



**Quarterly Report**  
**on**  
**Changes in**  
**Employment in Selected Sectors**  
(October, 2015 to December, 2015)

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



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

**(October, 2015 to December, 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-eighth in the series and covers the period Oct, 2015 to Dec, 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 the 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: 31st March, 2016**

**Dr. M. Mathisekaran**

**Director General**

# **Contents**

## **Executive Summary**

**I Introduction 1-10**

**II Analysis of Employment 11-34**

## **Annexure**

**Questionnaire canvassed in the survey 35-37**

# **Executive Summary**

- The present survey is 28<sup>th</sup> 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 Oct, 2015 to Dec, 2015.
- Field work was conducted in the months of January-February, 2016 and the employment data has been collected for the reference period Dec, 2015 over Sept, 2015.
- A total of 1936 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 decreased by 20 thousand during the quarter ended, Dec, 2015 over Sept, 2015.

- At Industry level, highest increase in employment is observed in the Textiles including Apparels sector by 37 thousand, whereas other sector experienced declining trend in employment. IT/BPO experienced maximum decline by 14 thousand, followed by Automobiles 13 thousand, Metal by 12 thousand, Gems & Jewellery by 8 thousand, Leather by 7 thousand, Handloom/ Powerloom 2 thousand and 1 thousand in transport sector during the reference period Dec, 2015 over Sept, 2015.
  
- In the direct category of workers, employment has decreased by 9 thousand and for contract category of workers, it has also decreased by 11 thousand only during the quarter ended December, 2015 over September, 2015.



- Employment in the exporting units has increased by 44 thousand at overall level whereas in the non-exporting units, the same has decreased by 64 thousand during the period ending December, 2015 over September, 2015.
  
- The results of the last four surveys covering the period from December, 2015 over December, 2014 shows that the employment at overall level has increased by around 135 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 (27<sup>th</sup> QES) was conducted during the month of January-February, 2016. In this survey, the information on employment changes was collected for the reference period July, 2015 to September, 2015. The survey results indicate that

employment in selected sectors had increased at overall level by 134 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-eighth in the series of quarterly quick employment surveys. The field work for the survey was carried out in the month of January-February, 2016. A sample of 1936 units in the eight selected sectors has been covered for the reference period of Oct, 2015 to December, 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**

<b>QES Round</b>	<b>Reference Period</b>	<b>Sample Units (No.)</b>	<b>Change in Employment (in lakh)</b>
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 (-)
27.	July-Sept, 2015	1932	1.34(+)

(+) indicates net increase in employment

(-) indicates net decrease in employment

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

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Industry / Group</b>	<b>No. of units covered during the survey 28<sup>th</sup> QES</b>
1	Textiles including Apparels	742
2	Leather	166
3	Metals	544
4	Automobiles	135
5	Gems & Jewellery	144
6	Transport	41
7	IT/BPO	96
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	68
<b>Overall</b>		<b>1936</b>

**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  $i^{\text{th}}$  sector



$t_i$  = Sample estimate of employment change 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.

**1.10** 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 28<sup>th</sup> in the series and contains information pertaining to the changes in employment during period Oct, 2015 to December, 2015. The present survey shows a decrease in employment at overall level by 20 thousand while 27<sup>th</sup> QES registered a phenomenal increase in employment by 134 thousand.

**2.2** It may be seen from the Table 2.1 that employment at overall level has decreased by 20 thousand during the quarter ended December, 2015 over September, 2015.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in employment during				
		Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	Jun, 15 over Mar, 15	Sept, 15 over Jun, 15	Dec, 15 over Sept, 15	Dec, 15 over Dec, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	24	-17	28	37	72
2	Leather	-8	8	-1	-7	-8
3	Metals	1	0	48	-12	37
4	Automobiles	20	-18	3	-13	-8
5	Gems & Jewellery	-6	-3	-2	-8	-19
6	Transport	-2	-2	1	-1	-4
7	IT/BPO	37	-5	58	-14	76
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-2	-6	-1	-2	-11
	<b>Overall</b>	64	-43	134	-20	135

**2.3** On the other hand, at Industry/sector level, highest increase in employment is observed in the Textiles including Apparels sector by 37 thousand, whereas other sector experienced declining trend in employment partly due to festival season among

other reasons. IT/BPO sector was leading the decline by 14 thousand, followed by Automobiles 13 thousand, Metal by 12 thousand, Gems & Jewellery by 8 thousand, Leather by 7 thousand, Handloom/Powerloom 2 thousand and 1 thousand in transport sector during the reference period Dec, 2015 over Sept, 2015.

