



सत्यमेव जयते

Quarterly Report
on
Changes in
Employment in Selected Sectors
(January, 2013 to March, 2013)

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



सत्यमेव जयते

Quarterly Report
on
Changes in
Employment in Selected
Sectors
(January, 2013 to March, 2013)

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

Acknowledgement

The 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 survey on the employment changes in selected sectors to Labour Bureau. This report covers period from January, 2013 to March, 2013.

The first such national survey for the quarter October-December, 2008 was undertaken during January, 2009. The present survey is the seventeenth in this series and covers the period March, 2013 over December, 2012. 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 grateful to the management of sample units for the co-operation extended to the field staff of the Labour Bureau quarter after quarter, without which it would not have been possible for the Labour Bureau to continue this activity uninterruptedly.

It has been decided to review the user-base and also the methodology, including sampling design, sampling size, coverage, periodicity etc. after taking into account the requirements and comments of the users. I would be grateful if the readers send their comments urgently to Labour Bureau at its following address:

Shri Deepak Mehra, Jt. Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India, SCO 28-31, Sector 17-A, Chandigarh – 160017. The comments can be sent by email at depakmehra@yahoo.co.in

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 20th May, 2013

D.S.Kolamkar
Director General

Contents

Executive Summary

I Introduction 1-13

II Analysis of Employment 14-31

Annexure

Questionnaire canvassed in the survey 32-34

Executive Summary

- The present survey is the 17th in the unbroken series of “Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys” conducted by the Bureau to assess the changes in employment in selected sectors of economy. This survey covers quarter, January, 2013 to March 2013.

- The field survey was conducted in the month of April-May, 2013 and the employment data has been collected for the 31st March, 2013 over 31st December, 2012.

- A total of 2,344 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 107 thousand during the quarter ended March 2013 over 31st December, 2012.

- At Industry level, the highest increase in employment is observed in the Textile, including apparel sector, where employment has increased by 40 thousand during March, 2013 over December, 2012, followed by 28 thousand in IT/BPO.

- In the direct category of workers, employment has increased by 80 thousand whereas for contract category of workers, it has increased by 27 thousand during the quarter ended 31st March, 2013 over 31st Dec, 2012.

- Employment in the exporting units has increased by 81 thousand at overall level and in the non-exporting units the same has increased by 26 thousand during the period March, 2013 over December, 2012.

- The results of the last three surveys covering the period March, 2012 to March, 2013 (FY 2013) show that the employment at overall level has increased by 348 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 are employment-intensive. Although, the scope of this survey as well as size of the sample is limited, the survey is useful in indicating broad direction of changes in employment – both direct and contract - in different sectors. The utility of the survey also lies in providing such broad indications in a very short time thereby facilitating timely action by the policy makers.

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

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

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

1.4 The second survey was conducted in the month of April, 2009 to study the impact on employment during the quarter Jan-March, 2009.

In this survey, two sectors, namely, leather and handloom/ powerloom were added whereas the mining sector covered during the first survey was excluded. The detailed report of the survey was released in May, 2009. A sample of 3,192 units from 21 centers spread across eleven States/UTs was covered during the survey. More than a quarter million jobs were added during the quarter.

1.5 The third quarterly survey was conducted in the month of July, 2009 to study the employment situation during the quarter April-June, 2009 by revisiting the same sample units covered in the second survey. The objective of this survey was to assess the change in the direction and rate of change in the employment during June, 2009 over March, 2009. All the sample units covered in the second survey were revisited; however, information could be collected from 3,003 sample units only. The rest 189 units could not be covered because of non-cooperation or hesitation of the owner to part

with data. During the quarter, employment in the selected sectors was observed to be declined by 1.31 lakh.

1.6 The fourth quarterly quick employment survey was conducted in the month of Oct, 2009 to assess the employment situation during the period July-September, 2009. In this survey also, the units covered in the previous quarterly survey were revisited to assess the changes in employment in the selected sectors. All the 3,003 sample units covered in the previous quarterly survey were revisited; however, information could be collected from 2,873 units as the information from remaining units could not be collected due to non-cooperation and/or non-availability of the owner etc. In all the sectors studied, except in leather; employment was increased during the quarter. Overall employment increased by 4.97 lakh during the reference period.

