



## Quarterly Report on Employment Scenario



**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Labour & Employment**  
**Labour Bureau**  
**Chandigarh**

**5**  
**2017**





सत्यमेव जयते

**Quarterly Report**  
**on**  
**Employment Scenario**  
**in selected sectors**  
**(As on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017)**

Government of India  
Ministry of Labour & Employment  
Labour Bureau  
Chandigarh  
December, 2017



## **FOREWORD**

Employment is crucial for poverty reduction and in achieving growth with equity and pro-poor growth in India. Employment is also recognized as a human right. Better and more productive jobs can result in reduction in poverty.

With a view to generate high quality accessible data on labour market for effective implementation of policies and welfare of labour, Government has decided to conduct new series of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) on a large scale to assess employment situation in respect of selected sectors of Non-farm Industrial economy of India over successive quarters. Selected 8 sectors are Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurant and Information Technology (IT)/ Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). The present Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) is the 5<sup>th</sup> in the series with large sample covering 8 major sectors.

Report of this survey contains detailed information on employment situation as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017 in respect of 5<sup>th</sup> Round at all India level in 8 selected sectors. It provides information on important characteristics of employment such as gender-wise employment, regular or contract and casual basis and part-time or full-time workers.

I am confident that this report will help policy-makers and Central Government/ State Governments, research scholars and stakeholders for making effective policies in the Labour market.

This Report is the outcome of efforts made by Expert Group under the chairmanship of Professor S.P. Mukherjee. In particular, I express my gratitude to Professor S.P. Mukherjee for extending necessary guidance and valuable suggestions all through the survey. I am also grateful to

Ministry of Labour and Employment for giving the onerous responsibility of conducting the 'Quarterly Employment Survey' in a revamped manner.

I appreciate the efforts of the Officers of Labour Bureau associated with Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) in reaching towards its objective of the survey. I also thank the State/ UT Governments for extending wholehearted support & guidance to facilitate Labour Bureau for the 5<sup>th</sup> round of QES. I am also thankful to all the selected units/ establishments for providing useful information on employment and extending cooperation to our field officers during the survey.

I look forward to your kind suggestions/comments to enrich the report further.

Place: Chandigarh

Date: 29.12.2017

(Suraj Bhan)

Director General



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## **A Note on Using Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Estimates**

QES is an establishment based survey providing changes in non-farm employment in Organised Sector in India. The Scope of present QES is limited only to all establishments having 10 or more persons (Organised Sector) as identified by the Sixth Economic Census (2013-14). The scope & coverage are further limited to employment in Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 sectors viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurant and IT/BPO.

As per the Sixth Economic Census (2013-14), 58.5 million establishments were found to be in operation employing 131.29 million persons. Out of 58.5 million establishments, 1.4% establishments were in Organised sector (establishments employing 10 or more person). The list of all establishments, out of these 1.4% establishments (Organised Sector) employing 10 or more worker, in above mentioned eight major sectors in Sixth Economic Census (EC) was used as the sampling frame for present QES survey.

These 8 sectors constitute around 81% of the total employment of units with 10 or more workers in the 6<sup>th</sup> EC and approximately 15% of the total employment (131.29 million person) as per 6<sup>th</sup> EC. Further, the QES (New Series) does not capture the employment data from new units which emerged after the 6<sup>th</sup> EC. The Fieldwork for 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census was conducted during January, 2013 to April, 2014.

The estimates of present QES are not directly comparable with the results of past 28 such Quarterly Quick Employment Survey conducted till Dec 2015, on account of divergence in scope, coverage, methodology and concepts.

## KEY FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

- ❖ Estimates from present Quarterly Employment Survey reveal that there was an overall positive change of 1.85 lakhs workers<sup>†</sup> over the previous quarter i.e. 1st April 2017 over 1st Jan 2017, across 8 sectors at all India level.
- ❖ Over the last quarter, there were positive changes across all the 8 sectors viz. Manufacturing Sector (+1.02 lakhs), Health Sector (+31 thousand), Trade Sector (+29 thousand), IT/BPO Sector (+13 thousand), Transport (+3 thousand) & Accommodation & Restaurant (+3 thousand) and Construction (+2 thousand) and Education (+2 thousand).
- ❖ Out of the total estimated change in Employment of +1.85 lakhs, Female workers accounted for a change of (+) 59 thousand and Male workers accounted for a change of (+) 1.26 lakhs.
- ❖ Out of total estimated change in Employment (+1.85 lakhs), Self Employed experienced a positive change of 15 thousand and Employees experienced a positive change of 1.70 lakhs.
- ❖ Out of 1.70 lakhs positive change of Employees, Regular and Contract workers accounted for a positive change of 1.97 lakhs and 26 thousand respectively whereas Casual workers accounted for a negative change of 53 thousand.

## SECTOR PRESPECTIVE

### Manufacturing Sector

- ❖ In Manufacturing sector, out of total estimated change in Employment of (+) 1.02 lakhs, a change of (+) 66 thousand and (+) 36 thousand were observed in male and female workers respectively.
- ❖ In Manufacturing sector, out of total estimated change in Employment of (+) 1.02 lakhs, a change of (+) 10 thousand was observed in Self-Employed and remaining (+) 92 thousand in Employees.

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<sup>†</sup> Workers in this report include number of persons Self-employed, employed either directly by the establishment on regular/ casual basis / contract basis or through a contractor on contract basis. Please see Annexure-II, Para 2.5.

- ❖ In Manufacturing sector, out of a total change of (+) 92 thousand in Employees, a change of (+) 66 thousand was observed in Regular, (+) 48 thousand in Contractual and (-) 22 thousand in Casual workers .

### **Health Sector**

- ❖ In Health sector, the composition of total estimated change in Employment of (+) 31 thousand by gender reveals a (+) 14 thousand change in Male workers and (+) 17 thousand change in Female workers.
- ❖ Out of (+) 31 thousand total estimated change in Employment in Health sector, there was a change of (+) 3 thousand in Self Employed and (+) 28 thousand in Employees category in comparison to previous quarter.
- ❖ Out of total change in Employees of (+) 28 thousand, a change of (+) 19 thousand in Regular workers, (+) 16 thousand Contractual and (-) 7 thousand in Casual workers was observed.

### **Construction Sector**

- ❖ In Construction sector, the composition of total estimated change in Employment of (+) Two thousand by gender shows a change of (+) One thousand each in Male and Female Workers.
- ❖ Out of (+) Two thousand total estimated change in Employment in Construction sector, there is no change in Self Employed whereas (+) Two thousand change was observed in Employees in comparison to previous quarter.
- ❖ Out of total estimated change in Employees of (+) Two thousand, a change of (+) 19 thousand in Regular workers, (-) 8 thousand Contractual and (-) 9 thousand in Casual workers was observed.

## **Trade Sector**

- ❖ Trade sector observed a total estimated change of (+) 29 thousand Workers with a change of (+) 22 thousand in Male workers and (+) 7 thousand in Female workers.
- ❖ Out of (+) 29 thousand total estimated change in Employment in Trade sector, there was a change of (+) 1 thousand in Self Employed and (+) 28 thousand change in Employees in comparison to previous quarter.
- ❖ Out of a total change of (+) 28 thousand in Employees, a change of (+) 21 thousand was observed in Regular workers, (+) 10 thousand in Contractual and (-) 3 thousand in Casual workers.

## **Transport Sector**

- ❖ In Transport sector, the composition of total estimated change in Employment of (+) 3 thousand by gender shows a (+) 7 thousand change in Male workers and (-) 4 thousand change in Female workers.
- ❖ Out of (+) 3 thousand change in Employment in Transport sector, there is no change in Self Employed and (+) 3 thousand change in Employees is observed in comparison to previous quarter.
- ❖ Out of a total estimated change of (+) 3 thousand in Employees, a change of (+) 9 thousand in Regular workers, (-) One thousand Contractual and (-) 5 thousand in Casual workers was observed.

## **Accommodation & Restaurant Sector**

- ❖ In Accommodation & Restaurant sector, the composition of total estimated change in Employment of (+) 3 thousand by gender shows a (-) One thousand change in Male workers and (+) 4 thousand change in Female workers.
- ❖ Out of (+) 3 thousand change in total estimated employment no change was observed in Self Employed whereas (+) 3 thousand change is

observed in Employees category in comparison to previous quarter.

- ❖ Out of a total estimated change in Employees of (+) 3 thousand, a change of (+) 5 thousand in Regular workers, (-) 3 thousand Contractual and (+) 1 thousand in Casual workers was observed.

### **IT/BPO Sector**

- ❖ IT/BPO sector observed a total estimated change of (+) 13 thousand workers with the change of (+) 15 thousand and (-) 2 thousand in Male and Female workers respectively.
- ❖ Out of (+) 13 thousand estimated change in Employment in IT/BPO sector, there is no change in Self Employed whereas (+) 13 thousand change was observed in Employees in comparison to previous quarter.
- ❖ Out of total change in Employees of (+) 13 thousand, a change of (+) 12 thousand was observed in Regular workers, and (+) One thousand in Contractual workers whereas no change was observed in Casual workers.

### **Education Sector**

- ❖ Education sector observed a total estimated change of (+) 2 thousand workers.
- ❖ Out of (+) 2 thousand change in Employment in Education sector, there was a change of (+) One thousand in Self Employed and (+) One thousand in Employees in comparison to previous quarter.
- ❖ In Education sector, out of total estimated change in Employees of (+) One thousand, a change of (+) 46 thousand in Regular workers, (-) 37 thousand Contractual and (-) 8 thousand in Casual workers was observed in comparison to previous quarter.

## **CHAPTER -I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**1.1** Labour Bureau, an attached Office of Ministry of Labour & Employment has been collecting and disseminating information on various facets of labour like wages, earnings, productivity, absenteeism, labour turn-over, industrial relations, working and living conditions and evaluation of working of various labour enactments etc. Information disseminated by Labour Bureau plays an important role for advising Government for formulation and implementation of employment policies and procedures in the country.

**1.2** Labour Statistics play an essential role for the formulation and evaluation of policies, which helps to increase understanding of common problems, explain actions and mobilize interests related to employment in the country. Labour Bureau works independently and high professional standards to provide relevant, timely and reliable labour statistics in the country as well as to International organizations.