Sr No	Industry/ Group	Dec,08	Dec, 09	Dec, 10	Dec, 11	Dec, 12	Dec, 13	Dec, 14	Dec, 15
		over Sep, 08	over Sep, 09	over Sep, 10	over Sept, 11	over Jun, 12*	over Sep, 13	over Sept, 14	over Sept, 15
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Textiles	-172	16	40	78	50	92	79	37
2	Leather	-	9	16	-12	6	13	1	-7
3	Metals	-106	23	0	0	33	-20	-20	-12
4	Automobiles	-83	6	18	-6	14	-11	-23	-13
5	Gems & Jewellery	-99	7	-10	10	-3	-6	-5	-8
6	Transport	-96	-2	-1	34	1	-2	-1	-1
7	IT/BPO	76	570	141	109	64	17	89	-14
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-	9	3	13	3	0	-3	-2
Total		4.91 <sup>&amp;</sup>	638	207	226	168	83	117	-20

\* Half yearly figure

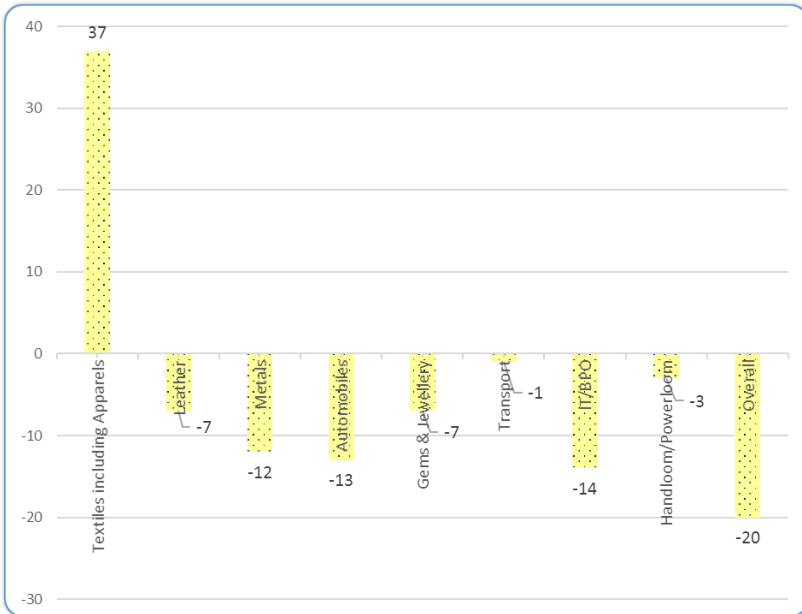
& Figure of Mining sector also included

Data for the last eight year's corresponding quarters also reflect that all sectors experienced decline in employment on many occasion except for Textiles

including Apparels sector while trend of employment in IT/BPO sector was independent from seasonality.

**2.4** Comparison of the results for the period December, 2015 over December, 2014 shows that the employment at overall level has increased by 135 thousand. IT/BPOs sector has led the race with 76 thousand employment generation during the period. The other sectors contributing to the increase in employment during this period are Textiles including Apparels (72 thousand) followed by Metals (37 thousand). During last four quarters Gem & Jewellery and Handloom/Powerloom sectors remains in negative zone of employment generation which caused overall decrease of 19 thousand and 11 thousand respectively during the year Dec, 15 over Dec, 14.

**Chart:1 Changes in employment during December, 2015 over September, 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			
		Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	Jun, 15 over Mar, 15	Sept, 15 over June, 15	Dec, 15 over Sept, 15
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.16	-0.11	0.18	0.23
2	Leather	-0.55	0.56	-0.05	-0.51
3	Metals	0.02	0.00	0.95	-0.23
4	Automobiles	0.58	-0.51	0.08	-0.35
5	Gems & Jewellery	-0.69	-0.35	-0.19	-0.90
6	Transport	-0.21	-0.21	0.13	-0.11
7	IT/BPO	0.45	-0.06	0.83	-0.19
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-1.15	-3.57	-0.74	-1.77
<b>Overall</b>		0.18	-0.12	0.38	-0.06

**2.6** Based on the survey results, it is observed that the average monthly percentage decrease in employment during December, 2015 over September, 2015 is 0.06 percent at overall level.