1.7 The fifth quarterly survey covering the period Oct-Dec, 2009 was launched in the month of

January, 2010. In the earlier quarterly surveys, the units covered in the previous quarterly survey were revisited to assess the direction and rate of change in the employment. However, in the fifth survey a fresh sample was drawn to assess the employment trends. At the overall level, employment increased by 6.4 lakh during the quarter October-December, 2009

1.8 The sixth quarterly quick employment survey was conducted in the month of April, 2010 which covers the period Jan-March, 2010. In the survey, the sample units covered in the previous survey were revisited. All the units covered in the fifth quarterly survey (2953 units) were approached; however, information was collected from 2,815 units. At the overall level of the sectors covered, employment increased by 0.61 lakh during the quarter January-March, 2010.

1.9 The seventh quarterly quick employment survey was conducted in Sep, 2010 for the

reference period April-June, 2010. The units covered in the previous survey were revisited in the survey, to see the direction and rate of change in the employment trends during the period June, 2010 over March, 2010. All the units covered in the sixth quarterly survey (2815 units) were approached; however, information was collected from 2,635 units. At the overall level of the sectors combined, employment increased by 1.62 lakh during the quarter June, 10 over Mar, 10.

1.10 The eighth quarterly quick employment survey was conducted in the month of October, 2010 for the reference period July-September, 2010. During the survey, the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment during the period September, 2010 over June, 2010. All the units covered in the previous survey were approached; however information was collected from 2558 units. Based on the survey results, the

employment was increased by 4.35 lakh during the period Sep, 2010 over June, 2010 at overall level.

1.11 The ninth quarterly quick employment survey for the reference period October-December, 2010 was conducted during the month of January, 2011. During the survey, the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment trends. All the units covered in the eighth quarterly survey were revisited; however information was collected from 2510 units. Employment in selected sectors was estimated to have increased by 2.07 lakh during the quarter.

1.12 The tenth quarterly quick employment survey for the reference period January-March, 2011 was conducted during the month of April, 2011. During the survey, the units covered in the ninth quarterly survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment trends. All the units covered in the ninth quarterly survey were revisited; however information was collected from 2406 units.

Estimated employment in the selected sectors increased by 1.74 lakh during the quarter.

1.13 The eleventh quarterly quick employment survey for the reference period April-June, 2011 was conducted in the month of August, 2011. During the survey, the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment trends. All the units covered in the tenth quarterly survey were revisited; however information was collected from 2289 units. During the period, employment in the selected sectors at overall level was increased by 2.15 lakh.

1.14 The twelfth quarterly quick employment survey for the reference period July-September, 2011 was conducted in the month of October & November, 2011. All the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment trends. However, information was collected from 2215 units

only. An increase of 3.15 lakh in employment of selected sectors was estimated to occur during the quarter.

1.15 The thirteenth such survey was conducted in the month of January, 2012 and it covered the period of September-December, 2011. All the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment. However, information was collected from 2188 units only. An increase of 2.26 lakh in employment of selected sectors was registered during the quarter.

1.16 The fourteenth such survey was conducted in the month of April, 2012 and it covered the period January- March, 2012. All the units covered in the previous survey were revisited to see the direction and rate of change in the employment. However, information was collected from 2086 units only. An increase of 0.81 lakh in employment of selected sectors was registered during the quarter.

1.17 The Fifteenth survey was conducted in the month of July-August, 2012 covering the period of April-June, 2012. As the latest Annual Survey of Industries Frame was available, the sample was drawn afresh for this round. However, information was collected from 2724 units only. An increase of 0.73 lakh in employment of selected sectors was registered during the quarter.

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

1.19 The present is the 17th such survey in series. The field work for the survey was carried out in the month of April-May, 2013 by covering the reference period of January-March, 2013. The Sector-wise

number of units covered in the present and the previous survey are given in the table 1.1.

