



**Quarterly Report**  
**on**  
**Changes in**  
**Employment in Selected Sectors**  
(April, 2015 to June, 2015)

Government of India  
Ministry of Labour & Employment  
Labour Bureau  
Chandigarh  
November, 2015



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## **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-sixth in the series and covers the period April, 2015 to June, 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: 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2015**

**Dr. M. Mathisekaran**

**Director General**

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# **Executive Summary**

- The present survey is 26<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 April, 2015 to June, 2015.
- Field work was conducted in the month of July, 2015 and the employment data has been collected for the reference period June, 2015 over March, 2015.
- A total of 2013 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 43 thousand during the quarter ended, June, 2015 over March, 2015.

- At Industry level, increase in employment is observed in the Leather Sector by 8 thousand. Whereas, employment has decreased in Automobile sector by 18 thousand followed by Textiles including Apparel sector (17 thousand), Handloom/Powerloom (6 thousand), IT/BPO (5 thousand), Gems & Jewellery sector (3 thousand) and Transport sector (2 thousand) during the quarter ended June, 2015 over March, 2015.
  
- In the direct category of workers, employment has increased by 30 thousand whereas for contract category of workers, it has decreased by 73 thousand during the quarter ended June, 2015 over March, 2015.



- Employment in the exporting units has decreased by 26 thousand at overall level whereas in the non-exporting units, the same has decreased by 17 thousand during the period June, 2015 over March, 2015.
  
- The results of the last four surveys covering the period from June, 2014 to June, 2015 show that the employment at overall level has increased by around 296 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 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. More than a quarter million jobs were added during the study period.

**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 (25<sup>th</sup> QES) was conducted during the month of July, 2015. In this survey, the information on employment changes was collected

for the reference period January to March, 2015. The survey results indicate that employment in selected sectors had increased at overall level by 64 thousand. Summary of the findings from previous surveys are given in the Table 1.1.

**1.7** The present survey is the twenty-sixth in the series of quarterly employment surveys. The field work for the survey was carried out in the month of July, 2015. A sample of 2013 units in the eight selected sectors has been covered for the reference period of April-June, 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 (+)

(+) 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 26<sup>th</sup> QES</b>
1	Textiles including Apparels	772
2	Leather	166
3	Metals	557
4	Automobiles	150
5	Gems & Jewellery	149
6	Transport	41
7	IT/BPO	108
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	70
<b>Overall</b>		<b>2013</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 26<sup>th</sup> in the series and contains information pertaining to the changes in employment during period April, 2015 to June, 2015. The present survey shows decrease in employment at overall level as compared to the last three rounds of the quarterly quick employment surveys in which the change in employment was showing an increasing trend.

**2.2** It may be seen from the Table 2.1 that employment at overall level has decreased by 43 thousand during the quarter ended June, 2015 over March, 2015. At the sectoral level, the increase in employment is seen only in the Leather sector by 8 thousand.

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

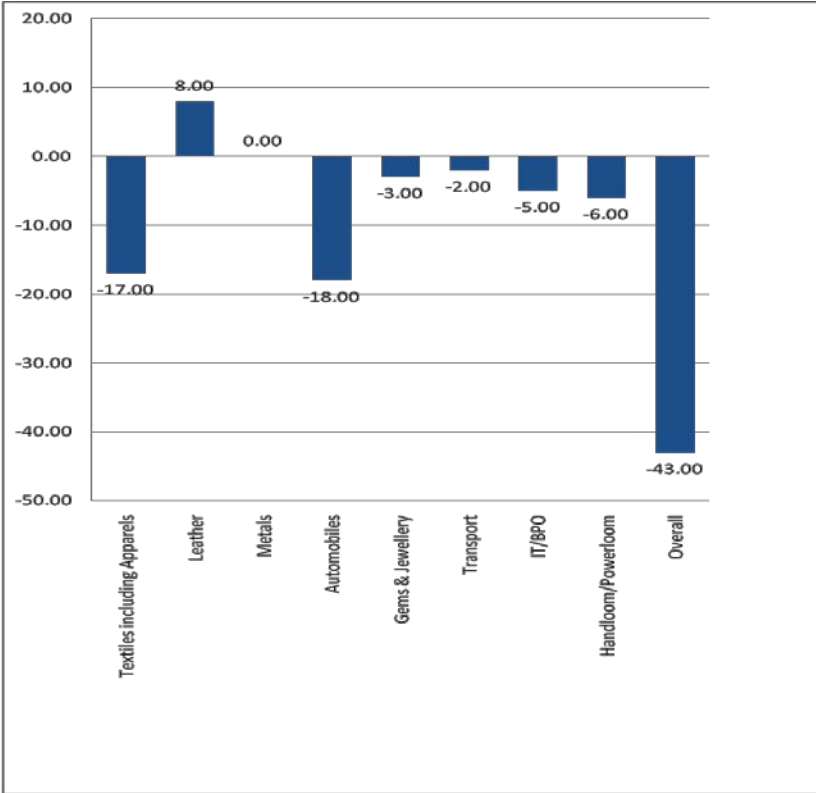
Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Changes in employment during				
		Sept, 14 over June, 14	Dec, 14 over Sept, 14	Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	June, 15 over Mar, 15	Jun,15 over Jun,14
1	Textiles including Apparels	49	79	24	-17	135
2	Leather	-18	1	-8	8	-17
3	Metals	47	-20	1	0	28
4	Automobiles	28	-23	20	-18	7
5	Gems & Jewellery	8	-5	-6	-3	-6
6	Transport	-7	-1	-2	-2	-12
7	IT/BPO	57	89	37	-5	178
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-6	-3	-2	-6	-17
<b>Overall</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>296</b>