**1.3** Labour Bureau had been conducting Quarterly Employment Surveys (QES) in some selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009. 28 such surveys had been conducted by Labour Bureau till December, 2015. Sample size for these surveys was limited to around 2000 units and 8 sectors in 11 selected states only.

**1.4** Due to immense utility of QES, it was decided by Ministry of Labour & Employment to conduct new series of QES, with effect from 01 April 2016, on a large scale by enlarging the sample size and enhancing sector coverage under the survey so that employment situation for a sizeable segment of Non-Farm Industrial economy of India over successive quarters may be assessed. An Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor S.P. Mukherjee had been constituted for guiding Labour Bureau in respect of statistical technicalities of the survey. On recommendations of the Expert Group, sample size was increased to 11179 in 8 sectors covering all the States/UTs in the country.

## 1.5 Objective of the survey

The new series of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) provides

- (i) Short-term (Quarterly basis) employment estimates for sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 important sectors of the Indian economy viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurant and Information & Technology (IT)/ Business Process Outsourcing (BPO).
- (ii) To measure relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in the segment of Indian Economy as described in (i) above.

The present survey collects information on employment as on 01 April 2017 and from the survey response; estimates are generated in respect of Change in employment by gender, full-time & part-time, regular, contract & casual employment by economic activity.

## 1.6 Scope and coverage

QES is an establishment survey and provides change in non-farm employment in the selected sectors. All establishments in 8 sectors viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurant and IT/BPO engaged in production or distribution of goods or services other than for the sole purpose of own consumption are selected on the basis of data of latest Economic Census (2013-14), is the scope of the survey. The scope of the survey was further limited to all the establishments having 10 or more workers in these 8 selected sectors. The 8 selected sectors constitute around 81% of the total employment in units with 10 or more workers.

In each of 8 Sectors, units are further divided into six size classes based on the size of employment viz. 10-39 workers, 40-99 workers, 100-499 workers, 500-999 workers, 1000-4999 workers and more than 4999 workers. The geographical coverage of the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) has been extended to the entire country.

According to 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census, the total establishments covered was 5.87 crore and the total workforce employed in all establishments in 2013-14 was 13.12 crore. Quarterly Employment Survey is covering total employment of around 2 crore in establishment with 10 or more workers which is approximately 15% of the total employment and total 5 lacs

establishments with 10 or more workers which is approximately 0.83% of total establishments as per Economic Census.

Further, under 5<sup>th</sup> round of QES, sample size has been increased from 10,628 units to 11179 units across all states/UT.

### **1.7 Sampling Design and Estimation procedure**

The details of sampling design and estimation procedure used in the survey are given in **Annexure-III**.

### **1.8 Schedule/ Questionnaire of the Survey**

The schedule for QES contains information on identification particulars, establishment particulars, employment with breakup of characteristics such as gender, type and nature, vacancies details and social security benefits. A copy of the schedule is placed at **Annexure-V**.

### **1.9 Limitations of QES**

The estimates of the present round of QES are based on Sample Survey having some limitations as mentioned below:

- (i) The QES is basically an establishment survey for collecting information on employment in the unit; therefore, it does not provide any information on unemployment in the country. Unemployment is generally captured by household survey.
- (ii) As QES being an establishment survey, an individual who is working in more than one establishment on a given reference date may, by that virtue, be appearing in more than one establishment and therefore are counted separately for each establishment unlike a household survey which has no duplication of individuals, because they are counted only once, even if they work in more than one establishment in a given reference period.
- (iii) Since the estimates are generated on the basis of response from sample establishment, there is a chance that the sample estimate may vary from true population value i.e. a value obtained had all establishments in the frame population been included in the survey. This chance difference in samples is known as sampling error.
- (iv) Error in estimation may also occur because of imperfections in



reporting by establishment, errors during the collection and processing of the data. Such errors are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort in this survey has been made to reduce or minimise such type of non-sampling errors by way of carefully designing the questionnaire, undertaking pilot studies, training the field & supervisory staff, data validations and efficient operating procedures. There may be variations between consecutive quarters as a result of seasonal and economic factors.

- (v) The Scope of QES new series is limited to all establishments having 10 or more workers. The scope & coverage is further limited to employment in Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 selected sectors. The 8 sectors constitute around 81% of the total employment of units with 10 or more workers in the 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census.
- (vi) The Fieldwork for 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census was conducted during January, 2013 to April, 2014 in collaboration with State/UT Governments. Therefore, use of 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census data as a frame has some limitations in measurement of current employment scenario in the country.
- (vii) Further, the QES (New Series) does not capture the employment data from new units which emerged after the 6th Economic Census i.e. 2013-2014.
- (viii) The survey is based on either record or response of the unit. However, verification of record has not been resorted to for collection of data.

#### **1.10 Users of QES data**

QES Data is being used by Policy-makers, Central/State Governments, Research Scholars and other stakeholders.

#### **1.11 Reports under QES**

- (i) Report of first round was released with a total estimate of 205.22 lakhs workers in eight sectors at all India level as on 1st April, 2016 (reference period of the 1st quarter).



- (ii) Report for second round of Quarterly Employment Survey reveals that there was an overall positive change of 77 thousand workers over the previous quarter i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016 over 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016.
- (iii) Report for third round was released with change estimate with an overall positive change of 32 thousand workers over the previous quarter i.e. 1<sup>st</sup>Oct 2016 over 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016.
- (iv) Report for fourth round was released with change estimate with an overall positive change of 1.22 lacs workers over the previous quarter i.e. 1<sup>st</sup>Jan 2017 over 1<sup>st</sup> Oct 2016.
- (v) Report for fifth round reveals change estimate with an overall positive change of 1.85 lakhs workers over the previous quarter i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017 over 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2017.

## CHAPTER II

### EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO IN SELECTED SECTORS

**2.1** Present report, fifth in the series of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), presents key estimates of change in employment, as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 over 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017, in 8 selected sectors viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurant and IT/BPO by type of economic activity, gender, type of worker (employee or self-employee), employment status (regular, contractual and casual) and duration of work (part-time or full-time). Detailed Tables are presented in the **Annexure-I**.

**2.2** This chapter mainly deals with the information on changes in important characteristics of non-farm employment in the country having 10 or more workers in the 8 selected sectors under the present round of the survey.

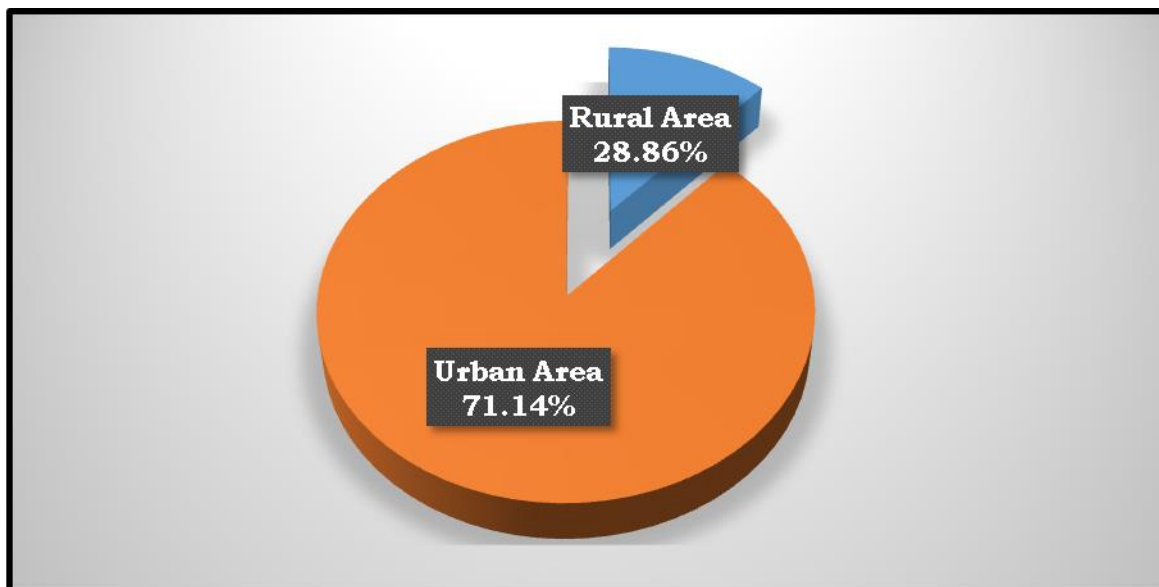
**2.3** Information, in the present survey, was collected from 11,179 units from the panel, in the 8 sectors throughout the country, out of which 10,594 units canvassed were common to both rounds of QES i.e. previous (with reference date as 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2017) and present (with reference date 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017). The change estimates are generated on the basis of 10,594 units common to both rounds. Field work for data collection for the present survey was carried out during April 2017 to June 2017 at all India level. Sector-wise details of number of units in sampling frame and common units surveyed in the present survey are given in the **Table-2.1**.