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

Sl. No.	Industry / Group	No. of units covered during the survey	
		16 th QES	17 th QES
1	Textiles including Apparels	965	901
2	Leather	182	180
3	Metals	709	665
4	Automobiles	173	169
5	Gems & Jewellery	208	189
6	Transport	43	42
7	IT/BPO	138	119
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	96	82
Overall		2514	2344

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

are allotted to different sectors in proportions of units in the frame in these sectors at all-India level. For drawing the samples for the survey, the whole country is first divided into four regions, viz., Northern Region, Southern Region, Eastern Region, & Western Region. From each region, at least two states are selected keeping in view the concentration of units, employment, type of industrial activity, feasibility of conducting field work in quick time, etc. From each selected State, two districts are selected based on the concentration of selected sector industries.

1.21 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_i = Estimated parameter in the i^{th} sector

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER-II

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

2.1 The present Quarterly Quick Employment Survey is the 17th in the series and contains information pertaining to quarter, March, 2013 over 31st December, 2012. The present survey shows continuing trend of increase in employment in the selected sectors under study at overall level. The employment has increased in all the sectors studied except that there has been a marginal decline in employment in transport and handloom/powerloom sectors during the reference period. Sector wise employment changes during the latest four surveys starting from March, 2012 are presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Changes in estimated employment based on various quarterly survey results (In thousands)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in employment during			
		Jun, 12 over Mar, 12	Dec,12 over June,12	Mar,13 over Dec,12	Mar, 13 over Mar, 12
1	Textiles including Apparels	50	50	40	140
2	Leather	0	6	08	14
3	Metals	- 5	33	11	39
4	Automobiles	-4	14	12	22
5	Gems & Jewellery	5	-3	13	15
6	Transport	0	1	-3	-2
7	IT/BPO	27	64	28	119
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0	3	-2	1
Overall		73	168	107	348

2.2 It may be seen from the table that the employment at overall level has increased by 107 thousand during the quarter ended March, 2013 over December, 2012. At the sectoral level, the maximum increase in employment is seen in the textiles including apparels sector (40 thousand)

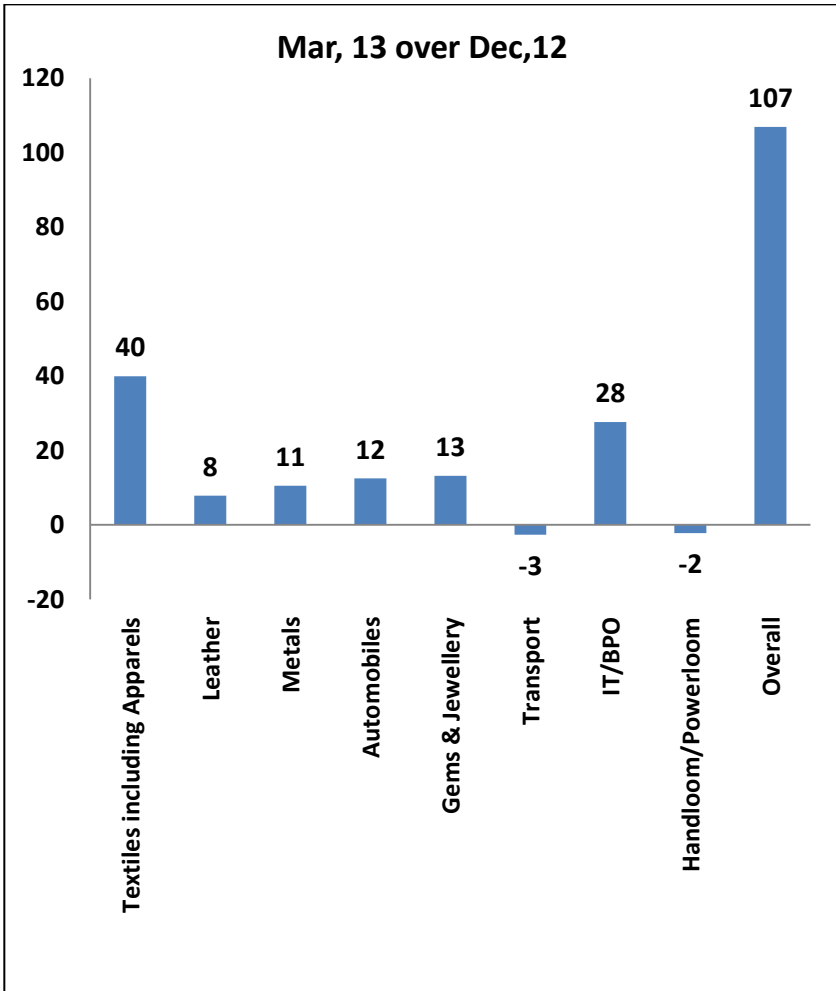
followed by IT/BPO sector (28 thousand) during the reference period.

