JOB CREATION:
A Pan India Survey of Households

March 2019

NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU
PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
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Executive Summary

India is the fastest moving emerging economy in the world economic system growing more than 7% (average) in the post-Lehman era (2009-17). The macro-economic environment has improved significantly during the last few years. Inflation is contained, fiscal consolidation is on the right path and foreign investment flows are growing year after year.

At the global charts, the Indian economy is looking remarkably attractive in comparison to its performance in the last five years. According to the IMF, India is a bright spot in the global ecosystem and India's growth is looking very lucrative in the coming years. India's growth has surpassed many emerging and developing economies. Recent IMF data suggests that India is the fastest growing economy in the world and this trend would continue in 2019 and 2020 also.

At this juncture, it becomes imperative to identify the jobs created during the last five years (2014 to 2018) to have an understanding of employment perspective with respect to the growth of the economy. The major objective of the study is to find how many households were able to find jobs during the last five years, along with the nature of the jobs (government, public sector, private sector, public-private partnerships, self employed and other), industry segments and sectors in which jobs were created. For this purpose, primary data was used with survey conducted pan-India. More than 27,000 responses were received of which 55% were from urban areas while 45% were from rural areas.

The survey revealed that in the last five years, around 75% of the households had a family member who has been looking for a job and around 64% of these households have been able to find a job. The break-up of responses according to the settlement showed that percentage of the respondents who were seeking jobs and were able to find jobs was highest in metro cities, followed by Tier-II cities, Tier-I cities and rural respondents. The metro cities have immense opportunities particularly the white-collar jobs or pink-collar jobs due to which the highest number of jobs were garnered by people in these cities, while Tier-II are emerging as some of the fastest growing cities with better job options and better education opportunities.

The survey revealed that private sector is the major employment provider in the last five years followed by government sector, self employed, public sector, among others. This is supported by the fact that a number of jobs were created in the metro cities where there is a high presence of private sector and government offices.

The survey showed that there is no clear majority in the dominance of a sector in employment generation, as almost equal share of the respondents were from large enterprises and micro-enterprises. It is surprising to know that the respondents found more jobs in small enterprises as compared to the medium enterprises. Further, the survey revealed that the majority of the respondents found jobs in banking sector, followed by education & training, IT & ITeS, while the other sectors such as tax, data analytics, consulting, legal services, police services, teaching, fashion designing were also the major employers in the last five years.

It has been observed that majority of the respondents were working in full-time jobs, followed by the respondents working in contractual jobs, part-time jobs, self-employed while very less respondents comprised of those who were involved in daily wages.

The survey revealed that the new entrants in the job market were earning well as the majority of the respondents were drawing monthly salary in the range of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- (both ranges having equal share). This is because majority of the jobs were full time in nature. The survey also revealed that the median salary was Rs 31,252/-. The survey showed that out of the total respondents, males outnumbered the female population in finding a job in the last five years. Further, the majority of the respondents who found the jobs were aged between 25-35 years at the time of their jobs in the last five years followed by the respondents being aged between 18-25 years. Thus, the youth have been able to find jobs.

In a nutshell, the overall job scenario has been positive in the last five years (2014 to 2018) as the survey of households revealed that out of the 75% of the households who were seeking job, 63.5% of households found a job atleast for a member of their respective families in these last five years. The monthly salaries offered to them were also impressive and most of the respondents were able to find full-time jobs. Though the male population outnumbered the female population in finding jobs, the gap is not very wide to suggest that women were lagging behind. The satisfaction of the respondents with the job vis-a-vis the sample size suggests that at the macro-level majority of the population is satisfied with the jobs offered to them.

Going ahead, more than 100 million jobs could be created in the next 5 years through 7 pronged strategy including Smart Farming, Bolstering Industrialisation through Industry 4.0, Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs, Revitalizing exports growth, exploring tourism potential, quality education with skill development and inclusive health for all.