**2.3** On the other hand, at the sectoral level, the maximum decrease in employment is seen in the Automobiles sector (18 thousands), followed by Textiles including Apparels (17 thousand), Handloom/ Powerloom sector (6 thousands), IT/BPO (5 thousand), Gems & Jewellery and Transport sectors (2 thousand each) during the reference period. In the Metals sector, no change is noticed during the reference period.

**2.4** Comparison of the results for the period June, 2015 over June, 2014 shows that the employment at overall level has increased by 296 thousand. The highest contributor to this increase is reported to be the IT/BPOs sector in which the employment has increased by 178 thousand during the period. The other sectors contributing to the increase in employment during this period are Textiles including Apparels (135 thousand), Metals (28 thousand) and Automobiles (7 thousand). On the other hand, employment has declined in Leather sector and Handloom/Powerloom sector (17

thousand each) followed by Transport sector (12 thousand) and Gems & Jewellery sector (6 thousand) during the period June, 2015 over June, 2014.

**Chart: 1 Changes in employment during June, 2015 over March, 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 various quarterly survey results (per cent)**

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Percentage changes in employment based on various quarterly survey results			
		Sept,14 over June, 14	Dec,14 over Sept, 14	Mar,15 over Dec, 14	June,15 over Mar, 15
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.34	0.50	0.16	-0.11
2	Leather	-1.32	0.08	-0.55	0.56
3	Metals	0.61	-0.26	0.02	0.00
4	Automobiles	1.05	-0.85	0.58	-0.51
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.88	-0.55	-0.69	-0.35
6	Transport	-0.72	-0.11	-0.21	-0.21
7	IT/BPO	0.74	1.02	0.45	-0.06
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-2.90	-1.56	-1.15	-3.57
<b>Overall</b>		<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>-0.12</b>



**2.6** Based on the survey results, it is observed that the average monthly percentage increase in employment during June, 2015 over March, 2015 is -0.12 percent at overall level.

**2.7** The sector-wise results show that a maximum average monthly increase of 0.56 percent in employment is observed in the Leather sector whereas a maximum average monthly decrease of 3.57 percent in employment is observed in the Handloom/Powerloom sector followed by Automobiles Sector (0.51 percent), Gems & Jewellery sector (0.35 percent), Transport (0.21 percent), Textiles including Apparels (0.11 percent) and IT/BPOs sector (0.06 percent) during the period of June, 2015 over March, 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	Sept,14 over June, 14		Dec14 over Sept, 14		Mar,15 over Dec, 14		Jun,15 over Mar, 15		Jun,15 over Jun,14	
		D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
1	Textiles including Apparels	47	2	57	22	-42	66	44	-61	106	29
2	Leather	-12	-6	1	0	-7	-1	6	2	-12	-5
3	Metals	17	30	-30	10	8	-7	1	-1	-4	32
4	Automobiles	17	11	-9	-14	22	-2	-16	-2	14	-7
5	Gems & Jewellery	0	8	-4	-1	-2	-4	-1	-2	-7	1
6	Transport	-8	1	0	-1	-2	0	-2	0	-12	0
7	IT/BPO	41	16	86	3	41	-4	0	-5	168	10
8	Handloom/P overloom	-14	8	0	-3	-3	1	-2	-4	-19	2
<b>Overall</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>62</b>

