

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING
SHRAM SHAKTI BHAVAN
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PREFACE

In order to provide an analysis of the employment situation in the organised sector of the economy Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE & T) in the Ministry of Labour has been bringing out Quarterly Employment Reviews since 1950. The present review pertaining to the quarter ended 31st March, 2002 provides data on employment in the organised sector with a detailed breakup by States/UTs together with its distribution in Major Industry Divisions, both in the Public & Private Sectors. I hope the data and analysis presented in this review would be useful to the user agencies.

The data presented in this review have been collected and compiled under the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme being implemented by the DGE&T through various State Governments and Union Territories. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all State Governments and U.T Administrations for their continued co-operation.

I also place on record my appreciation of the work done by Sh. A.K. Khanna, Dy Director and the officers & staff of EMI & Data Processing Units in preparing and presenting this publication.

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SALIENT FEATURES

1. *The total number of establishments in the organised sector as on the 31st March, 2002 was 288.08 thousand (171.25 thousand in public sector and 116.83 thousand in private sector). An overall growth of establishments was recorded as 0.2 percent during March 2001 & March, 2002.*
2. *As on the 31st March, 2002 the total employment in the organised sector was estimated as 272.06 lakh as against 277.89 lakh at the end of March, 2001. Thus the total employment reflected a marginal decrease of 2.10 percent.*
3. *At the end of 31st March, 2002 the public sector employed 187.73 lakh persons and the private sector employed 84.32 lakh persons. The negative growth of employment in both public sector and private sector was recorded as 1.90 percent and 2.54 percent respectively over the corresponding quarter of previous year.*
4. *Zone wise analysis of the growth of employment at the quarter ended 31st March, 2002 over the quarter ended March, 2001 indicates highest decrease of 4.02 percent in the Western Zone followed by 3.48 percent decrease in the North Eastern Zone, 2.35 percent in Eastern Zone, 2.15 percent in Central Zone, 1.28 percent in Northern Zone and 0.76 percent in Southern Zone.*
5. *State wise analysis reflects that only the States of Goa, Gujarat, Orissa, Assam, Rajasthan, Daman & Diu and Madhya Pradesh recorded a decrease of more than 3 percent. Decrease in employment above 1 percent was conspicuously notable in the States of West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. More than 3 percent growth in employment was observed in Andaman & Nicobar and over 1 percent increase was noticed in Haryana and Chhattisgarh.*
6. *Analysis of the growth of employment by major industry divisions indicates that industry divisions viz. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing registered highest decrease of 6.7 percent followed by 4.9 percent in Construction, 3.5 percent in Manufacturing, 2.6 percent in Mining and Quarrying, 2.2 percent in Electricity, Gas & Water, 2.1 percent in Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels, 1.8 percent in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services, 1.1 percent in Transport, Storage & Communications and 0.7 percent in Community, Social & Personal Services during the year ended March, 2002.*
7. *A deeper analysis of growth of employment by various branches of the public sector reflects that Local Bodies registered highest negative growth of employment (3.78 percent) followed by Quasi. Govt. (Central) Quasi Govt. (State), Central Govt. and State Govt. recorded a negative growth of 2.90 percent 2.63 percent, 2.03 percent and 0.55 percent respectively.*

8. *As on the 31st March, 2002 a total number of 49.35 Lakh women employees were engaged in the organised sector, out of which 28.87 lakh in the public sector and 20.49 lakh in the private sector. The negative growth of Women's employment over the previous year in the private sector alone was registered as 1.98 percent, and the public sector indicated an increase of 0.96 percent during 2001-2002. It is, however, an encouraging feature that women employment reflected an increase in almost all the zones of the country with the exception of North Eastern, Western and Eastern Zones, which reflected a decrease of 6.11 percent, 2.52 percent and 1.97 percent respectively.*
9. *An increase of 3 % or more in women's employment was observed in a number of States (viz. Haryana, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar and Tamil Nadu)*
10. *Women's employment in all major industry divisions registered appreciable growth during the quarter ended 31st March, 2002 over March, 2001 with the exception of three industry divisions which reflected a nominal decrease highest being 9.6 percent in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing followed by 2.7 percent in Mining & Quarrying and 1.4 percent in Manufacturing.*