Snapshot of the Survey

S. No.	Key Indicators/ Attributes	Survey Findings
1	Number of household respondents	27412
2	Number of household respondents from rural areas	12240
3	Number of household respondents from urban areas	15172
4	Percentage of household respondents seeking jobs	74.7%
5	Percentage of household respondents found a job	63.5%
6	Employment created in urban and rural areas	
	• Metro Cities	77%
	• Tier-I Cities	61%
	• Tier-II Cities	67%
	• Rural Areas	49%
7	Employment providers in the last 5 years	
	• Private Sector	60.4%
	• Government Sector	21.2%
	• Self Employed	5.2%
	• Public Sector	5.1%
	• Public Private Partnership	3.3%
	• Others	4.8%
8	Job creation according to scale of the firms	
	• Large	30%
	• Medium	19%
	• Small	22%
	• Micro	29%
9	Sectoral breakup of the job creation	
	• Banking	12.5%
	• Education	12.1%
	• IT & ITeS	11.6%
	• Others (agro & food processing, aviation, e-commerce, retail, etc)	63.8%
10	Nature of jobs	
	• Full Time	79%
	• Part Time	6%
	• Contractual	7%
	• Daily Wage	3%
	• Others (self-employed)	5%
11	Monthly Salary (Between Rs 10,000/- to Rs 50,000/-)	60%
12	Median Salary	Rs. 31,252/-
13	Gender of the household respondents who found jobs	
	• Male	60%
	• Female	40%
14	Age group of the household respondents who found jobs (Between 18-35 years)	86%
15	Percentage of household respondents satisfied with the job found	61%

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

Section I. Growing Workforce in India

The Indian economy is the fastest moving emerging economy in the world economic system. The share of India in world's GDP has been increasing over the time. The economy is witnessing high growth with stable inflation, current account balance and exchange rate. The macro-economic parameters are in comfortable trajectory while the standards of living of people are improving over the years. According to the 2018 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of United Nations, over 270 million people have moved out of poverty in India.

The experience of countries that succeeded in reducing poverty significantly indicates the importance of high rates of economic growth. High growth rate, however, is not a sufficient condition for poverty reduction; the pattern and sources of growth as well as the manner in which its benefits are distributed are equally important from the point of view of achieving the goal of poverty reduction. In this context, employment plays a key role in all developing countries. Indeed, countries which attained high rates of employment growth alongside high rates of economic growth are also the ones who succeeded in ensuring sustainable growth and development.

Rapid growth is essential for expanding incomes and employment, but growth is not only the measure of development but also includes the objectivity to achieve broad based improvement in the living standards of the people. One of the indicators of this broad based improvement is to provide gainful employment opportunities to the working class population. The rapid growth in the Gross Domestic Product in India in the last two decades shows the transition of our economy from agriculture domination to tertiary and manufacturing sectors.

The Labour Force Participation Rate[1] (LFPR) is estimated to be about 50.3%[2] (under the Usual Principal Status Approach) in India. In comparison, LFPR is reported to be nearly 74% in China, 67% in Canada, 64% in United States of America, 62% in United Kingdom and 60% in Japan. Low LFPR primarily implies high dependency ratio. The development experience suggests a strong negative correlation between dependency and growth, that is, lower dependency ratios increase growth and higher growth rate leads to lower dependency ratios.

At this juncture, it becomes imperative to identify the jobs created during the last five years (2014 to 2018) to have an understanding of employment perspective with respect to the growth of the economy. The major objective of the study is to find how many households

[1] The Labour Force Participation Rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour force available to engage in the production of goods and services. The breakdown of the labour force by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the economically active population within the country. LFPR is calculated on the basis of Usual Status Approach (Principal Status + Subsidiary Status)
[2] Data compiled from 4th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey Report 2015-16

were able to find jobs during the last five years along with the nature of the jobs, industry segments and sectors in which jobs were created.

II. Objectives and Research Methodology

2.1 Objectives of the Study

The Study is a household perspective on the jobs created in the country during the last five years (2014-2018). The specific objectives of the study are—

1. To know about the number of jobs created during the last five years
2. To know about the sectors in which jobs have been created in the last five years
3. To know about the nature of jobs created viz.
   a. Government
   b. Public Sector
   c. Private Sector
   d. Public-Private Partnerships
   e. Self employed
   f. Other
4. To know about the industry segment in which the jobs were created viz. large, medium, small and micro enterprises
5. To conclude on the overall job scenario in the economy during the last five years

2.2 Research Methodology

The study is a pan India survey conducted over a month to know about the job scenario in the country. It aims to know about the job scenario in the last five years from the perspective of the households. In other words, households were contacted to seek inputs on jobs created in their household of those seeking employment in the last five years.