2.3 In the transport (3 thousand) and handloom/powerloom (2 thousand) sectors a marginal decline in employment is observed during the period March, 2013 over December, 2012. The following graph depicts the sector wise changes in the employment during the reference period.

2.4 Comparison of the results for the period March, 2013 over March, 2012 shows that the employment at overall level has increased by 348 thousand. The highest contributor to this increase is the textiles including apparels sector in which the employment has increased by 140 thousand during the period. The other sectors contributing to the increase in employment during this period are IT/BPO (119 thousand), metals (39 thousand), automobiles (22 thousand) and gems & jewellery (15 thousand). On the other hand, employment in

transport (2 thousand) sector has marginally declined during this period.

Changes in employment during March, 2013 over December, 2012 (In thousands)



2.5 The average monthly percentage changes in the employment of selected sectors are also derived based on the survey results. Sector-wise averages monthly percentage changes occurred during the latest four quarters are presented in Table 2.2 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			
		Mar,12 over Dec,11	June, 12 over Mar,12	Dec,12 over June,12	Mar, 13 over Dec, 12
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.00	0.46	0.22	0.32
2	Leather	-0.19	0.00	0.23	0.58
3	Metals	-0.12	-0.11	0.37	0.23
4	Automobiles	-0.03	-0.14	0.24	0.42
5	Gems & Jewellery	-0.20	0.65	-0.18	1.53
6	Transport	1.06	0.00	0.05	-0.32
7	IT/BPO	0.66	0.28	0.42	0.36
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-2.39	0.00	0.94	-1.16
Overall		0.16	0.24	0.28	0.35

2.6 Based on the survey results, it is observed that the average monthly percentage increase in employment during March, 2013 over December, 2012 is 0.35 percent at overall level.

2.7 The sector-wise results show that in percentage terms, a maximum average monthly increase of 1.53 per cent in employment is observed in the gems & jewellery sector followed by leather (0.58%), automobiles (0.42%) and textile including apparels (0.32 %) during the latest quarter ending in March, 2013.

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

Table 2.3: Changes in employment of direct and contract workers based on the various quarterly survey results during 2012-13 (in thousands)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Mar,12 over Dec,12		Dec, 12 over June,12		Mar,13 over Dec,12		Mar,13 over Mar,12	
		D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
1	Textiles including Apparels	52	-2	58	-8	26	14	136	4
2	Leather	0	0	7	-1	9	-1	16	-2
3	Metals	-3	-2	7	26	3	7	7	31
4	Automobiles	8	-12	3	11	12	0	23	-1
5	Gems & Jewellery	6	-1	-15	12	7	6	-2	17
6	Transport	0	0	1	0	-2	0	-1	0
7	IT/BPO	33	-6	44	20	26	2	103	16
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	1	-1	4	-1	-2	0	3	-2
Overall		97	-24	109	59	80	27	286	62