<b>Table: 2.1: Sector wise number of common units surveyed in the 5<sup>th</sup>Round of QES</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Units in Frame</b>	<b>Common sample units covered between previous and current round of QES</b>
<b>1</b>	Manufacturing	181412	5015
<b>2</b>	Construction	8816	413
<b>3</b>	Trade	52272	1524
<b>4</b>	Transport	12796	498
<b>5</b>	Accommodation & Restaurant	31112	1011
<b>6</b>	IT/ BPO	5034	314
<b>7</b>	Education	185525	1435
<b>8</b>	Health	30478	384
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,07,445</b>	<b>10,594</b>

## **ESTABLISHMENTS**

### **2.4 Sample Establishments by rural & urban area**

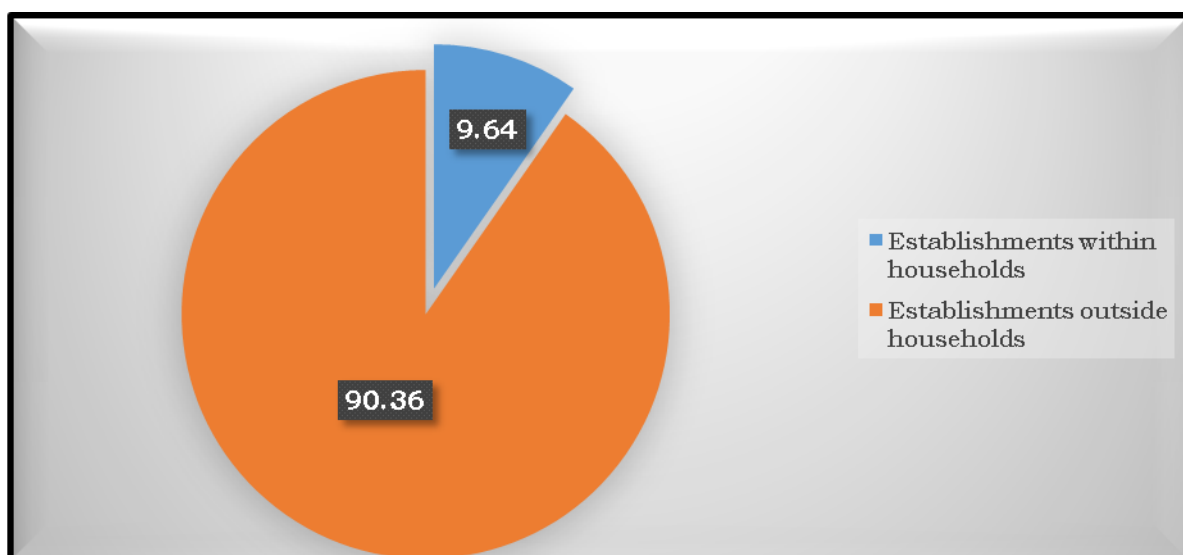
At all-India level, among the sample establishments covered under the survey, 71.14 per cent establishments were in urban areas and 28.86 per cent in rural areas. Sector-wise details by rural & urban are given in **Table 2.2 (figure 2.1)**.



**Figure 2.1:** Sample Establishments by rural & urban area

<b>Table: 2.2: Percentage of sample establishments by rural &amp; urban area in 8 selected sectors</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>(%) in Rural Area</b>	<b>(%) in Urban Area</b>
<b>1</b>	Manufacturing	35.65	64.35
<b>2</b>	Construction	20.82	79.18
<b>3</b>	Trade	15.49	84.51
<b>4</b>	Transport	20.08	79.92
<b>5</b>	Accommodation & Restaurant	16.02	83.98
<b>6</b>	IT/ BPO	3.18	96.82
<b>7</b>	Education	41.60	58.40
<b>8</b>	Health	20.31	79.69
<b>All Sector</b>		<b>28.86</b>	<b>71.14</b>

Sector-wise analysis reveals that highest percentage of 41.60 per cent sample units in rural area was recorded in Education sector and in urban area 96.82 per cent for IT/ BPO sector.

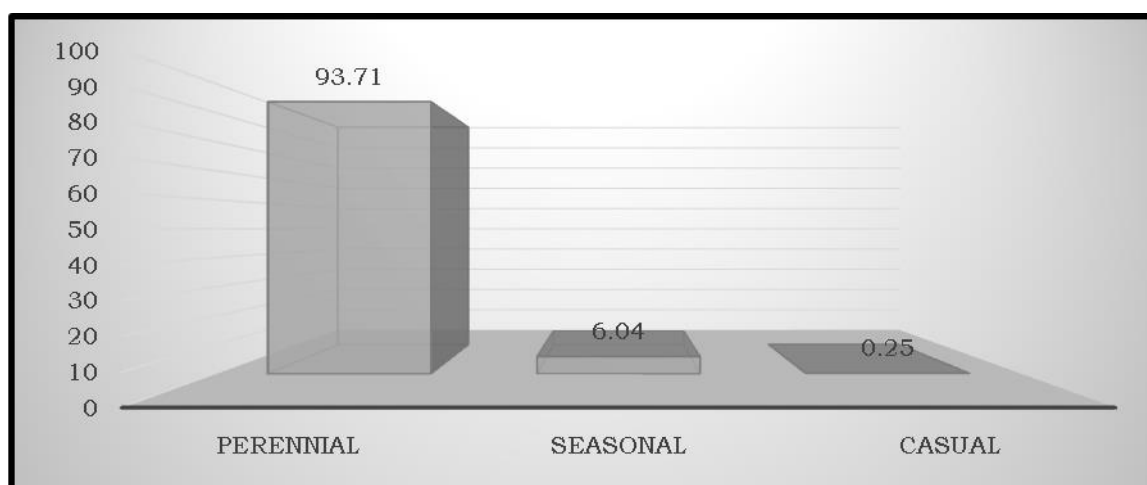


**Figure 2.2:** Sample Establishments by location.

Around 90.36 per cent of sample establishments covered under the survey were located outside the household as compared to 9.64 per cent of sample establishments were found to be within households. The percentage distribution of sample establishments covered under the survey by rural & urban areas and by location is presented in the **Table-A1 (figure 2.2)**.

## 2.5 Sample Establishments by Usual Operational nature

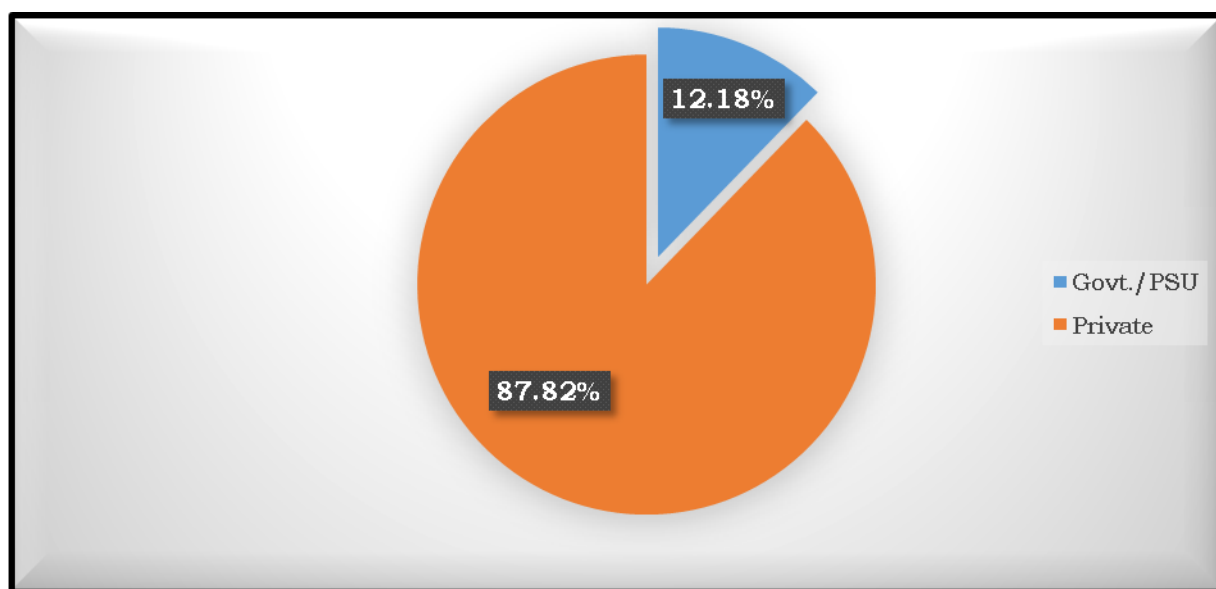
At all-India level by operational nature, 93.71 per cent of sample establishments covered under the survey were of Perennial nature, 6.04 per cent of Seasonal and 0.25 per cent of Casual nature. Details of percentage distribution of sample establishments by usual operational nature for 8 sectors are given in Annexure I (**Table-A2 & figure 2.3**)



**Figure 2.3:** Sample Establishments by Usual Operational Nature

## 2.6 Sample Establishments by Ownership

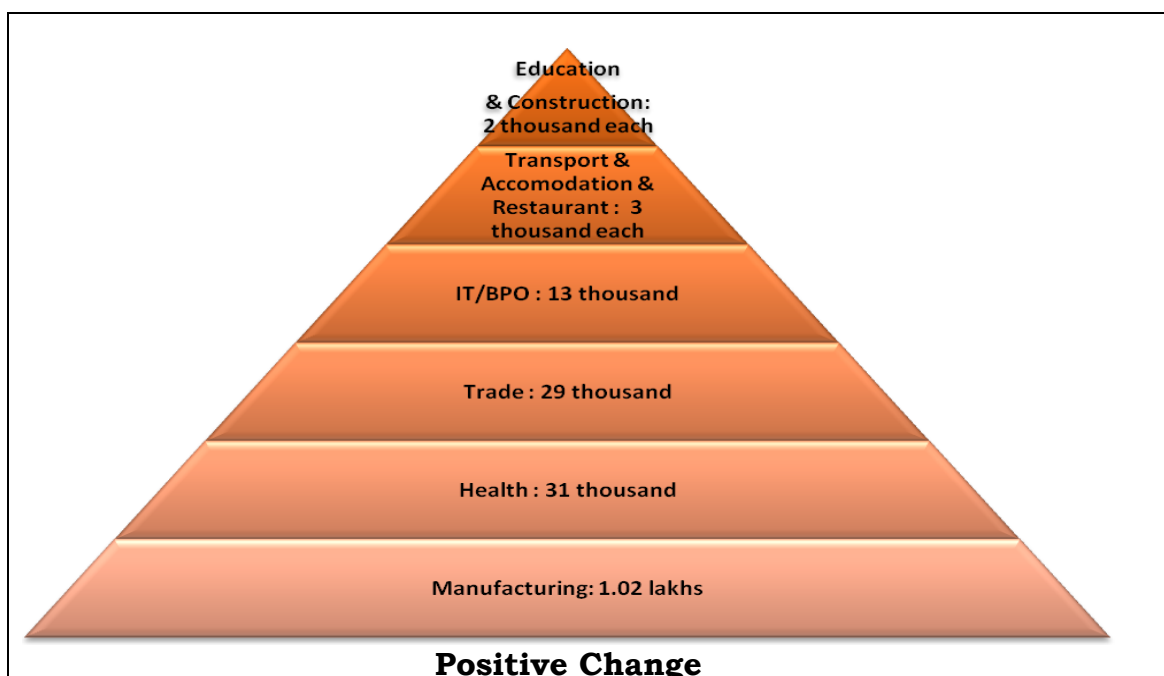
The present survey reveals that 12.18 per cent sample establishments were under Government/ PSU ownership and 87.82 per cent under Private ownership. Ownership of Private sector (87.82%) is total of Propriety ownership (42.61%), Partnership (16.76%), Company (21.16%), SHG (2.14%), Co-operatives (1.00%), Non-profit Institutions (2.54%) and others (1.61%). The sector-wise details are placed in the **Table-A4 (figure 2.4)**.