2.2.1 Data Collection

Since it is a survey based study, the report takes into consideration mainly primary data sources. For the primary data collection, an in-depth field survey of households through structured questionnaires, telephonic interviews with people and discussions with key representatives across the country. Questionnaires were distributed throughout the country which included more than one lakh households. We received inputs 27,412 households.

2.2.2 Sample Selection

For the selection of samples, Simple Random Sampling Technique was used. The selection of households did not involve any criteria and the questionnaires were sent across the country.

2.2.3 Break-up of responses

The survey was conducted across India over a month to know about the job creation in the last five years. Around 45% of the responses were received from rural areas while 55% of the responses were received from urban areas.

S.No.	Classification according to settlement	Number of responses
1	Rural	12240
2	Urban	15172
Total number of responses		**27412**

2.2.4 Data Analysis

The statistical tools used for the study are simple aggregates and averages which have been used to depict the job creation in the households in India. The data has been presented in graphs and charts for lucid illustration.

2.2.5 Limitations of the study

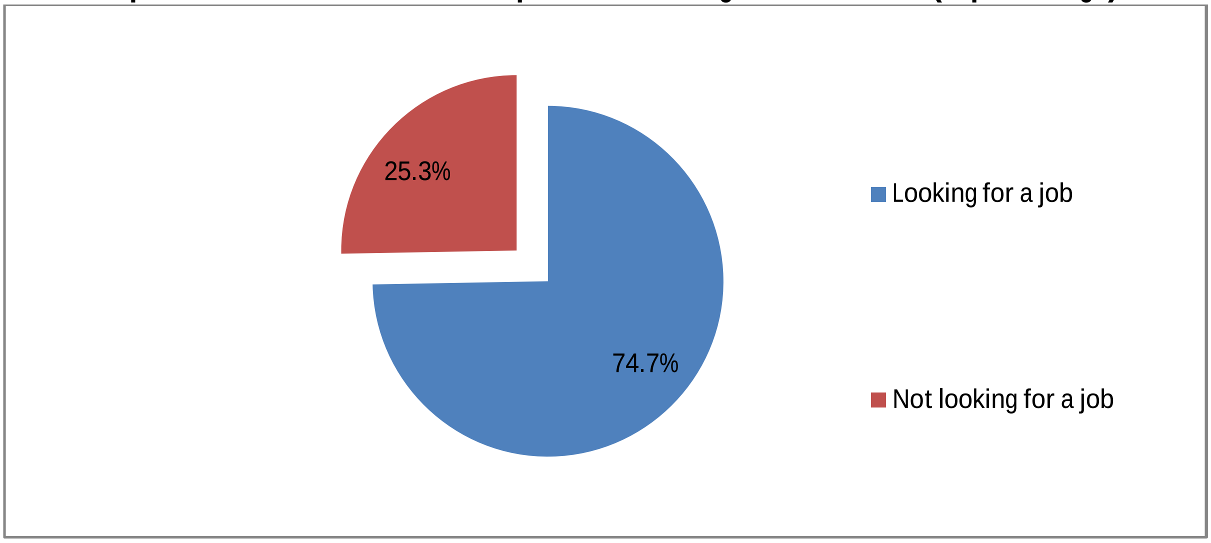
- As the survey has been conducted in over a month, due to paucity of time, the sample size is limited.
- Further, as this was a survey, the participation of respondents from faraway areas was lesser as compared to semi-urban and urban areas. Hence the survey has higher responses from semi-urban and urban areas as compared to rural areas.

