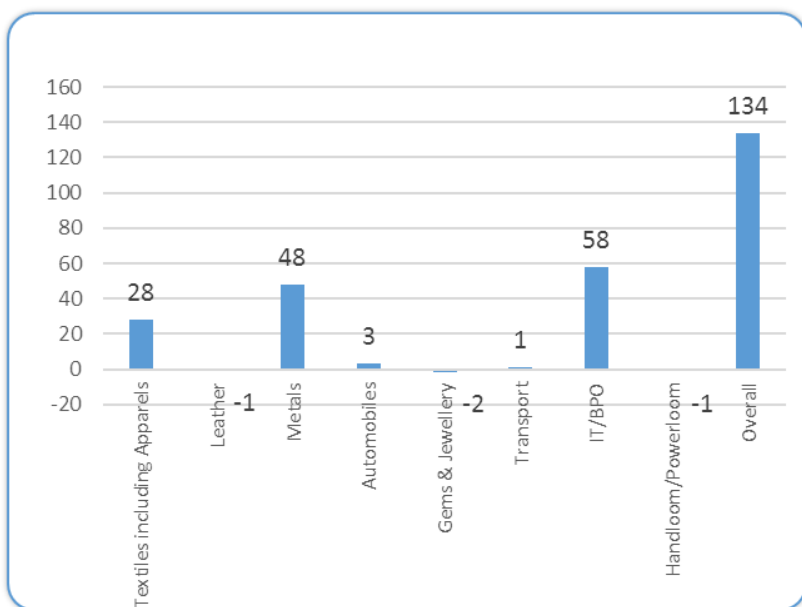
2.3 On the other hand, at Industry/sector level, highest increase in employment is observed in the IT/BPO sector by 58 thousand, followed by 48

thousand in metal, 28 thousand in Textiles including Apparels, 3 thousand in Automobile and 1 in Transport sector. Whereas minor decrease in employment was observed by 2 thousand in Gems & Jewellery and by 1 thousand each in Leather and Handloom/Powerloom sector during the quarter ended September, 2015 over June, 2015.

2.4 Comparison of the results for the period September, 2015 over September, 2014 shows that the employment at overall level has increased by 272 thousand. The highest contributor to this increase is reported to be the IT/BPOs sector in which the employment has increased by 179 thousand during the period. The other sectors contributing to the increase in employment during this period are Textiles including Apparels (114 thousand) followed by Metals (29 thousand). On the other hand, employment has declined in Automobile Sector by 18 thousand, Gems and

Jewellery by 16 thousand, Handloom/Powerloom by 12 thousand and Transport sector by 4 thousand. During this period, no change in employment in Leather sector was reported.

Chart:1 Changes in employment during September, 2015 over June, 2015 (In thousands)



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

average monthly percentage change in employment during the latest four surveys is presented in Table 2.2.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Percentage changes in employment based on various quarterly survey results			
		Dec,14 over Sept, 14	Mar,15 over Dec, 14	June,15 over Mar, 15	Sept, 15 over June, 15
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.50	0.16	-0.11	0.18
2	Leather	0.08	-0.55	0.56	-0.05
3	Metals	-0.26	0.02	0.00	0.95
4	Automobiles	-0.85	0.58	-0.51	0.08
5	Gems & Jewellery	-0.55	-0.69	-0.35	-0.19
6	Transport	-0.11	-0.21	-0.21	0.13
7	IT/BPO	1.02	0.45	-0.06	0.83
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-1.56	-1.15	-3.57	-0.74
Overall		0.30	0.18	-0.12	0.38

2.6 Based on the survey results, it is observed that the average monthly percentage increase in

employment during September, 2015 over June, 2015 is 0.38 percent at overall level.

2.7 The sector-wise results show that a maximum average monthly increase of 0.95 percent in employment is observed in the Metal sector. The other contributor to increase in employment are IT/BPO sector by 0.83 percent, Textiles including Apparels by 0.18 percent, Transport by 0.13 percent and Automobiles by 0.08 percent. Few sector also reported decrease in employment viz. Leather by 0.05 percent, Gems and Jewellery by 0.19 and Handloom/Powerloom by 0.74 percent during the period Sept, 2015 over June, 2015.