**Figure 2.4:** Sample Establishments by Ownership

### **CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT: 1<sup>st</sup> April 17 OVER 1<sup>st</sup>Jan 2017**

- ❖ Estimates from present Quarterly Employment Survey reveal that there was an overall positive change of 1.85 Lakhs workers over the quarter i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 over 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017, across 8 sectors at all India level. All the eight sectors contributed with a positive change in the total estimated change of employment of (+) 1.85 lakhs.



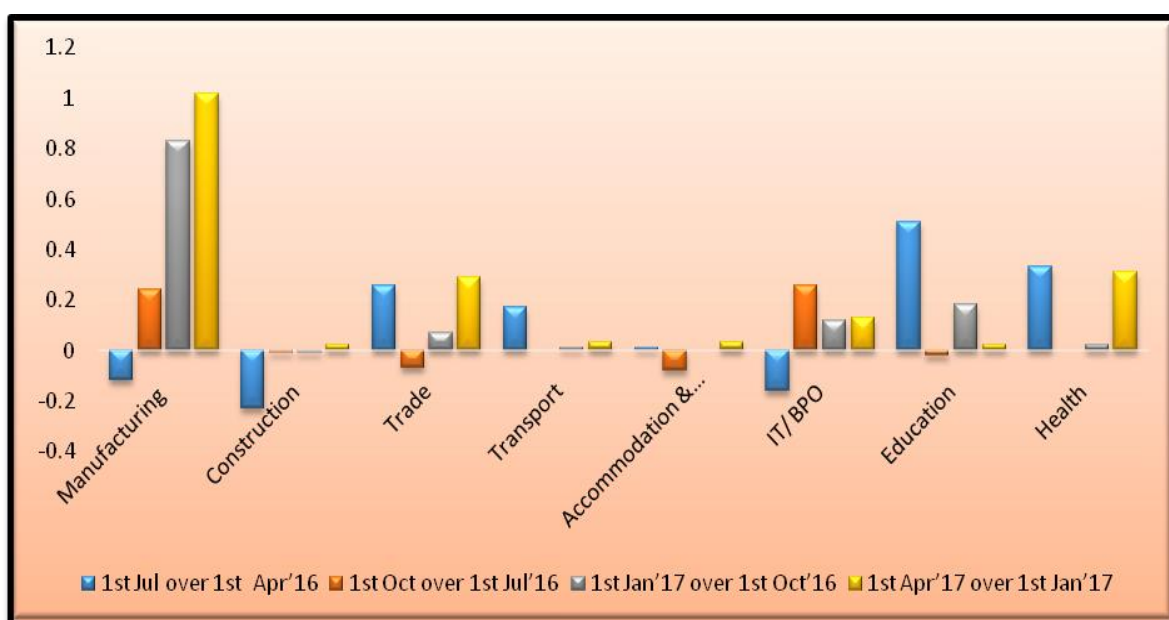
**Figure 2.5:** Sector wise Change in Total Employment (in Lakhs)

## 2.7 Changes in Total Employment in Eight Selected Sectors

At all-India level, estimated change in employment in 8 selected sectors stood at (+) 1.85 Lakhs in the country. Sector-wise composition of change in employment in eight sectors is given in **Table 2.3 (figure 2.6 to 2.8)**.

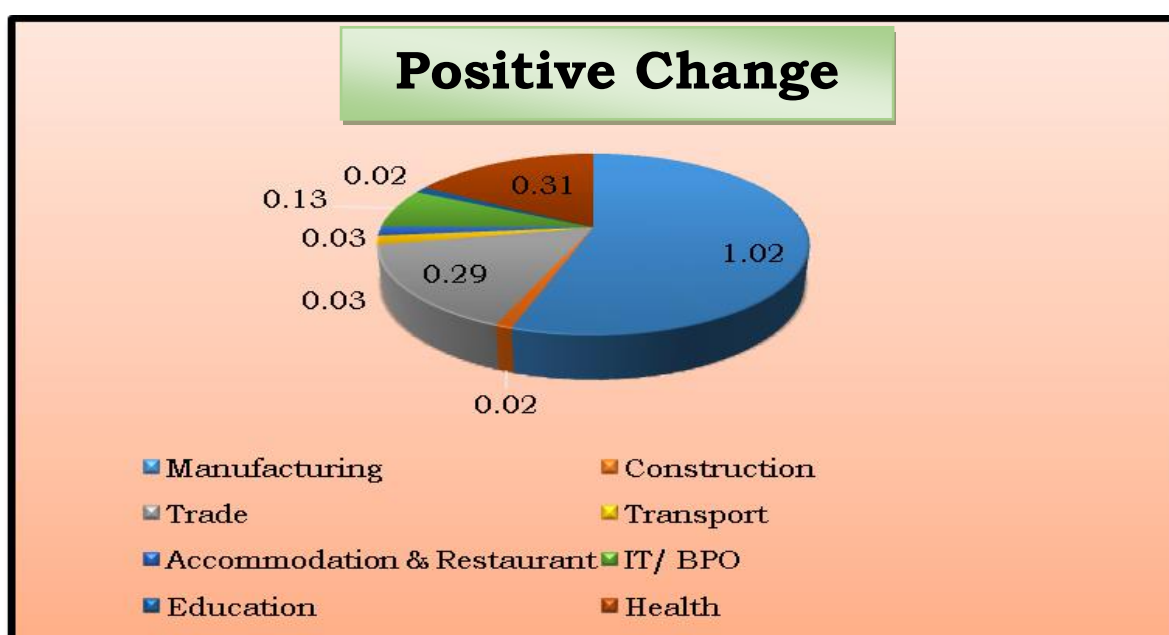
**Table 2.3: Level Estimates (First Round) and Estimated Change in Employment in eight selected sectors (in lakhs)**

S. No.	Sector	Level Estimates as on 1 April, 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> Jul over 1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct over 1 <sup>st</sup> Jul'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'17 over 1 <sup>st</sup> Oct'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'17 over 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'17
1	Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02
2	Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02
3	Trade	14.45	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29
4	Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03
6	IT/ BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13
7	Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02
8	Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31
<b>Total</b>		<b>205.22</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.85</b>



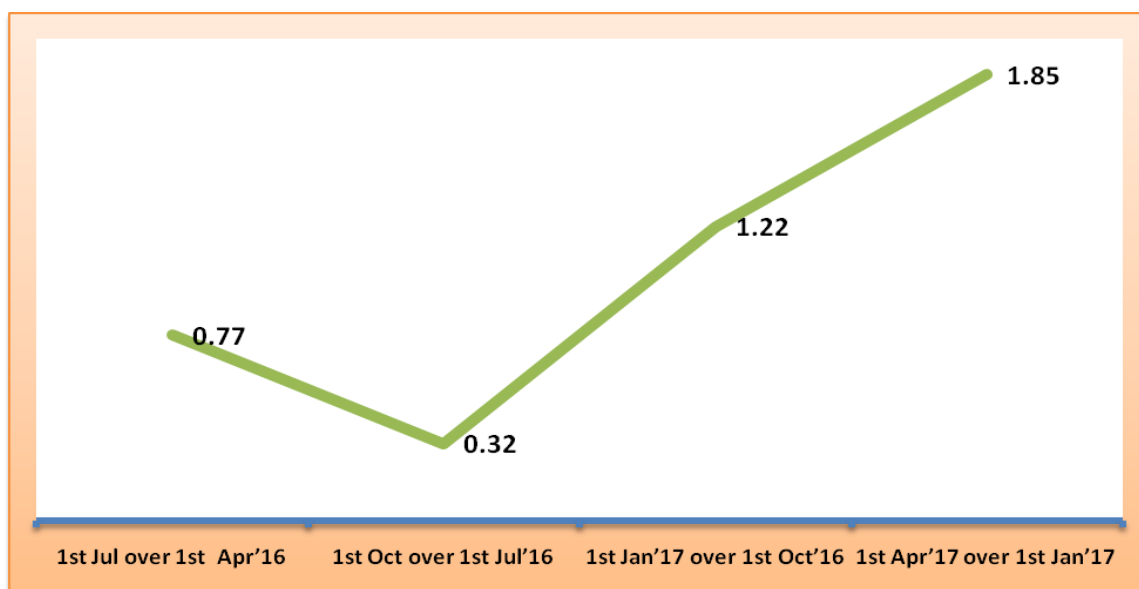
**Figure 2.6:** Sector wise Change in Total Employment (in Lakhs)

Table 2.3 reveals that manufacturing sector recorded the maximum growth in employment i.e. (+1.02 lakhs) followed by Health (+ 31 thousand), Trade (+ 29 thousand), IT/BPO (+13 thousand), Transport & Accommodation & Restaurant (+ 3 thousand) each and construction and Education (+2 Thousand) each over last Quarter.