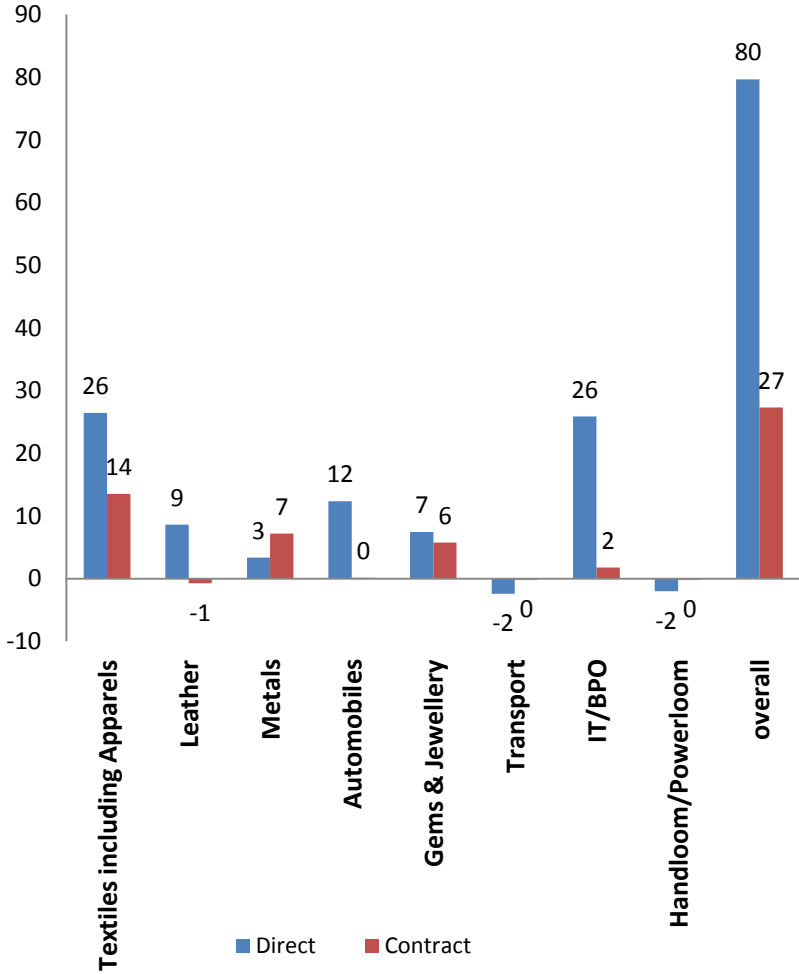
Note: D refers to direct workers & C refers to contract workers

2.9 It may be seen from the table that employment under the direct category workers has increased by 80 thousand during the period March, 2013 over

December, 2012 at overall level. The major increase in employment under direct category of workers during the quarter is seen in textiles including apparels & IT/BPO by 26 thousand each. In other sectors, namely, transport and handloom/powerloom the employment under the direct category workers has decreased marginally.

2.10 The survey results show that in case of contract category of workers the employment during the period March, 2013 over December, 2012 has increased by 27 thousand at overall level. At the sector level, such increase, though marginal, is visible in most of the sectors under study, namely textiles including apparels (14 thousand), metal (7 thousand), gems & jewellery (6 thousand) and IT/BPO (2 thousand). Transport and handloom/ powerloom sector have registered no change in employment under contract category while leather has registered negative change in employment during the mentioned period.

Comparison of employment change in direct vs contract category workers March, 2013 over December, 2012 (in thousands)



2.11 Results of the latest four quarters (i.e. March, 2012 to March, 2013) show that employment under the direct category of workers during this period has increased by 286 thousand at overall level. The highest increase is seen in the textile including apparels sector, where it has increased by 136 thousand during the period. Under the contract category of workers, the employment has also increased during the above mentioned period by 62 thousand at overall level. The maximum increase in employment under the contract workers is again observed in the metal sector (31 thousand) followed by gems & jewellery sector (17 thousand).