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 thousand)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Dec14 over Sept, 14		Mar,15 over Dec, 14		June,15 over Mar, 15		Sept,15 over June,15		Sept,15 over Sept,14	
		D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
1	Textiles including Apparels	57	22	-42	66	44	-61	20	8	79	35
2	Leather	1	0	-7	-1	6	2	6	-7	6	-6
3	Metals	-30	10	8	-7	1	-1	34	14	13	16
4	Automobiles	-9	-14	22	-2	-16	-2	23	-20	20	-38
5	Gems & Jewellery	-4	-1	-2	-4	-1	-2	-1	-1	-8	-8
6	Transport	0	-1	-2	0	-2	0	1	0	-3	-1
7	IT/BPO	86	3	41	-4	0	-5	50	8	177	2
8	Handloom/P overloom	0	-3	-3	1	-2	-4	-2	1	-7	-5
Overall		101	16	15	49	30	-73	131	3	277	-5

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

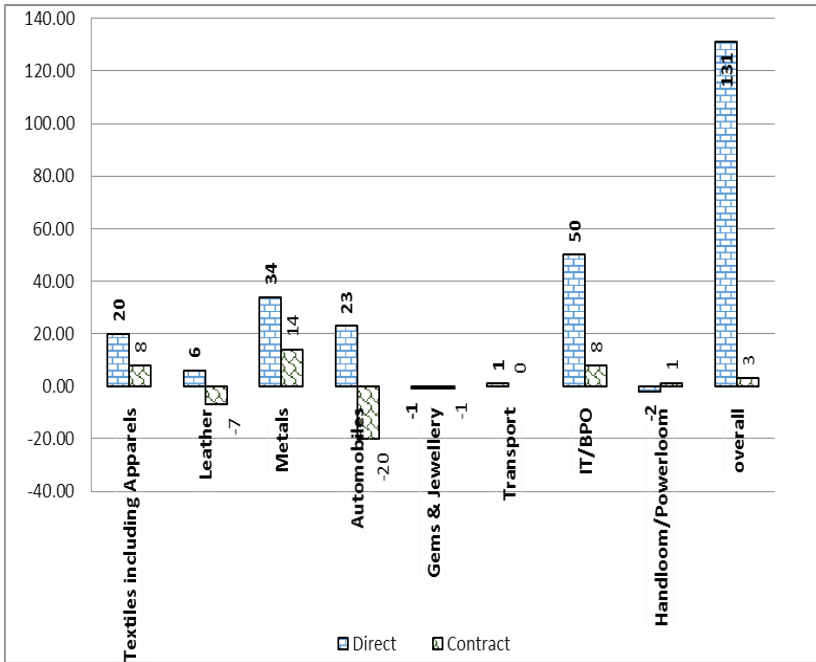
2.9 It may be seen from the table 2.3 that employment under the direct category workers has increased by 131 thousand during the period

September, 2015 over June, 2015 at overall level. The major increase in employment under direct category of workers is observed in IT/BPO (50 thousand), Metals (34 thousand), Automobiles (23 thousand), Textiles including Apparels (20 thousand), Leather (6 thousand) and Transport (1 thousand). Two sector also reported decrease in employment viz. Handloom/Powerloom by 2 thousand and Gems & Jewellery by 1 thousand.

2.10 The survey results show that in case of contract category of workers the employment during the period September, 2015 over June, 2015 has increased by 3 thousand at overall level. The increase in employment under contract category of workers is seen in Metal sector by 14 thousand, IT/BPOs & Textiles including Apparels sector by 8 thousand each and Handloom/Powerloom sector by 1 thousand. Three sector also reported decrease in employment viz. Gems & Jewellery by 1 thousand, Leather by 7 thousand and Automobile 20

thousands during the September, 2015 over June, 2015 for contract category of workers.

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



It is evident from Chart 2 that direct category of employment change is dominated with 131 thousand employment change over 3 thousand employment change of contract category during quarter ending September, 2015.

2.11 Results of the latest four surveys (i.e. September, 2014 to September, 2015) show that employment under the direct category of workers during this period has increased by 277 thousand at overall level. The highest increase is seen in the IT/BPOs sector (177 thousand) followed by Textiles including Apparels sector (79 thousand), Automobiles sector (20 thousand), Metal sector (13 thousand) and Leather Sector (6 thousand) during the period. On the other hand, employment under direct category has also declined by 8 thousand in Gems & Jewellery sector followed by Handloom/Powerloom sector (7 thousand) and Transport sector (3 thousand) during the period September, 2015 over June, 2015.