**Figure-2.7:** Share of Sectors in Positive/Negative change in Employment





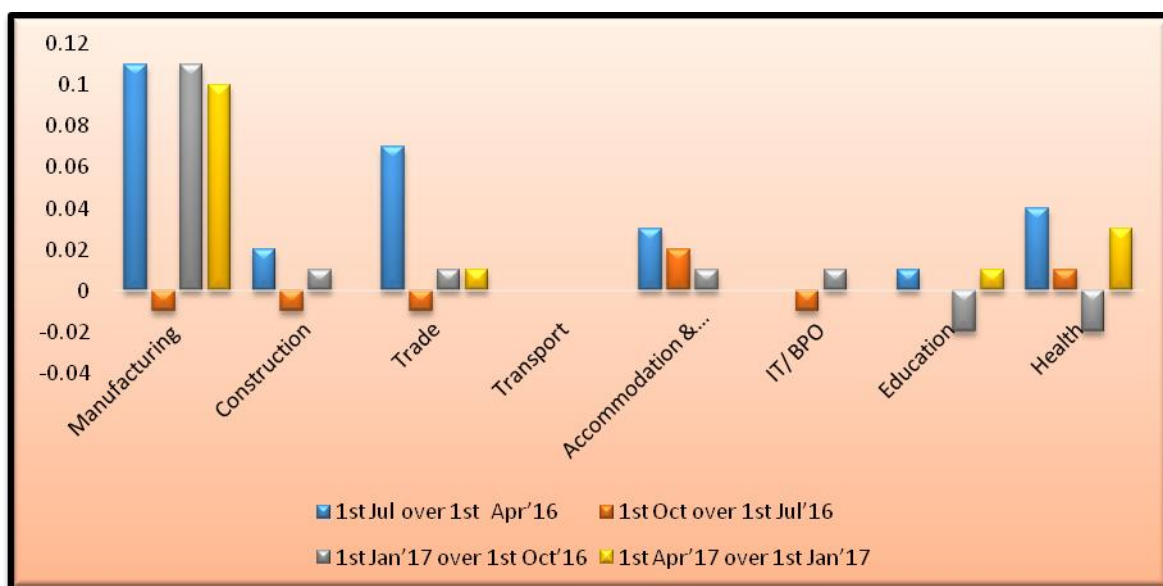
**Figure-2.8:** Change in Total Estimated Employment over Quarters (in Lakhs)

## 2.8 Change in Total Employment by Self Employed & Employee

Survey results revealed that, out of (+) 1.85 Lakhs total change in Employment, Self-Employed contributed with positive change of (+) 15 thousand and Employees contributed with a positive change of (+) 1.70 Lakhs. Sector-wise details of change in total employment by type of employment is presented in **Table 2.4 to Table 2.4.1 (figure 2.9, 2.9.1 & 2.9.2)**

**Table 2.4: Sector-wise Change of Employment in Self Employed**

S. No	Sector	Change in Total Employment (Self-Employed) (in lakh)			
		1 <sup>st</sup> Jul over 1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct over 1 <sup>st</sup> Jul'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'17 over 1 <sup>st</sup> Oct'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'17 over 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'17
1	Manufacturing	0.11	-0.01	0.11	0.10
2	Construction	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00
3	Trade	0.07	-0.01	0.01	0.01
4	Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
6	IT/ BPO	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00
7	Education	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.01
8	Health	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.28</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.15</b>

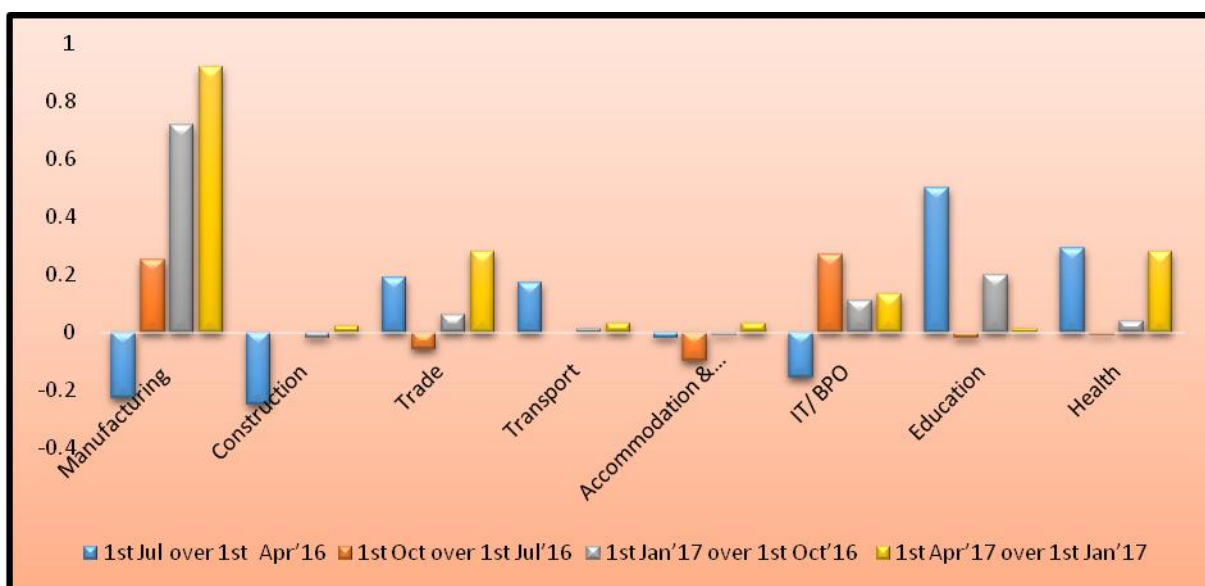


**Figure-2.9:** Sector wise positive/negative change in Self-Employed

Table 2.4 reveals that in case of self-employed there is a maximum positive change in manufacturing sector with (+10 thousand) followed by Health (+ 3 thousand), Trade and Education (+ 1 thousand) each over last Quarter.

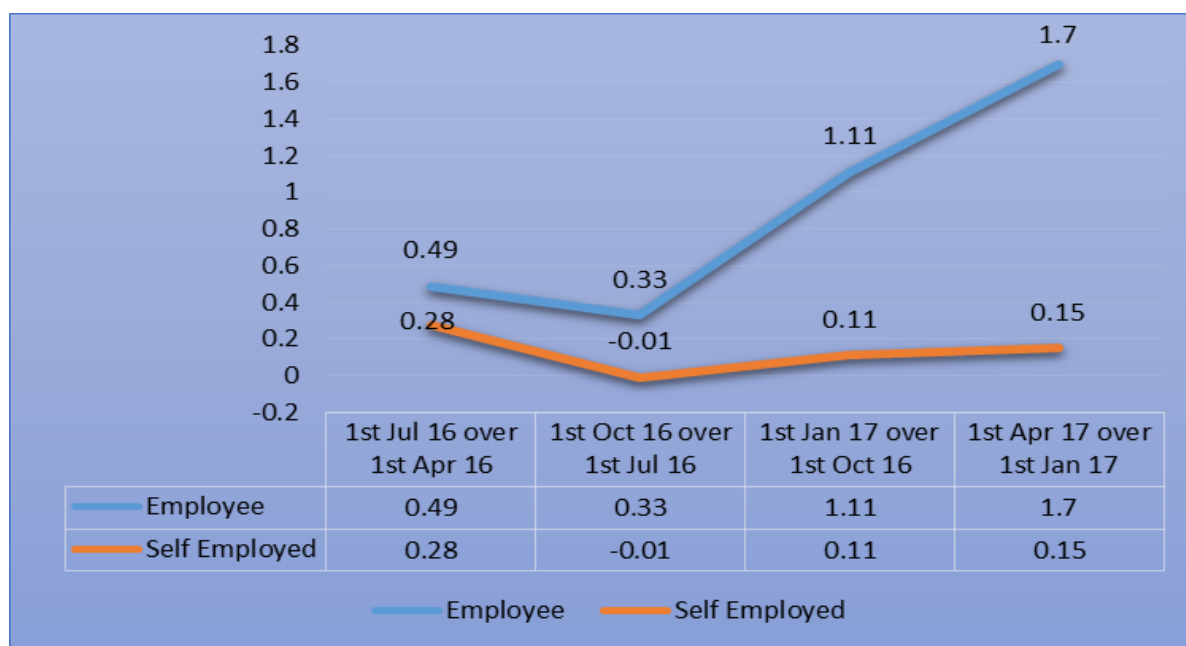
**Table 2.4.1: Sector-wise Change of Employment in Employees**

S. No	Sector	Change in Total Employment (Employees) (in lakh)			
		1 <sup>st</sup> Jul over 1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct over 1 <sup>st</sup> Jul'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'17 over 1 <sup>st</sup> Oct'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'17 over 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'17
1	Manufacturing	-0.23	0.25	0.72	0.92
2	Construction	-0.25	0.00	-0.02	0.02
3	Trade	0.19	-0.06	0.06	0.28
4	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	-0.02	-0.10	-0.01	0.03
6	IT/ BPO	-0.16	0.27	0.11	0.13
7	Education	0.50	-0.02	0.20	0.01
8	Health	0.29	-0.01	0.04	0.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.70</b>



**Figure-2.9.1:** Sector wise positive/negative change in Employees

Table 2.4.1 reveals that in case of employees there is a maximum positive change in manufacturing sector with (+ 92 thousand) followed by Trade & Health Sector (+ 28 thousand) each, IT/BPO (+ 13 Thousand), Transport Accommodation & Restaurant (+3 thousand) each , Construction (+ 2 thousand), and Education (+ 1 thousand) over the last quarter.

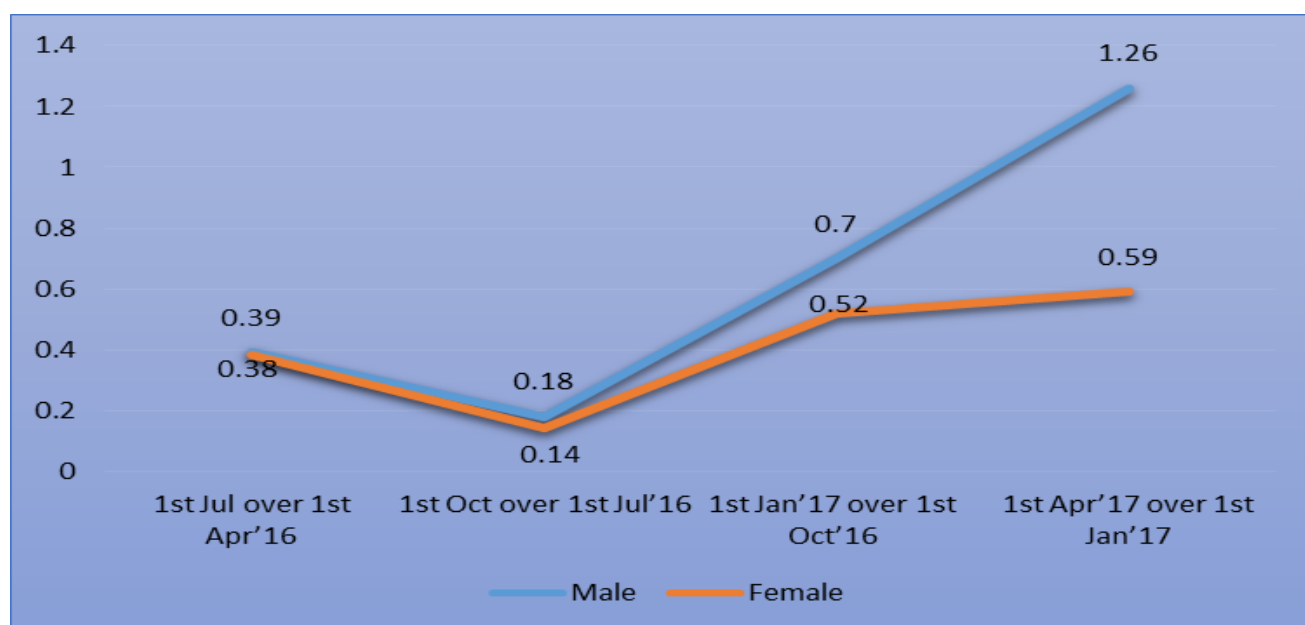


**Figure-2.9.2:** Change in Estimated Employment (Self Employed & Employees) Over Quarter (In lakhs)

## 2.9 Change in Total Estimated Employment by Gender

Out of the total estimated change in employment of +1.85 lakhs, both male and female workers accounted for positive change of 1.26 lakhs and 59 thousand respectively at all India level.