CHAPTER –I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The present Employment Review relates to the quarter ended March, 2002. The data analysis contained in this review is based on the statistics collected under the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme of the Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour, Government of India. The data/information on the level of employment is, however, collected only in respect of the organised sector of economy, which comprises of all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more persons in the private sector. It is worth noting that whereas data from all the establishments in the public sector and those non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more persons are obtained statutorily under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, the data from non-agricultural establishments engaging 10 to 24 persons in the private sector are collected on a voluntary basis.

1.2 Collection of data under the EMI programme is resorted through an “Establishment Reporting System”. All the establishments are required, at quarterly intervals, to supply details about the number of persons they are employing, vacancies occurred and the type of persons who are found in short supply. The information relates only to ‘Employers’ and ‘Employees’. The term ‘Employers’ means owners, proprietors and managers, working partners or directors of the firms/companies. On the other hand, ‘Employees’ include all those persons whose wages or salaries are paid from the establishments but does not cover part-time employees and apprentices. The EMI programme precisely does not cover the following sectors: -

- Self-employed or independent workers.
- Agricultural and allied operations in the private sector, except plantation establishments, which are covered on a voluntary basis.
- Household establishments.
- Non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 workers.
- Employment in Indian Missions/embassies abroad, Defence forces and those not covered due to administrative reasons and
- Smaller establishments employing 10-24 persons in the private sector in the metropolitan areas of Greater Mumbai and Kolkata are not covered due to practical difficulties.

1.3 As far as geographical coverage of EMI Programme is concerned, it is in operation in all States/Union Territories of the country except Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. This programme has not been extended to these areas yet.

1.4 Besides above-mentioned limitations of coverage the EMI programme has the following limitations: -

- i) The frame of establishments maintained at the Employment Exchanges is not comprehensive in certain cases, and
- ii) Employment in respect of the non-responding establishments is estimated on the basis of data available from previous quarters as was reported by such establishments.

1.5 The processing of data for the review is based on prescribed ER-I Returns, which were received from responding establishments for the quarter ended 31st March, 2002. The data might, however, undergo minor changes in future when employment data at three-digit disaggregation level of NIC for Annual Employment Review is finalised. In view of this, the data presented in this review may be treated as provisional. It may also be noted that totals in Tables/Annexure may not sometime tally due to rounding off.

CHAPTER-II

OVER-ALL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

ESTABLISHMENTS

2.1 The number of establishments in the organised sector had gone up to 288.08 thousand during the quarter ended March, 2002. Out of these establishments, 171.25 thousand were in the public sector and remaining 116.83 thousand were in the private sector. The number of establishments at the end of March, 2002 by branches of public sector and size of establishments in the private sector along with percentage changes over the previous quarter are presented in the following Table:

TABLE-I

ESTABLISHMENTS IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS.

Branches of Public and Private Sector	Number of Establishments as on		Percentage Change
	31 st March, 2001	31st March, 2002	
1	2	3	4
A. PUBLIC SECTOR			
Central Govt.	8272	8165	-1.3
State Govt.	85356	86072	+0.8
Quasi Govt.(Central)	42832	42012	-1.9
Quasi Govt. (State)	20225	20351	+0.6
Local Bodies	15420	14652	-5.0
Total (A)	172105	171252	-0.5
B. PRIVATE SECTOR			
Act Establishments (employing 25 or more persons)	54116	55178	+2.0
Non-Act Estbs. (employing 10-24 persons)	61207	61649	+0.7
Total (B)	115323	116827	+1.3
Grand Total (A) + (B)	287428	288079	+0.2

2.2 It can be observed from data in the above Table that total number of Establishments in the organised sector during quarter ended March, 2001, which was 287.43 thousand increased to 288.08 thousand at the end of March, 2002 reflecting a growth of 0.2 percent. The negative growth of establishments was observed as 0.5 percent in the public sector whereas the private sector registered a growth of 1.3 percent.