Under the contract category of workers for year September,2015 over September, 2014 employment at overall level has decreased by 5 thousand. The maximum increase in employment under the contract category of workers is observed in the Textiles including Apparels (35 thousand), Metal sector (16 thousand) and IT/BPO (2

thousand). Whereas, other sector experienced decrease in employment leading the pack by Automobile sector (38 thousand), Gems & Jewellery (8 thousand), Leather (6 thousand), Handloom/ Powerloom (5 thousand) and Transport Sector by 1 thousand during the period September, 2015 over September, 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 last four quarterly survey results (in thousand)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Dec,14 over Sept,14	Mar,15 over Dec,14	Jun,15 over Mar,15	Sept, 15 over June, 15	Sept, 15 over Sept, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	14	37	-13	8	46
2	Leather	-1	-3	8	0	4
3	Metals	5	13	7	7	32
4	Automobiles	-1	3	-1	-23	-22
5	Gems & Jewellery	0	-9	3	-1	-7
6	Transport*	-	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	19	34	-28	42	67
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-1	-2	-2	-2	-7
Overall		35	73	-26	31	113

(*) No exporting unit was covered

2.13 The Survey results during the period September, 2015 over June, 2015 reveal that at overall level the employment has increased by 31 thousand in exporting units. At sectoral level, maximum increase in employment is observed in

IT/BPO sector (42 thousand) followed by Textiles including Apparels sector (8 thousand), Metals sector (7 thousand) and Whereas no change was observed in leather sector. On the other hand, decrease in employment was reported from Automobile sector (23 thousand), Handloom/power loom sector (2 thousand) and Gems & Jewellery sector (1 thousand) during the quarter ended September, 2015 over June, 2015.

2.14 Results of the last four surveys for the period September, 2015 over September, 2014, reveal that employment in the exporting units has increased by 113 thousand at overall level. Maximum increase in employment is observed in IT/BPOs sector (67 thousand) followed by Textiles including Apparels sector (46 thousand), Metals sector (32 thousand) & Leather (4 thousand). On the other hand, employment has decreased by 22 thousand in Automobiles sector, Gems & Jewellery and

Handloom/ Powerloom sector reported decrease by 7 thousand each during the reference period.

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

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Dec,14 over Sept, 14	Mar,15 over Dec,14	Jun,15 over Mar,15	Sept, 15 over June, 15
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.16	0.35	-0.12	0.07
2	Leather	-0.10	-0.24	0.64	0.00
3	Metals	0.15	1.34	0.69	0.85
4	Automobiles	-0.16	0.23	-0.08	-1.55
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.00	-2.08	0.72	-0.32
6	Transport	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	0.34	0.72	-0.58	1.40
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-1.15	-2.47	-2.67	-3.37
Overall		0.18	0.38	-0.13	0.17

2.16 It is evident from the table 2.5 that the average monthly percentage increase in employment among exporting units is found to be 0.17 percent at overall level during September, 2015 over June, 2015. At the sector level, the highest average monthly percentage increase is observed in the IT/BPO sector (1.40 percent), followed by Metals sector (0.85 percent) and Textile including apparels sector (0.07 percent), whereas no change in employment was reported from Leather sector. On the other hand, highest average monthly percentage decrease is observed in Handloom/ Powerloom sector (3.37 percent), followed by Automobile sector (1.55 percent) and Gems & Jewellery sector (0.32 percent) during the reference period.

2.17 Survey results have also been derived separately for non- exporting units. The sector wise changes in the employment of non-exporting units

of different sectors under study are presented in Table 2.6.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Dec,14 over Sep,14	Mar,15 over Dec,14	Jun,15 over Mar,15	Sept, 15 over June, 15	Sept, 15 over Sept, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	65	-13	-4	20	68
2	Leather	2	-5	0	-1	-4
3	Metals	-25	-12	-7	41	-3
4	Automobiles	-22	17	-17	26	4
5	Gems & Jewellery	-5	3	-6	0	-8
6	Transport	-1	-2	-2	1	-4
7	IT/BPO	70	3	23	15	111
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-2	0	-4	1	-5
	Overall	82	-9	-17	103	159

2.18 It may be observed from the table 2.6 that employment under non-exporting units of various sectors covered at overall level has increased by