S. N o.	Sector	Male				Female			
		1 <sup>st</sup> Jul over 1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct over 1 <sup>st</sup> Jul'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'17 over 1 <sup>st</sup> Oct'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'17 over 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'17	1 <sup>st</sup> Jul over 1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct over 1 <sup>st</sup> Jul'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'17 over 1 <sup>st</sup> Oct'16	1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'17 over 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'17
1	Manufacturing	-0.02	0.49	0.61	0.66	-0.10	-0.25	0.22	0.36
2	Construction	-0.16	0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.07	-0.02	0.01	0.01
3	Trade	0.18	-0.06	0.05	0.22	0.08	-0.01	0.02	0.07
4	Transport	0.09	-0.01	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.01	-0.01	-0.04
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.04
6	IT/ BPO	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.15	-0.17	0.11	0.10	-0.02
7	Education	0.15	-0.32	0.00	0.02	0.36	0.30	0.18	0.00
8	Health	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.20	0.00	0.02	0.17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.59</b>



**Figure-2.10:** Change in Total Employment by Gender

As presented in **Table 2.5**, the maximum positive change of 66 thousand among Male workers was observed in Manufacturing Sector

followed by 22 thousand positive change in Trade and 15 thousand positive change in IT/BPO, 14 thousand in Health, 7 thousand in Transport, 2 thousand in Education and 1 thousand in Construction sector. However, a decline among Male workers i.e. 1 thousand was observed in Accommodation and Restaurant sector.

Among Female workers maximum positive change, 36 thousand was observed in Manufacturing Sector followed by 17 thousand in Health, 7 thousand in Trade, 4 thousand in Accommodation & Restaurant and 1 thousand in Construction sector whereas among Female workers highest decline, 4 thousand was observed in Transport Sector followed by 2 thousand in IT/BPO sector.

## 2.10 Change in Employees (Excluding Self-Employed from Total Employment) by Nature of Job

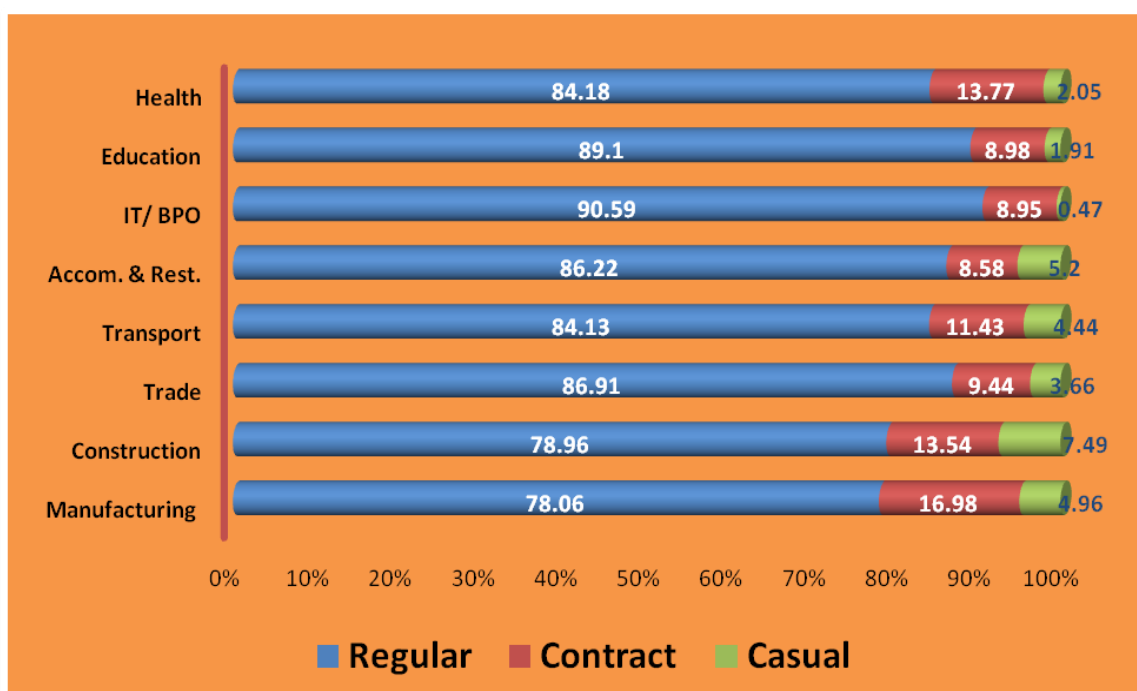
**Table 2.6** reveals that there was an positive change of 1.97 Lakhs in Regular (not on contract) workers and 0.26 Lakhs in Contract workers whereas the Casual workers declined by 0.53 Lakhs.

Table 2.6: Estimated Change in No. of Employees in 8 Sectors by nature of job (in lakh)													
S. No.	Sector	Regular				Contract				Casual			
		1st Jul over 1st Apr'16	1st Oct over 1st Jul'16	1st Jan'17 over 1st Oct'16	1st Apr'17 over 1st Jan'17	1st Jul over 1st Apr'16	1st Oct over 1st Jul'16	1st Jan'17 over 1st Oct'16	1st Apr'17 over 1st Jan'17	1st Jul over 1st Apr'16	1st Oct over 1st Jul'16	1st Jan'17 over 1st Oct'16	1st Apr'17 over 1st Jan'17
1	Manufacturing	0.17	-0.01	1.10	0.66	-0.27	0.20	0.75	0.48	-0.13	0.06	-1.13	-0.22
2	Construction	0.03	0.15	-0.04	0.19	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.08	-0.29	-0.12	0.01	-0.09
3	Trade	0.49	-0.02	-0.06	0.21	-0.15	-0.04	0.13	0.10	-0.15	0.00	-0.01	-0.03
4	Transport	0.23	-0.02	0.07	0.09	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0.03	-0.05	-0.05
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	0.03	0.02	-0.06	0.05	-0.11	-0.09	0.07	-0.03	0.06	-0.03	-0.02	0.01
6	IT/ BPO	-0.15	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.00	-0.01	0.21	0.01	-0.01	0.18	-0.20	0.00
7	Education	0.38	0.33	0.10	0.46	0.14	-0.29	0.19	-0.37	-0.02	-0.06	-0.09	-0.08
8	Health	-0.07	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.37	-0.21	-0.11	0.016	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07
<b>Total Employees</b>		<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-0.48</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>-0.58</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>-1.52</b>	<b>-0.53</b>

In case of regular employees there is a maximum positive change in manufacturing sector with +66 thousand followed by Education +46 thousand, Trade +21 thousand ,Construction & Health +19 thousand each, IT/BPO +12 Thousand, Transport +9 thousand and Accommodation & Restaurant +5 thousand over the last quarter.



**Figure 2.11:** Change in Total Employment by Nature of Job (In lakhs)



**Figure 2.12:** Percentage Distribution of Employees by Nature of Job

## Detailed Tables

**Table A1:** Percentage Distribution of sample establishments area & sector wise

S. No.	Sector	Establishments within household			Establishments outside household		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Manufacturing	45.88	54.12	9.69	34.56	65.44	90.31
2	Construction	26.56	73.44	15.5	19.77	80.23	84.5
3	Trade	38.51	61.49	9.71	13.01	86.99	90.29
4	Transport	34.78	65.22	4.62	19.37	80.63	95.38
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	27.41	72.59	13.35	14.27	85.73	86.65
6	IT/ BPO	15.79	84.21	6.05	2.37	97.63	93.95
7	Education	39.45	60.55	7.6	41.78	58.22	92.4
8	Health	21.62	78.38	9.64	20.17	79.83	90.36
<b>Total</b>		<b>38.79</b>	<b>61.21</b>	<b>9.64</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>90.36</b>

**Table A2:** Percentage Distribution of sample establishments by usual operational nature

S. No.	Sector	Perennial	Seasonal	Casual
1	Manufacturing	88.81	10.83	0.36
2	Construction	91.77	7.51	0.73
3	Trade	98.56	1.38	0.07
4	Transport	94.78	5.22	0.00
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	98.42	1.29	0.30
6	IT/ BPO	99.04	0.96	0.00
7	Education	99.79	0.21	0.00
8	Health	99.74	0.00	0.26
<b>Total</b>		<b>93.71</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>0.25</b>



**Table A3:** Percentage Distribution of sample establishments by current operational status

S. No.	Sector	Fully	Partly
1	Manufacturing	94.48	5.52
2	Construction	94.43	5.57
3	Trade	97.9	2.1
4	Transport	98.39	1.61
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	97.92	2.08
6	IT/ BPO	98.73	1.27
7	Education	99.02	0.98
8	Health	98.7	1.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>96.38</b>	<b>3.62</b>