2.3 Zone-wise/State-wise break up of establishments and employment therein as on the 31st March, 2002 are presented in Annexure-I. The number of establishments in different States/Union Territories in various branches of public sector and by size of establishments in private sector is detailed in Annexure-II.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

2.4 The total employment in the 'Organised Sector' of the country as on 31st March, 2002 was estimated at 272.06 lakh as compared to 277.89 lakh at the end of March, 2001 indicating a marginal decrease of 2.10 percent. The sector-wise employment for the two quarters ended March, 2001 and 2002 along with relative percentage changes are shown in the following Table:

TABLE-2

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR
(Public and Private Sectors)**

Sector	Employment (in thousands) as on		Percentage Change
	31 st March, 2001	31st March, 2002	
1	2	3	4
Public	19137.5	18773.4	-1.90
Private	8651.7	8432.1	-2.54
Total	27789.2	27205.5	-2.10

2.5 It will be observed from data in Table-2 above that there was a marginal decrease of 2.54 percent in employment in the private sector as employment decreased from 8651.7 thousand in March, 2001 to 8432.1 thousand in March, 2002 whereas the public sector also reflected a decrease of 1.90 percent in its employment being 19137.5 thousand on the 31st March, 2001 and 18773.4 thousand at the quarter ended March, 2002.

2.6 Zone-wise/State-wise distribution of employment as on the 31st March, 2002 by different branches in the public sector and by various sizes of establishments in the private sector is presented in Annexure-III.

EMPLOYMENT BY ZONES

2.7 The country has been divided into six zones according to the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has, however, been kept outside the scheme of zonal classification embodied in the Act. The distribution of employment in various zones and separately in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the quarter ended March, 2001 and 2002 are shown in Table-3 below:

TABLE-3

EMPLOYMENT BY ZONES

Zones	Employment (in thousands) as on		Percentage Change
	31 st March, 2001	31st March, 2002	
1	2	3	4
Northern	4195.2	4141.6	-1.28
Central	4021.4	3934.8	-2.15
North Eastern	1523.9	1470.8	-3.48
Eastern	4766.5	4654.6	-2.35
Western	5515.8	5294.0	-4.02
Southern	7728.3	7669.7	-0.76
*Andaman & Nicobar Islands	38.1	40.0	+5.03
Total	27789.2	27205.5	-2.10

***Note:** The data for Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been shown separately as it is outside the scheme of Zonal Classification embodied in the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

2.8 Zone wise analysis of the growth of employment at the quarter ended March, 2002 over the quarter ended March, 2001 indicates highest decrease of 4.02 percent in the Western Zone followed by 3.48 percent in the North-Eastern Zone, 2.35 percent in Eastern Zone, 2.15 percent in Central Zone, 1.28 percent in Northern Zone and 0.76 percent in the Southern Zone.

EMPLOYMENT BY STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

2.9 Employment data in various States/Union Territories during the quarters ended March, 2001 and 2002 are given in Annexure–IV. State-wise analysis reflects that among major States only Andaman & Nicobar reflected an increase of more than 3 percent in employment and above 1 percent increase was noticed in Haryana and Chhattisgarh over corresponding quarter of the previous year. The States of Goa, Gujarat, Orissa, Assam, Rajasthan, Daman & Diu and Madhya Pradesh registered a decrease of more than 3 percent and West Bangal, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh recorded a decrease above 1 percent in employment during the year 2001- 2002

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

2.10 Annexure-V presents details of employment by major Industry Divisions. Analysis of the growth of employment by major Industry Divisions indicates that major industry divisions registered a decrease of 6.7 percent in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (Div.-0) followed by 4.9 percent each in construction (Div.-5); 3.5 percent in Manufacturing (Div.2&3), 2.2 percent in Electricity, Gas & Water (Div.-4), 2.1 percent in wholesale &retail trade & restaurant and Hotels (Div.-6) and 1.8 percent in Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (Div.-8), 1.1 percent in Transport, storage & Communication (Div.7) and 0.7 percent in community, Social & Personal Services (Div.-9) Details about employment in States/Union Territories by Industry Divisions are given in Annexure-VI & VII separately for the public and private sector respectively for the quarter ended March, 2002.