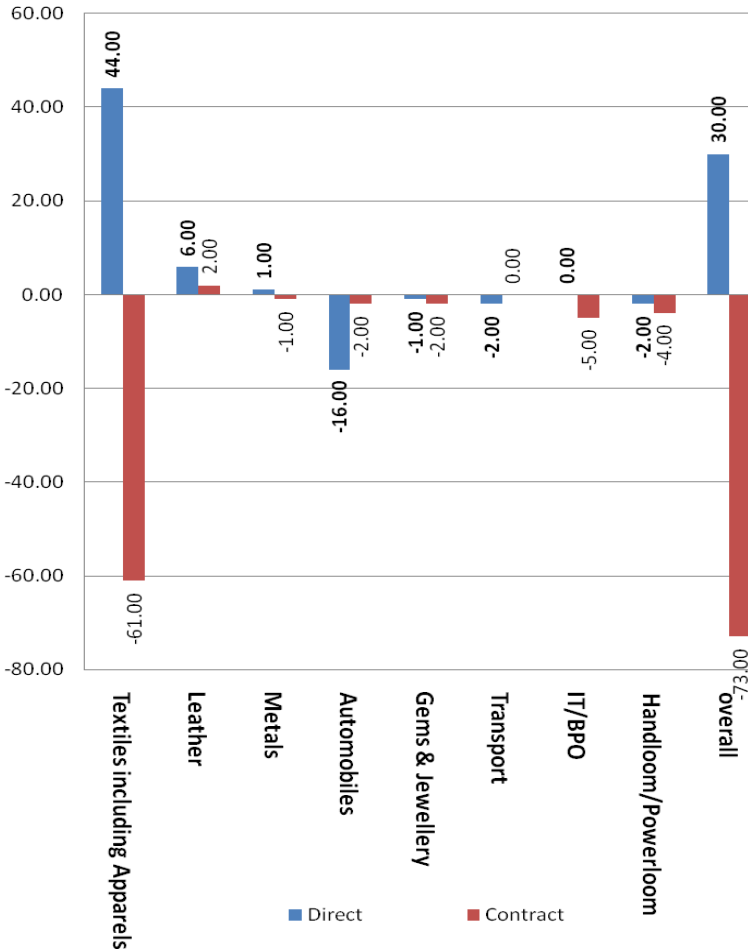
*Note: D refers to direct workers & C refers to contract workers*

**2.9** It may be seen from the table 2.3 that employment under the direct category workers has increased by 30 thousand during the period June, 2015 over March, 2015 at overall level. The major increase in employment under direct category of workers is observed in Textiles including Apparels sector (44 thousand), followed by Leather sector (6 thousand) and Metals sector (1 thousand). On the other hand, decrease in employment under direct category of workers is observed in Automobiles sector (16 thousand) followed by Transport sector and Handloom /Powerloom sector (2 thousand each).

**2.10** The survey results show that in case of contract category of workers the employment during the period June, 2015 over March, 2015 has decreased by 73 thousand at overall level. The increase in employment under contract category of workers is seen in Leather sector by 2 thousand whereas decrease in employment under contract

category of workers is observed in Textiles including Apparels sector (61 thousand), IT/BPOs sector (5 thousand), Handloom/Powerloom sector (4 thousand), Gems & Jewellery and Automobiles sector (2 thousand each) and Metal sector (1 thousand) during the reference period for the contract category of workers.

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



**2.11** Results of the latest four surveys (i.e. June, 2014 to June, 2015) show that employment under the direct category of workers during this period has increased by 234 thousand at overall level. The highest increase is seen in the IT/BPOs sector (168 thousand) followed by Textiles including Apparels sector (106 thousand) and Automobiles sector (14 thousand) during the period. On the other hand employment under direct category has declined by 19 thousand in Handloom/Powerloom sector followed by Leather sector and Transport sector (12 thousand each), Gems & Jewellery sector (7 thousand) and Metals (4 thousand) during the period June, 2015 over June, 2014. Under the contract category of workers also, the employment has increased during same period by 62 thousand at overall level. The maximum increase in employment under the contract category of workers is observed in the Metal sector (32 thousand) followed by Textiles including Apparels (29 thousand), IT/BPO sector (10 thousand), Handloom/Powerloom sectors (2 thousand) and