**Table A4:** Percentage Distribution of sample establishments by ownership type

S. No.	Sector	Govt. /PSU	Proprietary	Partnership	Company	SHG	Co-operative	NPI	Others
1	Manufacturing	2.25	47.90	21.14	25.34	2.07	0.98	0.08	0.24
2	Construction	9.93	40.68	15.01	33.41	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.48
3	Trade	4.00	46.92	21.33	23.49	3.02	0.92	0.07	0.26
4	Transport	34.94	29.32	9.04	23.29	1.20	1.00	0.20	1.00
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	5.84	55.69	18.89	11.37	5.34	0.59	1.38	0.89
6	IT/ BPO	4.78	22.61	7.32	62.74	1.27	0.32	0.32	0.64
7	Education	48.01	21.53	2.51	1.46	0.77	1.74	15.54	8.43
8	Health	35.94	36.46	8.85	6.77	0.52	1.30	5.99	4.17
<b>Total</b>		<b>12.18</b>	<b>42.61</b>	<b>16.76</b>	<b>21.16</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>1.61</b>

**Table A5:** Percentage Distribution of sample establishments by registration information

S. No.	Sector	Registered	Not Registered
1	Manufacturing	96.75	3.25
2	Construction	96.13	3.87
3	Trade	98.23	1.77
4	Transport	96.18	3.82
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	98.12	1.88
6	IT/ BPO	98.41	1.59
7	Education	97.28	2.72
8	Health	97.92	2.08
<b>Total</b>		<b>97.21</b>	<b>2.79</b>

**Table A6:** Percentage Distribution of sample establishments by shift of operation

S. No.	Sector	1 Shift	2 Shift	3 Shift
1	Manufacturing	80.44	12.42	7.14
2	Construction	91.28	5.81	2.91
3	Trade	84.58	11.48	3.94
4	Transport	74.3	13.86	11.85
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	56.87	29.38	13.75
6	IT/ BPO	74.52	13.69	11.78
7	Education	91.85	7.8	0.35
8	Health	32.03	25	42.97
<b>Total</b>		<b>78.54</b>	<b>13.58</b>	<b>7.88</b>

**Table A7:** Percentage Distribution of sample establishments by maintenance of record on employment

S. No.	Sector	Maintain record of Employment (%)	
		Yes	No
1	Manufacturing	97.35	2.65
2	Construction	98.79	1.21
3	Trade	98.56	1.44
4	Transport	97.99	2.01
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	97.92	2.08
6	IT/ BPO	100.00	0.00
7	Education	99.65	0.35
8	Health	100.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>98.15</b>	<b>1.85</b>

**Table A8:** Distribution of Self Employed persons by gender and full time /part time (in Thousands)

Sl. No.	Sector	Full Time		Part Time	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Manufacturing	1.26	6.74	0.73	0.76
2	Construction	-0.15	-0.02	-0.11	-0.01
3	Trade	-1.07	0.93	1.26	-0.12
4	Transport	-0.07	0.36	0.00	-0.05
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	0.10	-0.09	-0.34	-0.13
6	IT/ BPO	0.02	0.00	-0.04	-0.03
7	Education	0.37	0.71	-0.19	0.27
8	Health	0.77	0.82	1.34	-0.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.23</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>0.56</b>

\* Figures indicate zeros in most of the cases when given in lakhs. Thus, the figures are presented in thousands. Above figures may not tally with figures given in lakhs due to conversion factor.

**Table A9:** Percentage Distribution of Employees by Nature of Job

Sl No.	Sector	Regular	Contract	Casual
1	Manufacturing	78.06	16.98	4.96
2	Construction	78.96	13.54	7.49
3	Trade	86.91	9.44	3.66
4	Transport	84.13	11.43	4.44
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	86.22	8.58	5.2
6	IT & BPO	90.59	8.95	0.47
7	Education	89.1	8.98	1.91
8	Health	84.18	13.77	2.05
<b>Total (%)</b>		<b>82.9</b>	<b>13.35</b>	<b>3.74</b>

**Table A10:** Percentage Distribution of Sample Establishments Sector-Wise by Size-class

SlNo.	Sector	Size- Class of Employment (No of Workers)						
		10-39	40-99	100-499	500-999	1000-4999	>=5000	Total (%)
1	Manufacturing	70.77	16.03	10.44	1.53	0.97	0.26	100
2	Construction	66.18	17.39	12.32	3.14	0.97	0	100
3	Trade	80.64	11.94	6.23	0.66	0.52	0	100
4	Transport	70.28	14.46	11.04	2.61	1.61	0	100
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	85.31	8.88	4.93	0.59	0.3	0	100
6	IT & BPO	58.41	17.46	14.29	2.54	3.49	3.81	100
7	Education	76.92	15.83	5.72	0.7	0.84	0	100
8	Health	62.24	17.09	11.99	4.59	4.08	0	100

### **Concepts and Definitions**

The important concepts and definitions adopted for the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) are explained below:

#### **2.1 Enterprise**

Enterprise is an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services other than for the sole purpose of own consumption, which has autonomy in respect of financial and investment decision making, as well as the authority for allocating resources for production of goods and services. It may be engaged in one or more economic activities at one or more locations. It is a sole legal unit. Thus an enterprise having a few branches located in different places, each branch including headquarter (main office) is to be listed separately as an establishment.

#### **2.2 Establishment/ Unit**

The establishment is a unit situated in a single location in which predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out such that at least a part of the goods and/or services produced by the unit goes for sale. The establishment is a physical entity where mainly one entrepreneurial activity (or sometimes more than one, with no separate accounts) is carried out.

#### **2.3 Non-Agricultural/Non- Farm establishment**

Establishments engaged in activities other than agricultural activities (like crop production & plantation, growing of tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco etc.) are termed as non-agricultural establishments.

#### **2.4 Industrial Sector**

Goods or services producing segment of the economy is defined as Industrial Sector. For this survey, Industrial sector includes Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurant and IT/BPOs.

## **2.5 Employment / Worker**

Employment in this survey is the number of persons Self-employed, employed either directly by the establishment on regular/ casual basis / contract basis or through a contractor on contract basis.

All persons engaged in an economic activity /establishment either as owner, members of the household working as co-owner or partner or helping the owner in running the establishment, whether hired or not, besides regular and salaried employees, casual/ daily wage labourers would be considered as workers for that establishment. For the present survey all paid and unpaid apprentices will also be regarded as workers. Persons, who despite their attachment to economic activity, abstained themselves from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work, constitute workers.

## **2.6 Employee**

Employee relates to the person engaged by the unit whether for wages or not, in work connected directly or indirectly with the process and includes all administrative, technical and clerical staff, supervision or management, as also labour in production/ services.

## **2.7 Self employed**

Persons who operated their own establishment or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy (decide how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (in respect of choice of market, scale of operation and finance) for carrying out their operation.

## **2.8 Full Time worker**

Full-time worker is a Self Employed or an Employee who works for a minimum number of hours as defined/agreed for a particular occupation in the establishment.

## **2.9 Part Time Worker**

Part-time worker is a Self Employed or an employed person whose normal hours of work are less than those of comparable full-time workers”.

## **2.10 Regular Worker**

The person who has worked in non-farm enterprises and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This category includes not only persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time. Regular Worker are employees appointed on an open-ended contract with no stipulated termination date, and who are entitled to benefits such as paid leave and medical aid contributions paid by employers. This excludes self-employed.

## **2.11 Contract Worker**

As per the definition of contract worker, a worker is deemed to be employed as contract worker when he/she is hired in connection with the work of an establishment by or through a contractor. Contract workmen are indirect employees; persons who are hired, supervised and remunerated by a contractor who, in turn is compensated by the establishment. For the purpose of present survey, in addition to the above mentioned category of workers, the term contract workers includes workers whose work are governed by a contract agreement either in writing or oral directly by the establishment. This category of worker excludes Regular Worker.

## **2.12 Casual Worker**

A person, who is casually engaged in non-farm enterprises and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, is a casual worker. This Category of Workers excludes Regular and Contract Worker.

## **Sampling Design and Estimation Procedure**

### **3.1 Introduction**

An Expert Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Professor S.P. Mukherjee for examining, finalizing the coverage as well as sample size, assessing the resources required in terms of man-power and financial and finalization of Report for Quarterly Employment Survey (QES). Expert Group in a series of meetings discussed the various issues in threadbare and finalized the sample size, sample design and survey methodology.

### **3.2 Unit of Enumeration**

The unit of enumeration for the present round of QES are the establishments with 10 or more workers in the 8 selected sectors viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurant and (IT)/ (BPO) , as selected in first Round of QES.

### **3.3 Classification of Industry**

All eight sectors viz. Manufacturing (NIC-08 ; 10 to 33 ), Construction (NIC-08 ; 41, 42 & 43), Trade (NIC-08 ; 45,46 & 47), Transport (NIC-08 ; 49 to 53 ), Education (NIC-08 ; 85 ), Health (NIC-08 ; 86,87 & 88 ), Accommodation & Restaurant (NIC-08 ; 55 & 56 ) and IT/BPO (NIC-08 ; 62 & 63 ) are classified as per the National Industrial Classification (NIC)-2008 at two digit level.

### **3.4 Sampling Frame**

The sample needs to be a representative of establishment with 10 or more workers in eight sectors in India. The sampling frame used for present survey is all establishments with 10 or more workers in Sixth Economic Census (2013-14) in eight major sector viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurant and IT/BPO.

### **3.5 Reference Date**

The present round of revised QES covered whole of the Indian Union. Each quarterly employment survey covers a period of 3 months which is termed a round. ***The reference date*** in the most of the information items is the first day of the quarter in which survey is conducted. For the present survey, the reference date is ***1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017.***



### 3.6 Sampling Design

For selecting a fixed Panel of 11179 units a Stratified Simple Random Sampling (Without Replacement) has been adopted for the new series of QES following the recommendation of the Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. S.P. Mukherjee. The new series of QES provides employment estimates for eight sectors viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurant and IT/BPO selected on the basis of data of latest Sixth Economic Census (2012-13). The 8 sectors constitute around 81% of the Total Employment of units with 10 or more workers in the 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census.

### 3.7 Sample Size

The sample size for the survey was 11179 units. Each of the eight sectors, within a state, is further divided into six size classes based on the size of employment. During pilot survey it was observed that there was very few changes in employment over years in Education and Health sectors thus it was decided to allocate a sample of around 1900 units out of total sample size of 11179 units, to Education (around 1500 units) and Health (around 400 units) and remaining units were allocated to rest of six sectors. Accordingly, number of units are being selected proportionately (Proportional allocation) to the number of units in the population (frame) in the respective strata viz. State by Sector by Size Class by using Simple Random Sampling (Without Replacement). Allotment of minimum of 10 sample units, at a sector level in each state (i.e. State X Sector), was ensured, further ensuring the proportional representation in each size class. Estimation methodology is based on common units in two successive rounds which varies because of the reasons of 'closure' and Non response from some of the units.