CHAPTER-III

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR

3.1 Employment in the public sector marginally decreased from 191.38 lakh at the end of March, 2001 to 187.73 lakh at the end of March, 2002 registering a negative growth of 1.90 percent in employment during the period under review.

EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFIED BY BRANCHES OF PUBLIC SECTOR

3.2 State-wise data on employment in the public sector by its various branches viz. Central Government, State Government, Quasi-Government (Central), Quasi-Government (State) and Local Bodies are given in Annexure-III. Summary details of employment are provided in the following Table:

TABLE-4

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR CLASSIFIED BY BRANCHES

Branches of Public Sector	Employment (in thousands) as on		Percentage Change
	31 st March 2001	31st March, 2002	
1	2	3	4
Central Govt.	3260.8	3194.7	-2.03
State Govt.	7424.6	7383.8	-0.55
Quasi Govt.(Central)	3290.8	3195.3	-2.90
Quasi Govt.(State)	2900.7	2824.4	-2.63
Local Bodies	2260.6	2175.2	-3.78
TOTAL	19137.5	18773.4	-1.90

Above data indicates that employment in all branches of public sector registered negative growth highest being 3.78 percent in Local Bodies followed by 2.90 percent in Quasi Govt. (Central), 2.63 percent in Quasi Govt. (State), 2.03 percent in Central Govt. and 0.55 percent in State Govt.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY ZONES

3.3 A summary position of employment in the public sector classified by various zones in the country as on the 31st March, 2001 and 2002 and its change in terms of percentages are shown in Table-5 below.

TABLE-5

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR BY ZONES

Zones	Employment (in thousands) as on		Percentage Change
	31 st March, 2001	31st March, 2002	
1	2	3	4
Northern	3138.5	3078.2	-1.92
Central	3302.7	3238.2	-1.95
North Eastern	914.9	903.1	-1.28
Eastern	3628.4	3570.0	-1.61
Western	3266.3	3118.8	-4.52
Southern	4853.3	4829.8	-0.49
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33.4	35.2	+5.30
Total	19137.5	18773.4	-1.90

As would be seen from the above data, employment in Public Sector recorded decreasing trends in all the Zones. The Western Zone reflected highest decrease of 4.52 percent followed by 1.95 percent in the Central Zone, 1.92 percent in the Northern Zone, 1.61 percent in the Eastern Zone, 1.28 percent in the North Eastern Zone and 0.49 percent in the Southern Zone over the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

3.4 Relative data on employment in various States for the quarters ended March, 2001 and 2002 for the public sector are presented in Annexure-IV. It could be observed from data therefrom that Goa registered highest decrease of 48.6 percent followed by 9.1 percent in Gujarat, 6.8 percent in Orissa and 3.4 percent in Himachal Pradesh. The employment in the Public Sector reflected a decrease above 1 percent in the State of Uttranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana and Maharashtra. Only few States namely Daman & Diu, Andaman Nicobar, Chhatisgarh and Tamil Nadu registered an increase of more than 1 percent in public sector employment at the end of March, 2002 as compared to the employment in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS:

3.5 Annexure-V contains details of public sector employment classified by major Industry Divisions, wherefrom it would be observed that all Industry divisions registered a negative growth in employment, highest being 5.6 percent in Manufacturing (Div. 2 &3) followed by 5.1 percent in construction (Div.-5), 4.0 percent each in Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels (Div.-6) and Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (Div-8), 3.6 percent in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (Div.-0), 1.6 percent in Mining & Quarrying (Div.-1), 1.3 percent in Electricity, Gas & Water (Div.-4), 1.1 percent Transport, storage & Communication (Div.-7) and 1.0 percent Community, Social & Personal Services (Div.-9).