**2.7** The sector-wise results show that a maximum average monthly increase of 0.23 percent in employment is observed in the Textiles including Apparels. Whereas other sector reflected decreasing trend in employment with maximum in Handloom/ Powerloom by 1.77 percent followed by Gems and Jewellery by 0.90 percent, Leather by 0.51 percent, Automobiles by 0.35 percent, Metals by 0.23 percent, IT/BPO sector by 0.19 percent and transport sector by 0.11 percent during the period December, 2015 over September, 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	Mar, 15 over Dec, 14		Jun, 15 over Mar, 15		Sept, 15 over June, 15		Dec, 15 over Sept, 15		Dec, 15 over Dec, 14	
		D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
1	Textiles including Apparels	-42	66	44	-61	20	8	19	18	41	31
2	Leather	-7	-1	6	2	6	-7	-6	-1	-1	-7
3	Metals	8	-7	1	-1	34	14	5	-17	48	-11
4	Automobiles	22	-2	-16	-2	23	-20	-2	-11	27	-35
5	Gems & Jewellery	-2	-4	-1	-2	-1	-1	-7	-1	-11	-8
6	Transport	-2	0	-2	0	1	0	-1	0	-4	0
7	IT/BPO	41	-4	0	-5	50	8	-17	3	74	2
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-3	1	-2	-4	-2	1	0	-2	-7	-4
<b>Overall</b>		15	49	30	-73	131	3	-9	-11	167	-32

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

The direct workers in the sectors of Leather, Gems and Jewellery and IT/BPO have lost more jobs as

compared to contract workers during the quarter ending Dec, 2015. The transport sector has shown no change in the contract category of workers, however lost 1 thousand workers in direct category during the reference period. Handloom/Powerloom sector had shown no change in direct worker however lost 2 thousand contract worker during the reference period. Only Textiles including apparels have shown positive trend in both category of workers. Leather, Automobiles and Gems & Jewellery lost both category of workers during the reference period. Maximum difference of contract and direct worker category has been observed in IT/BPO only which comes out to be 14 thousand for reference period.

**2.9** It may be seen from the table 2.3 that employment under the direct category workers has decreased by 9 thousand during the period December, 2015 over September, 2015 at overall

level. During this period Textile and wearing apparel registered increase in employment by 19 thousand whereas other sector reflected decrease in employment, led by IT/BPO (17 thousand) followed by Gems & Jewellery (7 thousand), Leather (6 thousand), Metals (5 thousand), Automobiles (2 thousand), Transport (1 thousand) and no change was observed in Handloom/Powerloom sector during the reference period.

**2.10** The survey results show that in case of contract category of workers the employment during the period December, 2015 over September, 2015 has decreased by 11 thousand at overall level. The increase in employment under contract category of workers is seen in Textiles including Apparels sector by 18 thousand followed by followed by IT/BPOs (3 thousand) and no change was observed in Transport sector. Declining trend in employment was observed in remaining sectors Metal by 17 thousand, Automobile by 11 thousand, Handloom/Powerloom by 2 thousand, Gems & Jewellery and Leather by 1

thousand each during the reference period of December, 2015 over September, 2015.

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



It is evident from Chart 2 that there is marginal difference in decrease between contract and direct workers at overall level. Contract category of workers have lost by 11 thousand and direct category of workers lost 9 thousand jobs during the period.

**2.11** Results of the latest four surveys (i.e. December, 2014 to December, 2015) show that employment under the direct category of workers during this period has increased by 167 thousand at overall level. The highest increase is seen in the IT/BPOs sector (74 thousand) followed by Metal sector (48 thousand), Textiles including Apparels sector (41 thousand), Automobiles sector (27 thousand) whereas remaining sector which suffered decline in employment are Gems & Jewellery (11 thousand), Handloom/ Powerloom sector (7 thousand), Transport sector (4 thousand) and Leather Sector (1 thousand) during the period December, 2015 over December, 2014.