III. Survey Findings

The survey revealed that in the last five years, around 75% of the households had a family member who has been looking for a job and around 63.5% of these households have been able to find a job. The private sector was the major employer of jobs in the country followed by government services and self employed. Banking, education and IT & ITeS were the major employers in the last five years. The survey revealed that large and micro enterprises have been the leading providers of employment in the country. It is encouraging to know that the job found were mostly full-time jobs followed by contractual jobs.

Out of the total survey respondents, around 75% of them had a family member(s) who were seeking job in the last five years.

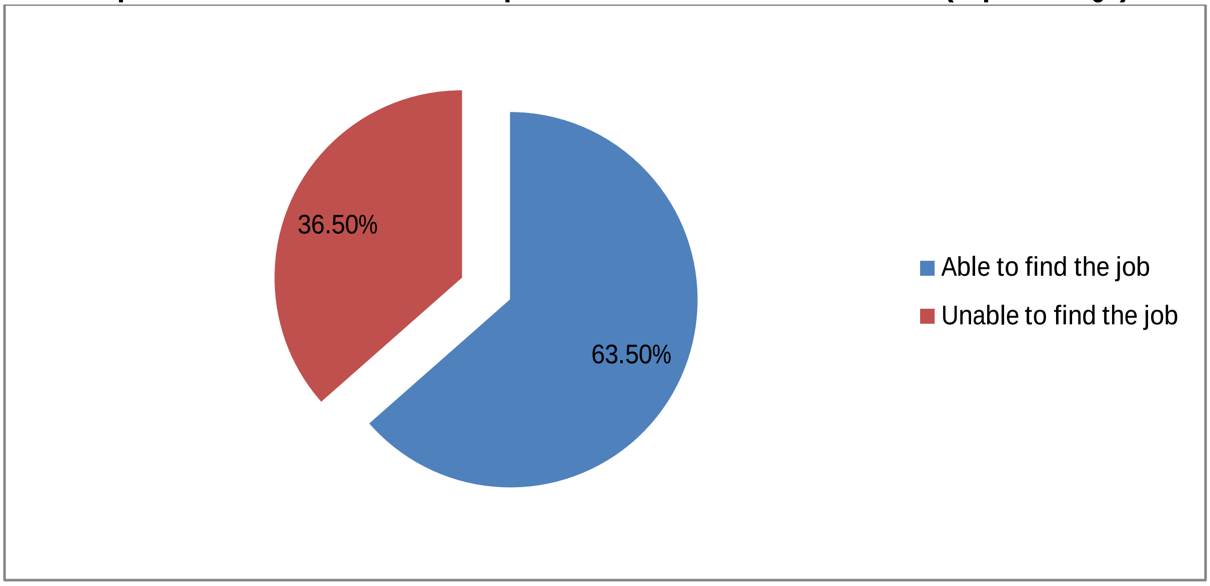
Graph 1: Number of Household Respondents Seeking Job (in percentage)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

Out of these 75%, around 63.5% of the respondents have been able to find job in the last five years while 36.5% of the respondents were unable to find jobs.