Gems & Jewellery (1 thousand). On the other hand employment under contract category of workers has declined by 7 thousand in Automobiles sector and 5 thousand in Leather sector during the period June, 2015 over 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 thousand)**

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Sept,14 over June,14	Dec,14 over Sept,14	Mar,15 over Dec,14	Jun,15 over Mar,14	Jun, 15 over Jun, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	41	14	37	-13	79
2	Leather	-16	-1	-3	8	-12
3	Metals	13	5	13	7	38
4	Automobiles	-6	-1	3	-1	-5
5	Gems & Jewellery	6	0	-9	3	0
6	Transport*	-	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	31	19	34	-28	56
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-7	-1	-2	-2	-12
<b>Overall</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>144</b>

(\*) No exporting unit was covered

**2.13** The Survey results during the period June, 2015 over March, 2015 reveal that at overall level the employment has decreased by 26 thousand in exporting units. At sectoral level, maximum



increase in employment is observed in Leather sector (8 thousand) followed by Metals sector (7 thousand), and Gems & Jewellery sector (3 thousand), whereas, employment has decreased in IT/BPO sector (28 thousand) followed by Textiles including Apparels sector (13 thousand), Handloom/powerloom sector (2 thousand) and Automobile sector (1 thousand).

**2.14** Results of the last four surveys for the period June, 2015 over June, 2014, reveal that employment in the exporting units has increased by 144 thousand at overall level. Maximum increase in employment is observed in Textiles including Apparels sector (79 thousand) followed by IT/BPOs sector (56 thousand) and Metals sector (38 thousand). On the other hand, employment has decreased by 12 thousand each in Leather sector and Handloom/Powerloom sector and 5 thousand in Automobiles sector 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	Sept,14 over June, 14	Dec,14 over Sept, 14	Mar,15 over Dec,14	Jun,15 over Mar,15
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.49	0.16	0.35	-0.12
2	Leather	-1.47	-0.10	-0.24	0.64
3	Metals	0.40	0.15	1.34	0.69
4	Automobiles	-0.94	-0.16	0.23	-0.08
5	Gems & Jewellery	1.23	0.00	-2.08	0.72
6	Transport	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	0.68	0.34	0.72	-0.58
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-6.67	-1.15	-2.47	-2.67
<b>Overall</b>		<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>-0.13</b>

**2.16** It is evident from the table 2.5 that the average monthly percentage decrease in

employment among exporting units is found to be 0.13 percent at overall level during June, 2015 over March, 2015. At the sector level, the highest average monthly percentage increase is observed in the Gems & Jewellery sector (0.72 percent) followed by Metals sector (0.69 percent), Leather sector (0.64 percent) whereas highest average monthly percentage decrease is observed in Handloom/ Powerloom sector (2.67 percent) followed by IT/BPO sector (0.58 percent), Textile including apparels sector (0.12 percent) and Automobile sector (0.08 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)**