Under the contract category of workers for the year December, 2015 over December, 2014, employment at overall level has decreased by 32 thousand. The maximum increase in employment under the contract category of workers is observed in the Textiles including Apparels (31 thousand), followed by IT/BPO (2 thousand), whereas no change in employment was observed in Transport sector,

while the remaining sectors suffered decrease in employment; Automobile (35 thousand), Metal (11 thousand), Gems & Jewellery (8 thousand), Leather (7 thousand) and Handloom/ Powerloom (4 thousand) during the reference period December, 2015 over December, 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	Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	June, 15 over Mar, 15	Sept, 15 over June, 15	Dec, 15 over Sept, 15	Dec, 15 over Dec, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	37	-13	8	63	95
2	Leather	-3	8	0	-5	0
3	Metals	13	7	7	-2	25
4	Automobiles	3	-1	-23	-10	-31
5	Gems & Jewellery	-9	3	-1	-1	-8
6	Transport*	-	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	34	-28	42	-2	46
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-2	-2	-2	1	-5
Overall		73	-26	31	44	122

*(\*) No exporting unit was covered*

**2.13** The Survey results during the period December, 2015 over September, 2015 reveal that at

overall level the employment has increased by 44 thousand in exporting units. At sectoral level, maximum increase in employment is observed in Textiles including Apparels sector (63 thousand), followed by marginal increase in Handloom/power loom sector (1 thousand) while remaining sectors suffered loss in employment with Automobile sector (10 thousand), Leather (5 thousand), Metals & IT/BPO sectors 2 thousand each and Gems & Jewellery sector (1 thousand) during the quarter ended December, 2015 over September, 2015.

**2.14** Results of the last four surveys for the period December, 2015 over December, 2014, reveal that employment in the exporting units has increased by 121 thousand at overall level. Maximum increase in employment is observed in Textiles including Apparels sector (95 thousand), followed by IT/BPOs sector (46 thousand), Metals sector (25 thousand)

whereas no change in employment was observed in Leather sector while on the other hand employment has decreased by 31 thousand in Automobiles sector, by 8 thousand in Gems & Jewellery and by 5 thousand in Handloom/Powerloom sector during the reference year.

**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 last four quarterly survey results (in per cent)**

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	June, 15 over Mar, 15	Sept, 15 over June, 15	Dec, 15 over Sept, 15
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.35	-0.12	0.07	0.56
2	Leather	-0.24	0.64	0.00	-0.42
3	Metals	1.34	0.69	0.85	-0.23
4	Automobiles	0.23	-0.08	-1.55	-0.71
5	Gems & Jewellery	-2.08	0.72	-0.32	-0.15
6	Transport	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	0.72	-0.58	1.40	-0.05
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-2.47	-2.67	-3.37	0.73
Overall		0.38	-0.13	0.17	0.24

**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 0.24 percent at overall level during December, 2015 over September, 2015.

At the sector level, the highest average monthly percentage increase is observed in Textile including apparels sector (0.56 percent), followed by Handloom/ Powerloom sector (0.73 percent), while decline in employment in the remaining sectors was observed Automobile sector (0.71 percent), Leather (0.42 percent), Metals (0.23), Gems & Jewellery (0.15 percent) and the IT/BPO (0.05 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	Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	Jun, 15 over Mar, 15	Sept, 15 over June, 15	Dec, 15 over Sept, 15	Dec, 15 over Dec, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	-13	-4	20	-26	-23
2	Leather	-5	0	-1	-2	-8
3	Metals	-12	-7	41	-10	12
4	Automobiles	17	-17	26	-3	23
5	Gems & Jewellery	3	-6	0	-7	-10
6	Transport	-2	-2	1	-1	-4
7	IT/BPO	3	23	15	-12	29
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0	-4	1	-3	-6
	Overall	-9.00	-17.00	103.00	-64.00	13.00

**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 decreased by 64 thousand during the period December, 2015 over September, 2015.