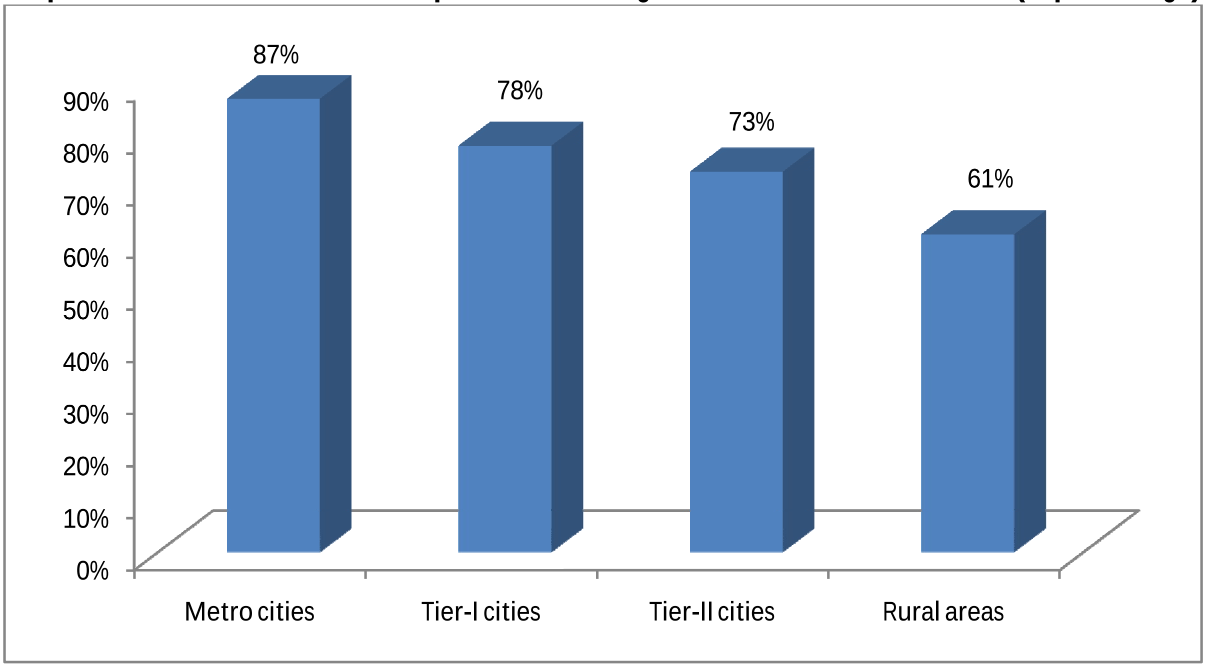
Graph 2: Number of Household Respondents Who found a Job (in percentage)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

The break-up of responses according to the settlement showed that 87% of the respondents were from metro cities who were looking for a job. 78% of the respondents who were looking for a job were from Tier-I cities while 73% of the respondents were from Tier-II cities. 61% of the respondents were from rural areas who were looking for a job.

Graph 3: Number of Household Respondents Seeking Job in Urban and Rural Areas (in percentage)



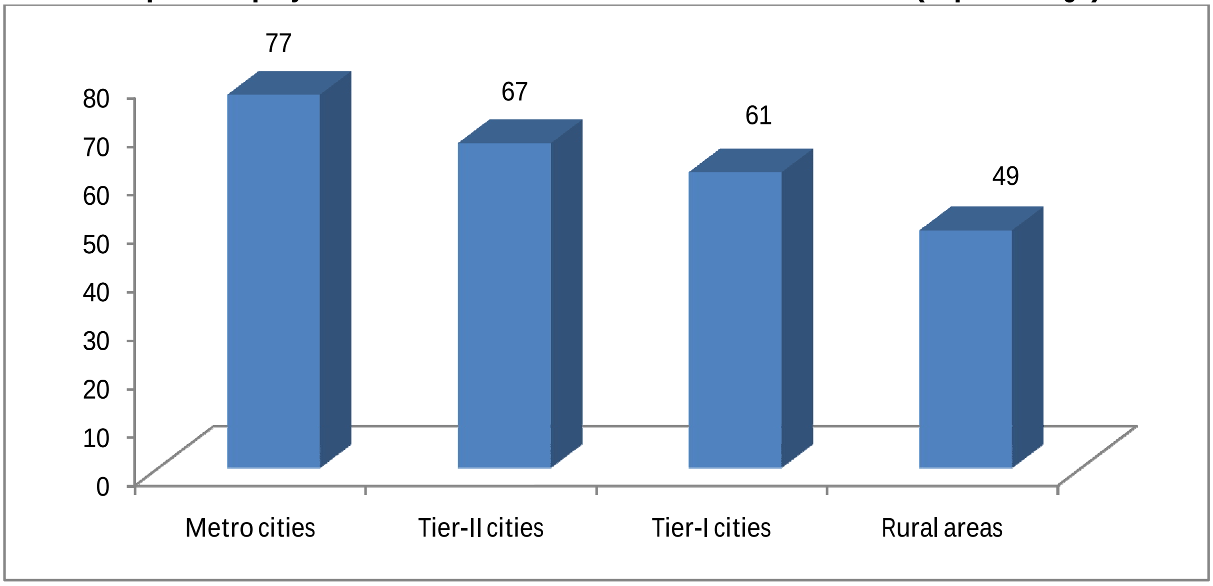
Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