CHAPTER-IV

EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR

4.1 Employment in the private sector as on the 31st March, 2002 reflected a marginal decrease of 2.54 percent over the corresponding quarter of the previous year i.e. 31st March, 2001. In absolute terms, employment in the private sector had gone down from 8651.7 thousand at the end of March, 2001 to 8432.1 thousand at the end of March, 2002.

EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR BY SIZE GROUPS

4.2 Table-6 below reflects employment in the private sector by size of establishments. It would be seen therefrom that employment in the Act establishments employing 25 or more persons decreased by 2.59 percent and employment in the smaller establishments engaging 10-24 persons registered a decrease of 2.08 percent over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The overall decrease in private sector employment was observed as 2.54 percent.

TABLE-6

EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR BY SIZE GROUP

Size-Group	Employment (in thousands) as on		Percentage Change
	31 st March, 2001	31st March, 2002	
1	2	3	4
Larger Establishments Employing 25 or more Persons (Act Estts.)	7708.5	7508.5	-2.59
Smaller Establishments Employing 10-24 persons (Non Act Estts.)	943.2	923.6	-2.08
TOTAL	8651.7	8432.1	-2.54

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY ZONES

4.3 An analysis of the private sector employment by six zones of the country can be made on the basis of data in Table-7 below. It shows that employment in the private sector recorded an increase of 0.63 percent in the Northern Zone during 2001-2002 as compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

TABLE-7

EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR BY ZONES

Zones	Employment (in thousands) as on		Percentage Change
	31 st March, 2001	31st March, 2002	
1	2	3	4
Northern	1056.8	1063.4	0.63
Central	718.7	696.6	-3.07
North Eastern	609.0	567.7	-6.79
Eastern	1138.2	1084.5	-4.71
Western	2249.5	2175.2	-3.30
Southern	2874.9	2839.9	-1.22
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.7	4.8	+3.13
Total	8651.7	8432.1	-2.54

Further, among other zones, the North-Eastern Zone recorded highest decrease of 6.79 percent in the private sector employment, which was followed by 4.71 percent in the Eastern Zone, 3.30 percent in the Western Zone, 3.07 percent in the Central Zone and 1.22 percent in the Southern Zone.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

4.4 State wise distribution of private sector employment is contained in Annexure-IV. An analysis of private sector employment data for the quarter ended 31st March 2001 and 2002 would reveal that Haryana registered highest growth of 8.2 percent followed by 4.0 percent in Uttaranchal. Only few selected States namely Andaman & Nicobar, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Manipur recorded an increase of more than 1 percent in employment over March, 2001. More than 3 percent negative growth was observed only in Goa, Nagaland, Assam, Madhaya Pradesh, West Bengal, Daman & Diu, Kerala and Gujarat. Among major States there were only few States namely Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Orissa, which reflected a decrease of 1 percent and above in private sector employment in March, 2002 over the quarter ended March. 2001.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS:

4.5 Annexure-V contains details of private sector employment classified by major Industry Divisions wherefrom it would be observed that private sector employment as on 31st March, 2002 over 2001 recorded a growth of 5.8 percent and 0.5 percent in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate& Business Services (Div.-8) and Community, Social & Personal Services (Div.-9) respectively. The highest decrease was observed as 19.3 percent in Electricity, Gas and Water (Div.-4), followed by 14.1 percent in Mining & Quarrying (Div.-1), 8.3 percent in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (Div.-0), 2.9 percent in Manufacturing (Div.-2&3), 1.2 percent in Construction (Div.-5), 1.1 percent in wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurant and Hotels (Div.-6) and 0.2 percent in Transport, Storage & Communications (Div.-7).