### 3.8 Stratification and selection of unit

Since the characteristics under study is mainly related to employment, which in turn is related to number of establishments, the stratification is done on the basis of size class (employment size of the establishment) and number of establishments. The sampling frame is divided within each state into eight strata viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurant and IT/BPO. Further 8 of each stratum (sector) is divided into six sub-strata based on the size of employment (size classes 1 to 6) of an establishment viz. 10-39 workers, 40-99 workers, 100-499 workers, 500-999 workers, 1000-4999 workers and more than 4999 workers. Thus the stratum/segment for the present sample design is **State X Sector X Size Class**. Accordingly, units were selected based on proportional allocation

using simple random sampling (without replacement).

### 3.9 Estimation procedure:

#### 3.9.1 Notations:

i = subscript for i<sup>th</sup> State/UT [i= 1 to 36]

j= subscript for j<sup>th</sup> Sector [j= 1 to 8]

k= subscript for k<sup>th</sup> Size Class [k= 1 to 6]

t= subscript for t<sup>h</sup> unit

n= number of sample units surveyed in a particular stratum

N= Total number of units in a particular stratum

y= observed value of characteristic y under estimation.

$\hat{Y}$  = estimates of population total Y for characteristics y.

$n_{ijk}$  units are selected from  $N_{ijk}$  units in  $ijk^{th}$  stratum with equal probability without replacement.

The inflation factor for generating Level Estimates for current round used in this design is

$$\frac{N_{ijk}}{n_{ijk}}$$

For Change estimates, the previous round inflation factor is used for both. current & Previous round (for measuring changes over successive quarters).

#### 3.9.2 Estimation of aggregates for a particular sector:

The estimate Y of the characteristic y of the kth sub stratum (Size Class) within j<sup>th</sup> stratum (Sector) in the i<sup>th</sup> State denoted by  $\hat{Y}_{ijk}$  is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_{ijk} = \frac{N_{ijk}}{n_{ijk}} \sum_{t=1}^{n_{ijk}} y_{ijkt}$$

The overall estimate Y at the all India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimate over all strata belonging to all India.

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k \hat{Y}_{ijk}$$

**Annexure-IV****Description of Activity as per NIC-2008 code at 2-Digit Level**

<b>NIC - 2 Digit level code</b>	<b>Description of the Activity</b>
10	Manufacture of food products
11	Manufacture of beverages
12	Manufacture of tobacco products
13	Manufacture of textiles
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel
15	Manufacture of leather and related products
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
24	Manufacture of basic metals
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment
31	Manufacture of furniture
32	Other Manufacturing
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
41	Construction of buildings
42	Civil engineering
43	Specialized construction activities
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
49	Land transport and transport via pipelines
50	Water transport
51	Air transport

52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation
53	Postal and courier activities
55	Accommodation
56	Food and beverage service activities
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
63	Information service activities
85	Education
86	Human health activities
87	Residential care activities
88	Social work activities without accommodation

**Annexure V**

Round	0	5
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Original	Substituted
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**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Labour & Employment**  
**Labour Bureau, Chandigarh**  
**(Quarterly Employment Survey)**

**I. Identification Particulars**

## 1. Establishment

## 1a). Name &amp; Address

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## 1b). Name of the Owner (Department name, in case of Government/Public Sector Undertaking (PSU))

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## 1c). Location (Within a Household Premises- 1, In a permanent Structure Outside Household-2)

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## 2. Rural/Urban (Code: Rural-1; Urban-2)

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## 3. Frame Serial No. (copy from sample list)

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## 4. Sample Serial No. (copy from sample list)

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5. NIC as per Frame (3 digit level)  
(copy from sample list)

--	--	--

## 6. Description of the Economic Activity

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## 7. Description of goods produced/traded or services provided

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8. NIC at the time of visit (5 digit level)  
(to be filled by supervisor)

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## 9. Person contacted

## 9a). Name &amp; Designation

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## 9b). E-mail

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## 9c). Phone/Mobile

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## 10. In case of Substitution, the reasons thereof:

(Code: Unit not in existence-1, Unit locked out for some time /temporary shutdown-2, Access denied -3, Adequate co-operation not extended-4, Others -9) Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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## 11. Whether the unit is-

(Code: Enterprise by itself-1, Main Office-2, Unit/Branch of an enterprise-3.)  
(In case of '3', Give name and address of the Main Office)

--

## 11a) Address of Main Office \_\_\_\_\_



## II. Particulars of establishments

1. Usual nature of operation (perennial – 1, seasonal – 2, casual -3)	<input type="text"/>
2. Current Operational Status (fully -1, partly – 2)	<input type="text"/>
3. Ownership Code	<input type="text"/>
4. Registration Information: whether the Unit is registered or not (Yes -1, No -2)	<input type="text"/>
5. If Yes, then enter the registration information using codes (Yes-1, No-2)	
5.1 Shops and commercial establishments Act	<input type="text"/>
5.2 Companies Act, 1956	<input type="text"/>
5.3 Central Excise/Sales Tax Act	<input type="text"/>
5.4 Factories Act, 1948	<input type="text"/>
5.5 Societies Registration Act	<input type="text"/>
5.6 Co-operative Societies Act	<input type="text"/>
5.7 Directorate of Industries	<input type="text"/>
5.8 KVIC/KVIB/DC : Handloom/Handicrafts	<input type="text"/>
5.9 Act related to Building & Construction	<input type="text"/>
5.10 Registered with other agencies, Specify _____	<input type="text"/>
6. Year Since Operational under current ownership	<input type="text" value="Y"/> <input type="text" value="Y"/> <input type="text" value="Y"/> <input type="text" value="Y"/>
7. No of Shifts in Operation	<input type="text"/>

### Codes for Ownership: item 3

<b>Public</b>	
Government / PSU	1
<b>Private:</b>	
Proprietary	2
Partnership	3
Company	4
Self Help Group	5
Cooperative	6
Non Profit Institution	7
Others	9

### III. Employment and Vacancies details:

A) Do you maintain any record of employment in your unit?

Yes-1, No-2

B) Total Employment (As on 1<sup>st</sup> day of the respective quarter)

Sl. No.	Category	Full Time		Part Time		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Self Employed						
2	Employee						
2.1	Regular (not on contract)						
2.2	Contract						
2.3	Casual						
3	<b>Total</b>						

C) Is any Formal Skill Development Programme conducted in your unit? Yes-1, No-2

If yes, for your staff only-1, for others-2, for staff of your unit & others-3

#### D) Vacancies/Recruitment

1	Current Vacancies (as on 1st day of current quarter)	
2	Reasons for vacancies (Code ; Yes-1; No-2)	
	Resignation	
	Retirement	
	Non-availability of Skilled Man Power	
	Others (please specify)_____	
3	Number of posts created during preceding Quarter	
4	Number of persons recruited during preceding Quarter	
5	Number of post withdrawn/lapsed during the preceding Quarter	
6	Number of person retrenched during the preceding Quarter	

**E) Education and Training details of the Employment** (As on 1<sup>st</sup> day of the respective quarter)(excluding Health and Education sector)

Sl. No.	Employment Status	Total Employment				
		Matric/Secondary or below	Above Matric/Secondary but Under Graduate	Graduate or above	Not known	Total
1	Self Employed					
2	Regular(not on contract)					
3	Contract					
4	Casual					
5	<b>Total</b>					

**F) Employment Details for the Quarter (As on 1<sup>st</sup> day of the respective quarter)**

<b>(i) Health Sector</b>						
1	<b>Total Employment (to be copied from III B)</b>					
2	<b>Clinical</b>					
2.1	Medical					
2.2	Nursing					
2.3	Paramedical					
3	<b>Non Clinical</b>	Matric/Secondary or below	Above Matric/Secondary but Under Graduate	Graduate or above	Not known	Total
3.1	Self Employed					
3.2	Regular (not on contract)					
3.3	Contract					
3.4	Casual					
	<b>Total</b>					

<b>(ii) Education Sector</b>						
1	<b>Total Employment (to be copied from III B)</b>					
2	<b>Teaching</b>					
3	<b>Non-Teaching</b>					
3.1	Librarian					
3.2	Lab Technician					
3.3	<b>Others</b>	Matric/Secondary or below	Above Matric/Secondary but Under Graduate	Graduate or above	Not known	Total
3.3.1	Self Employed					
3.3.2	Regular (not on contract)					
3.3.3	Contract					
3.3.4	Casual					
	<b>Total</b>					



#### IV. Social Security Benefits

Sl. No.	Social security Schemes	Whether applicable (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)	If Yes, number of employees Covered
1	2	3	4
1	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948		
2	The Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (EPF & MP Act)		
3	The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923		
4	The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (M.B. Act),		
5	The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972		
6	Payment of Bonus Act, 1965		
7	Others (Specify _____)		

#### IV. Particulars of field operations

Name of the Investigator								
Contact No./Mobile								
Date of Visit	D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y
Signature of the Investigator								
Name & Designation of the State official assisted								
Name of the Supervisor								
Signature of the Supervisor with date								
Date of Scrutiny/inspection								
Name of the Officer/Consultant in charge								

**IV. Comments by Investigator**

**IV. Comments by Supervisor**

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.....about the Labour Bureau

An apex organization for providing data base at the national level for policy formulation, evaluation and research, the Labour Bureau in the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment is the epicenter of all activities involving planning, collection and dissemination of data on various facets of Labour which forms a sound basis for decision making in the Government, industry and by various other user organizations/individuals. Labour Bureau is a store house of important economic indicators like the Consumer Price Index Number for industrial and agricultural workers, wage rates, industrial relations, socio-economic conditions in un-organized sector, evaluation and review of working of Labour Legislations in the country and the like. Labour Bureau has been providing uninterrupted services to the national and international fora like ILO for over fifty years. Today, it has assumed an important role in the Labour matters and acquired an un-disputed and indispensable status in the field of Labour statistics. Equipped with the expertise of conducting surveys at the national/regional level in diverse fields and in providing in-depth analysis, the organization continues in its pursuit of excellence.