2.12 The survey results are also analyzed separately for exporting and non-exporting units. The sector wise changes in employment of exporting units belonging to different sectors under study during the last four quarters 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	June,12 over Mar,12	Dec,12 over June,12	Mar,13 over Dec,12	Mar,13 Over Mar,12
1	Textiles including Apparels	38	43	32	113
2	Leather	-2	12	9	19
3	Metals	1	-2	4	3
4	Automobiles	3	8	-9	2
5	Gems & Jewellery	3	0	13	16
6	Transport*	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	-10	18	33	41
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0	1	-1	0
	Overall	33	80	81	194

() No exporting unit was covered*

2.13 Results of the current survey for the period March, 2013 over December, 2012, reveal that employment in the exporting units has increased by 81 thousand at overall level. The highest contributor to the increase in employment under the exporting units is the IT/BPO sector where the employment has increased by 33 thousand followed by textile including apparels (32 thousand) and gems & jewellery (13 thousand). Marginal decrease

in employment is also observed in sectors namely automobiles (9 thousand) and handloom/powerloom (1 thousand).

2.14 Results of the latest four quarters depict that the employment in the exporting units has increased by 194 thousand at overall level during the period March, 2013 over March, 2012. In all the sectors under study, an increase in employment have been observed, whereas the highest is observed in the textiles including apparels (113 thousand), followed by IT/BPO (41 thousand) and so on.

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

2.16 It may be seen from the table that the average monthly percentage increase in employment under exporting unit is 0.49 per cent at overall level

during March, 2013 over December, 2012. At the sector level, the highest average monthly percentage increase is observed in the gems & jewellery sector (2.89 percent) followed by 0.77 per cent in leather sector for the period March, 2013 over December, 2012.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Mar,12 over Dec,11	June, 12 over Mar,12	Dec,12 over June,12	Mar, 13 over Dec,12
1	Textiles including Apparels	1.28	0.61	0.33	0.44
2	Leather	0.66	-0.19	0.61	0.77
3	Metals	-0.46	0.09	-0.12	0.46
4	Automobiles	-2.53	0.31	0.39	-0.72
5	Gems & Jewellery	-0.86	0.74	0.00	2.89
6	Transport	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	0.26	-0.14	0.28	0.61
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-1.33	0.00	1.11	-1.11
	Overall	0.57	0.20	0.31	0.49

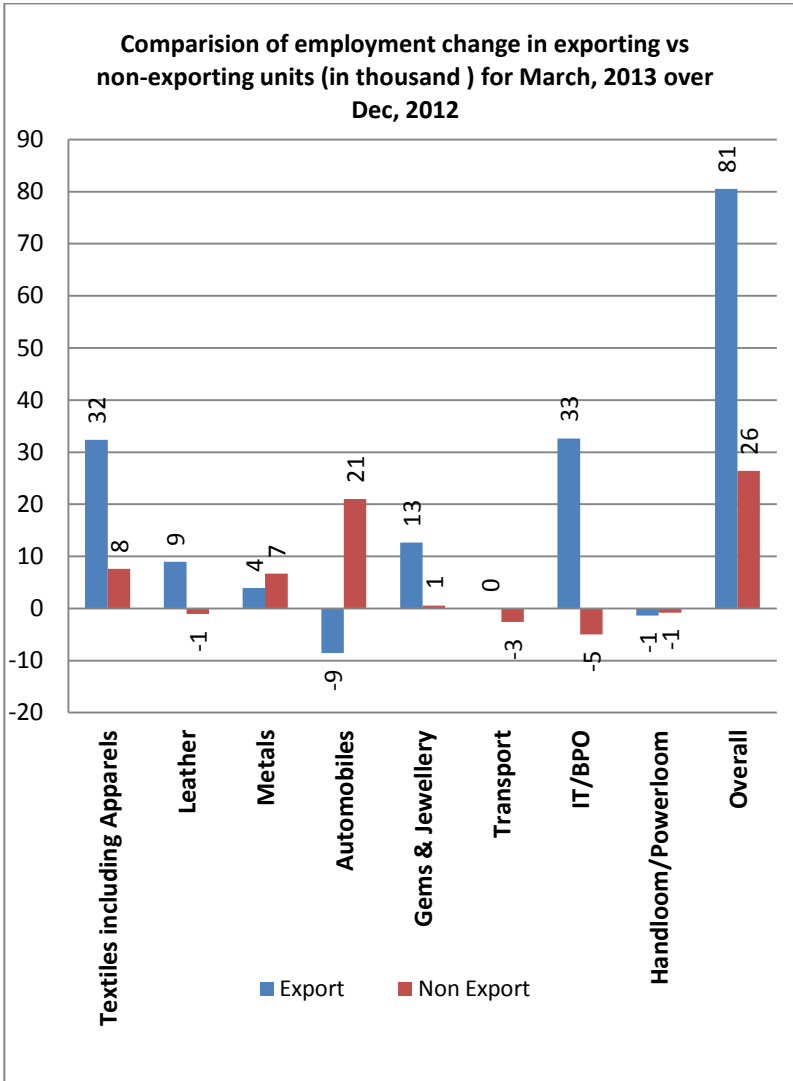
2.17 Survey results have also been derived separately for non-exporting units. The sector wise changes in the employment of non-exporting units of different sectors under study are presented in Table 2.6.