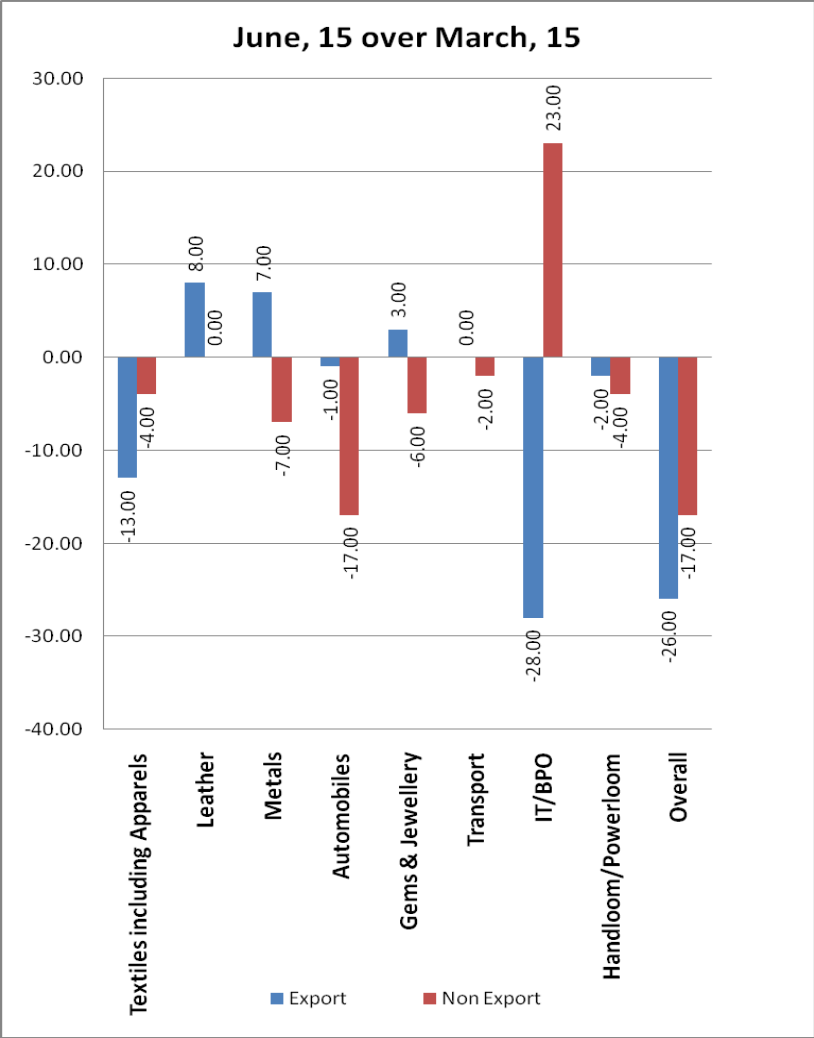
Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Sep,14 over Jun,14	Dec,14 over Sep,14	Mar,15 over Dec,14	Jun,15 over Mar,15	Jun, 15 over Jun, 14
1	Textiles including Apparels	8	65	-13	-4	56
2	Leather	-2	2	-5	0	-5
3	Metals	34	-25	-12	-7	-10
4	Automobiles	34	-22	17	-17	12
5	Gems & Jewellery	2	-5	3	-6	-6
6	Transport	-7	-1	-2	-2	-12
7	IT/BPO	26	70	3	23	122
8	Handloom/Pow erloom	1	-2	0	-4	-5
<b>Overall</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>152</b>

**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 17 thousand during the period Jun, 2015 over Mar, 2015.

**2.19** The increase in employment is noticed in IT/BPO sector (23 thousand). Whereas there has been maximum decrease in employment in Automobiles (17 thousands) followed by Metals (7 thousand), Gems & Jewellery (6 thousand), Handloom/ Powerloom and Textiles including Apparels sector (4 thousand each) and Transport sector (2 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 152 thousand at overall level during the period June, 2015 over June, 2014. The maximum increase is seen in IT/BPO sector (122 thousand) followed by Textiles including Apparels sector (56 thousand) and Automobiles sector (12 thousand). Whereas, decline in employment is observed in transport sector (12 thousand) followed by Metals sector (10 thousand), and Gems & Jewellery (6 thousand) and Leather & Handloom/Powerloom sector (5 thousand each) during the period June, 2015 over June, 2014.

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



**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 previous quarterly survey results (in per cent)**

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Sept,14 over Jun,14	Dec,14 over Sept,14	Mar,15 over Dec,14	Jun,15 over Mar,15
1	Textiles including Apparels	0.13	0.88	-0.27	-0.08
2	Leather	-0.73	0.74	-2.53	0.00
3	Metals	0.76	-0.55	-0.33	-0.19
4	Automobiles	1.67	-1.06	0.79	-0.78
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.47	-1.21	0.68	-1.32
6	Transport	-0.72	-0.11	-0.21	-0.21
7	IT/BPO	0.81	2.16	0.08	0.65
8	Handloom/Powerloom	0.98	-1.90	0.00	-4.30
<b>Overall</b>		<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>-0.11</b>

**2.22** Table 2.7 reveals that there is an average monthly decrease of 0.11 percent in employment in non-exporting units during the quarter June, 2015, over March, 2015. At the sectoral level, the results show that increase in employment is observed in IT/BPO sector (0.65 percent) whereas the highest average monthly percentage decline is reported by Handloom/Powerloom sector (4.30 percent) followed by Gems & Jewellery (1.32 percent), Automobiles sector (0.78 percent), Transport sector (0.21 percent), Metals sector (0.19 percent) and Textiles including Apparels sector (0.08 percent) during the reference period.



**Employment Scenario Schedule**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT  
LABOUR BUREAU, CHANDIGARH  
*EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO:*  
*(January, 2015 to June, 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	
Dec, 14	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
Mar, 15	Direct				
	Contract				
	Total				
June, 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>	