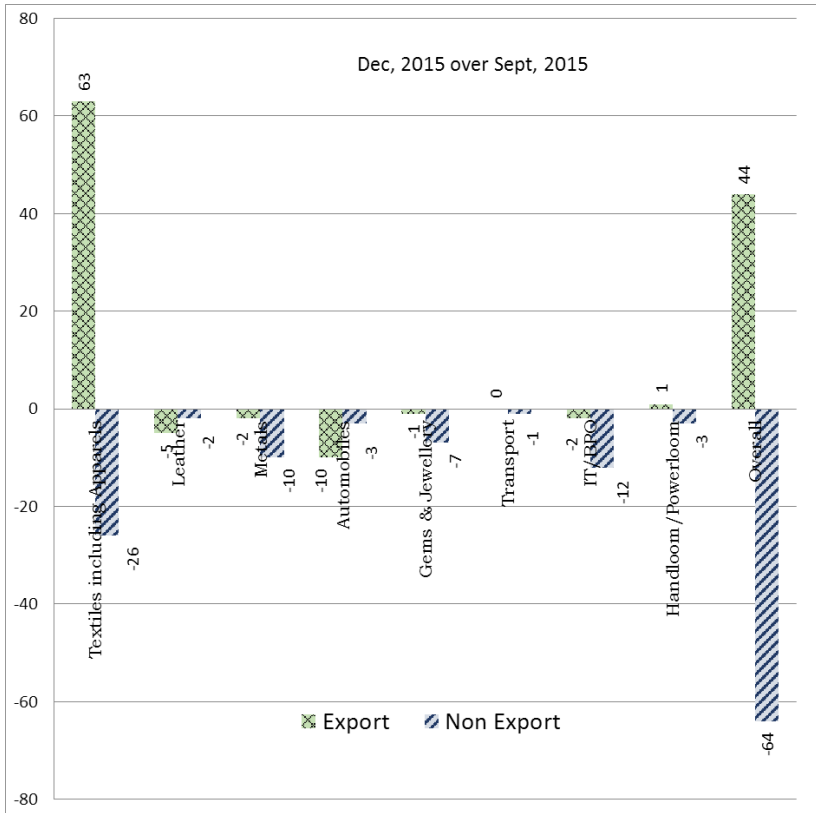
**2.19** All non-exporting sectors have shown negative employment generation during the period. The highest decrease in employment for non-exporting unit is observed in Textiles including Apparels sector (26 thousand), followed by IT/BPO sector (12 thousand), Metals (10 thousand), Gems & Jewellery (7 thousand), Automobiles & Handloom/Powerloom 3 thousand each, Leather (2 thousand) and transport 1 thousand during the reference period December, 2015 over September, 2015.

**2.20** Results of the latest four surveys show that the employment under the non-exporting units has increased by 13 thousand at overall level during the period December, 2015 over December, 2014. The maximum increase is seen in IT/BPO sector (29 thousand) followed by Automobiles sector (23

thousand) and Metals sector (12 thousand) while other sector experienced decline in employment Textiles including Apparels sector (23 thousand), Gems & Jewellery (10 thousand), Leather (8 thousand), Handloom/ Powerloom (6 thousand) and transport 4 thousand during the period December, 2015 over December, 2014.



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



It can be inferred from the survey results that exporting units are the major contributors to employment in these selected sectors with 44 thousand employment generation as compared to

non-exporting units with a decline of 64 thousand during the December, 2015 over September, 2015 (See Chart 3).

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

**2.22** Table 2.7 reveals that there is an average monthly decrease of 0.37 percent in employment in non-exporting units during the quarter December, 2015, over September, 2015. At the sectoral level, the results show that decrease in employment is observed in Handloom/Powerloom sector (3.58 percent) followed by Gems & Jewellery (1.67 percent), Leather sector (1.15 percent), Textiles including Apparels sector (0.51 percent), IT/BPO sector (0.30 percent), Metals (0.23 percent), Automobiles (0.13 percent), and Transport (0.11 percent) during the reference period December, 2015 over September, 2015.

**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	Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	June, 15 over Mar, 15	Sept, 15 over June, 15	Dec, 15 over Sept, 15
1	Textiles including Apparels	-0.27	-0.08	0.40	-0.51
2	Leather	-2.53	0.00	-0.38	-1.15
3	Metals	-0.33	-0.19	0.97	-0.23
4	Automobiles	0.79	-0.78	1.16	-0.13
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.68	-1.32	-0.06	-1.67
6	Transport	-0.21	-0.21	0.13	-0.11
7	IT/BPO	0.08	0.65	0.39	-0.30
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.00	-4.30	1.47	-3.58
Overall		-0.06	-0.11	0.61	-0.37

**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) |  |

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