CHAPTER -V

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

5.1 Women's employment in the organised sector of the economy at the end of the 31st March, 2002 was estimated as 4935.4 thousand, which was 18.1 percent of the total organised sector employment. It is encouraging to note that percentage of women's employment to total has appreciably increased from 17.8 percent in March, 2001 to 18.1 percent in March, 2002. Out of the total women's employment (4935.4 thousand), 2886.7 thousand belonged to the public sector and the remaining 2048.7 thousand comprised that of the private sector. Sector-wise women's employment increased by 0.96 percent in the public sector where as the private sector registered a decrease of 1.98 percent over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The estimates of women's employment in the public and private sectors for the quarters ended 31st March, 2001 and 2002 and their respective percentage changes are given in Table-8 below.

TABLE -8

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

Sector	Employment (in thousands) as on		Percentage Change
	31 st March, 2001	31 st March, 2002	
1	2	3	4
Public	2859.2	2886.7	+0.96
Private	2090.1	2048.7	-1.98
Total	4949.3	4935.4	-0.28

5.2 It will be observed from data presented in Annexure-XII that among different branches of the public sector, the State Government engaged highest (say about 14.56 lakh) women employees, followed by Local Bodies (5.72 lakh), Quasi Government (Central) (3.47 lakh). Quasi Govt. (State) and Central Govt. engaged about 2.56 lakh and 2.55 lakh women employees respectively. In the private sector the larger sized Act establishments employing 25 or more employees engaged the maximum (18.21 lakh) women employees and the rest 2.28 lakh women were reportedly employed in the smaller-sized establishments (employing 10-24 workers).

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BY ZONES

5.3 A summary data on Women's employment classified by various zones in the country for the two quarters ended 31st March, 2001 and 2002 is presented in the Table-9 below:

TABLE-9

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BY ZONES

Zones	Employment (in thousands) as on		Percentage Change
	31 st March, 2001	31 st March, 2002	
1	2	3	4
Northern	607.0	612.1	+0.84
Central	433.3	435.0	+0.41
North Eastern	443.4	416.3	-6.11
Eastern	459.3	450.2	-1.97
Western	794.7	774.7	-2.52
Southern	2206.2	2241.3	+1.59
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.5	5.7	+4.86
Total	4949.3	4935.4	-0.28

Compared to the employment recorded during the corresponding Quarter of the previous quarter (i.e. quarter ended 31st March, 2001) Women's employment registered an increase in all Zones except in the case of North-Eastern Zones which recorded a decrease of 6.11 percent followed by 2.52 percent in the Western Zone and 1.97 percent in the Eastern Zones as on 31st March, 2002. The Southern Zone recorded appreciable increase of 1.59 percent in women's employment. The Northern and Central Zone also registered marginal increase of 0.84 and 0.41 percent respectively in women's employment as compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BY STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

5.4 The State wise distribution of women's employment is contained in Annexure VIII. It would be observed from data therefrom that Haryana, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar and Tamil Nadu recorded an increase more than 3 percent in women's employment as on 31st March, 2002 over 2001. Above 1 percent increase was observed in the States of Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Manipur. The State of Goa registered highest decrease of 33.4 percent followed by 33.1 percent in Daman & Diu, 7.9 percent in Assam, 4.7 percent in West Bengal and 3.2 percent in Gujarat in the case of women's employment at the end of quarter March, 2002 over March, 2001.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES

5.5 The distribution of women employees in major Industry Divisions is presented in Annexure-IX. Data therefrom would reveal that excepting Three Industry Divisions, which recorded a negative growth of 9.6 percent in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (Div.-0), 2.7 percent in Mining & Quarrying (Div.-1) and 1.4 percent in Manufacturing (Div.2&3) all other Industry Divisions reflected appreciable growth in women's employment at the end of quarter ended March, 2002 compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It was as high as 4.5 percent in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (Div.-8) followed by 1.9 percent in Transport, Storage and Communication (Div.-7), 1.7 percent in Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels (Div.-6), 1.4 percent in Electricity, Gas & Water (Div.-4), 1.3 percent Community, Social and Personal Services (Div.-9) and 0.4 percent in construction (Div.-5).