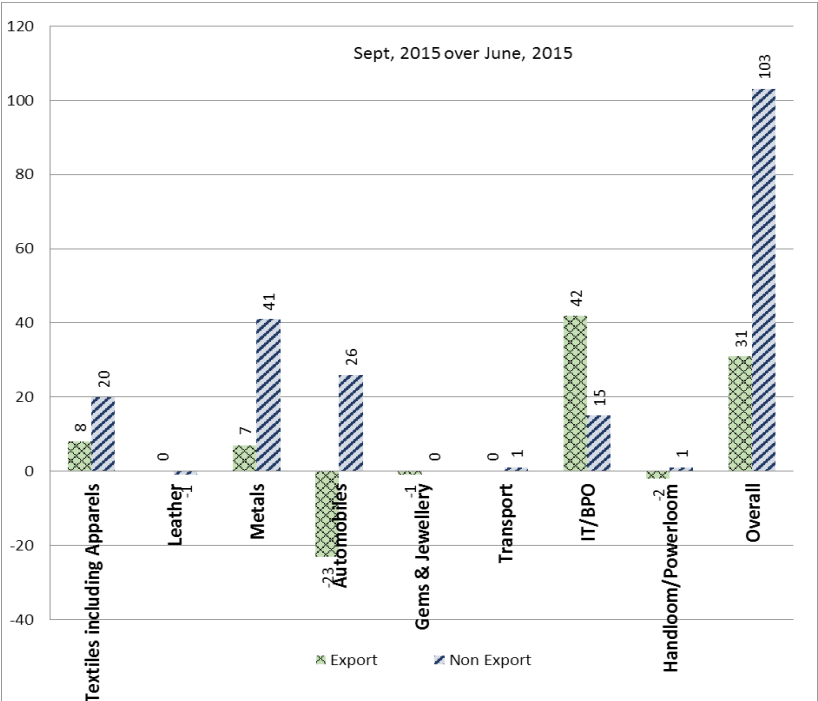
103 thousand during the period September, 2015 over June, 2015.

2.19 The highest increase in employment for non-exporting unit is observed in Metals (41 thousand), followed by Automobiles (26 thousands), Textiles including Apparels sector (20 thousand), IT/BPO sector (15 thousand), Handloom/ Powerloom Transport sector and 1 thousand each, whereas no change was observed in Gems & Jewellery sector for the reference period. On the other hand, minor decrease in employment in Leather sector by 1 thousand has been reported during the reference period September, 2015 over June, 2015.

2.20 Results of the latest four surveys show that the employment under the non-exporting units has increased by 159 thousand at overall level during the period September, 2015 over September, 2014. The maximum increase is seen in IT/BPO sector (111 thousand) followed by Textiles including

Apparels sector (68 thousand) and Automobiles sector (4 thousand). Whereas, decline in employment is observed in Gems & Jewellery (8 thousand), Handloom/Powerloom sector (5 thousand), transport sector & Leather sector by (4 thousand each) and Metals sector (3 thousand) during the period Sept, 2015 over Sept, 2014.

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



It can be inferred from the survey results that non-exporting units have major contributor to employment in these selected sectors with 103 thousand employment generation as compared to exporting units with only 31 thousand job created during September, 2015 over June, 2015 (See Chart 3).

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.

2.22 Table 2.7 reveals that there is an average monthly increase of 0.61 percent in employment in non-exporting units during the quarter September, 2015, over June, 2015. At the sectoral level, the results show that increase in employment is observed in Handloom/Powerloom sector (1.47 percent) followed by Automobiles sector (1.16 percent), Metals sector (0.97 percent), Textiles including Apparels sector (0.40 percent), IT/BPO

sector (0.39 percent) and Transport sector (0.13 percent). Whereas the average monthly percentage decline is reported from Leather sector (0.38 percent) and Gems & Jewellery (0.06 percent)

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Dec,14 over Sept,14	Mar,15 over Dec,14	Jun,15 over Mar,15	Sept, 15 over Jun, 15
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.88	-0.27	-0.08	0.40
2	Leather	0.74	-2.53	0.00	-0.38
3	Metals	-0.55	-0.33	-0.19	0.97
4	Automobiles	-1.06	0.79	-0.78	1.16
5	Gems & Jewellery	-1.21	0.68	-1.32	-0.06
6	Transport	-0.11	-0.21	-0.21	0.13
7	IT/BPO	2.16	0.08	0.65	0.39
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-1.90	0.00	-4.30	1.47
Overall		0.43	-0.06	-0.11	0.61

Employment Scenario Schedule

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

I Identification Particulars

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

II Month-wise number of Workers & Earnings

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

III Other information

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

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

Name of the Officer	
Signature with date	
Date	
Remarks:	