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	June,12 over Mar,12	Dec,12 Over June,12	Mar, 13 over Dec,12	Mar, 13 over Mar, 12
1	Textiles including Apparels	12	7	8	27
2	Leather	2	-6	- 1	-5
3	Metals	-6	35	7	36
4	Automobiles	-8	6	21	19
5	Gems & Jewellery	3	-3	1	1
6	Transport	-1	1	-3	-3
7	IT/BPO	38	46	-5	79
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-1	4	-1	2
Overall		39	90	26	155

2.18 It may be observed from the table that employment under non-exporting units at overall level of the sectors covered has also increased by 26

thousand during the period March, 2013 over December, 2012.



The maximum increase in employment is noticed in automobiles (21 thousand) during the reference quarter, whereas sector which has experienced a decline in employment are IT/BPO (5 thousand), Transport (3 thousand), Handloom/ powerloom (1 thousand) & leather sector (1 thousand).

2.19 Results of the latest four quarters show that the employment under the non exporting units has increased by 155 thousand at overall level during the period March, 2013 over March, 2012. The maximum increase is seen in IT/BPO (79 thousand) sector.

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

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

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Mar,12 over Dec,11	June, 12 over Mar,12	Dec,12 over June,12	Mar, 13 over Dec,12
1	Textiles including Apparels	-0.52	0.27	0.08	0.15
2	Leather	-1.43	0.83	-0.88	-0.54
3	Metals	-0.07	-0.17	0.48	0.17
4	Automobiles	0.35	-0.41	0.16	1.19
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.07	0.83	-0.27	0.13
6	Transport	1.06	-0.15	0.05	-0.32
7	IT/BPO	0.95	1.46	0.52	-0.22
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-2.45	-1.15	1.85	-1.27
Overall		-0.01	0.27	0.27	0.18

2.21 Data presented in the table reveals that the average monthly percentage increase in employment under the non- exporting units has occurred to the tune of 0.18 percent during the quarter March, 2013 over December, 2012. For the latest quarter, four out of the eight sectors have positive average monthly percentage change in

employment i.e. automobiles (1.19), metal (0.17), textile including apparels (0.15), and gem & jewellery (0.13) while the remaining four sectors have witnessed a marginal decline.

2.22 The results of the 17th quarterly survey reveal that the latest quarter (March, 2013 over December, 2012) has experienced increase of 107 thousand in employment; the net addition to the employment during the period March, 2013 over March, 2012 is 348 thousand at the overall level of selected sectors covered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT
LABOUR BUREAU, CHANDIGARH

EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO:

(December, 2012 to March, 2013)

I Identification Particulars

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

II Month-wise number of Workers & Earnings

Month	Employment Status	Employees as on last working day			Total Wage/ Salary Bill (in Rs)
		Male	Female	Total	
Dec.12	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
Jan, 13	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
Feb, 13	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
March, 13	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:	