The break-up of responses according to the settlement showed that 77% of the respondents who got the jobs were from metro cities followed by Tier-II cities (67%). Needless to mention, the metro cities have immense opportunities particularly the white-collar jobs or pink-collar jobs due to which the highest number of jobs were garnered by people in the metro cities. The respondents who got job from Tier-II cities were high because of the proximity of these Tier-II cities to the metro cities. Further, the government has given a major thrust to Start-ups in the country in the last few years and many start-ups have also come up in Tier-II cities due to which the number of jobs created in the country is second highest and even more than Tier-I cities.

Tier-II and Tier-III cities are emerging as some of the fastest growing cities in the world. Not only are these cities coming up with better job options, they are also getting well connected with time and are offering better education opportunities. Rapid income growth, growing urbanization, younger population and availability of skilled labour are some of the factors responsible for this rapid development of Tier-II and Tier-III cities. These exponentially growing factors are the key business boosters in the tier-II cities.

61% of the respondents from Tier-I cities were able to find jobs while 49% of the rural respondents were able to find jobs in the last five years.

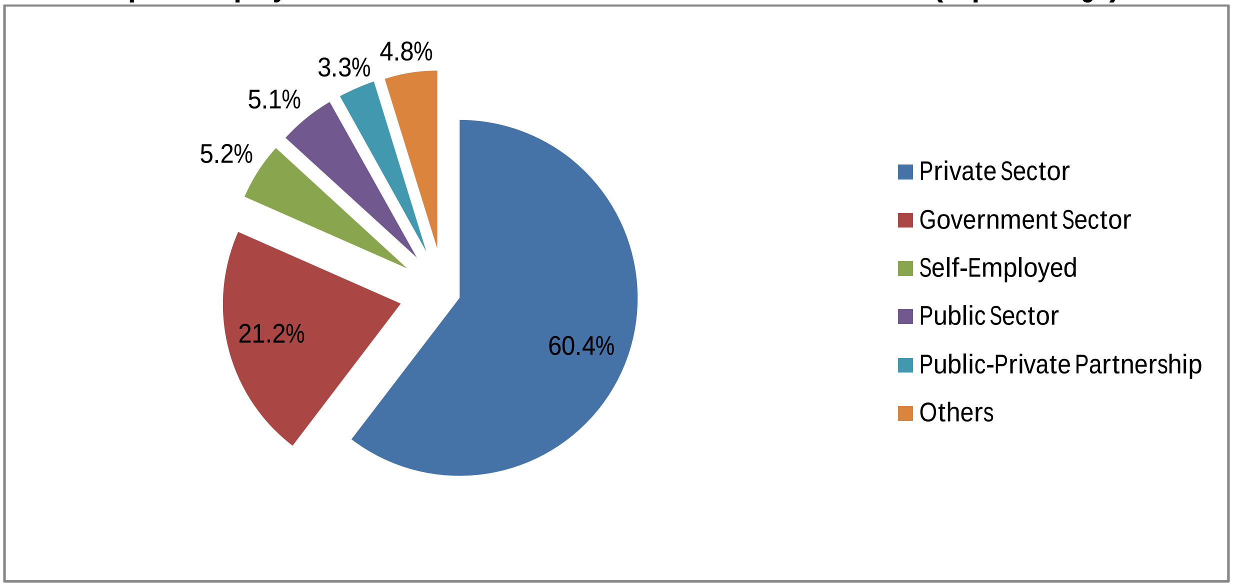
Graph 4: Employment Created in Urban and Rural Areas (in percentage)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

The survey revealed that private sector (60.4%) was the major employment provider in the last five years followed by government sector (21.2%). This is supported by the fact that a number of jobs were created in the metro cities where there is a high presence of private sector and government offices. On the other hand, 5.2% of the respondents were self employed. The public sector provided jobs to around 5.1% of the respondents during the last five years. 3.3% were employed in public private partnerships while around 5% of the respondents found job in other sectors such as NGOs, Autonomous bodies, among others.

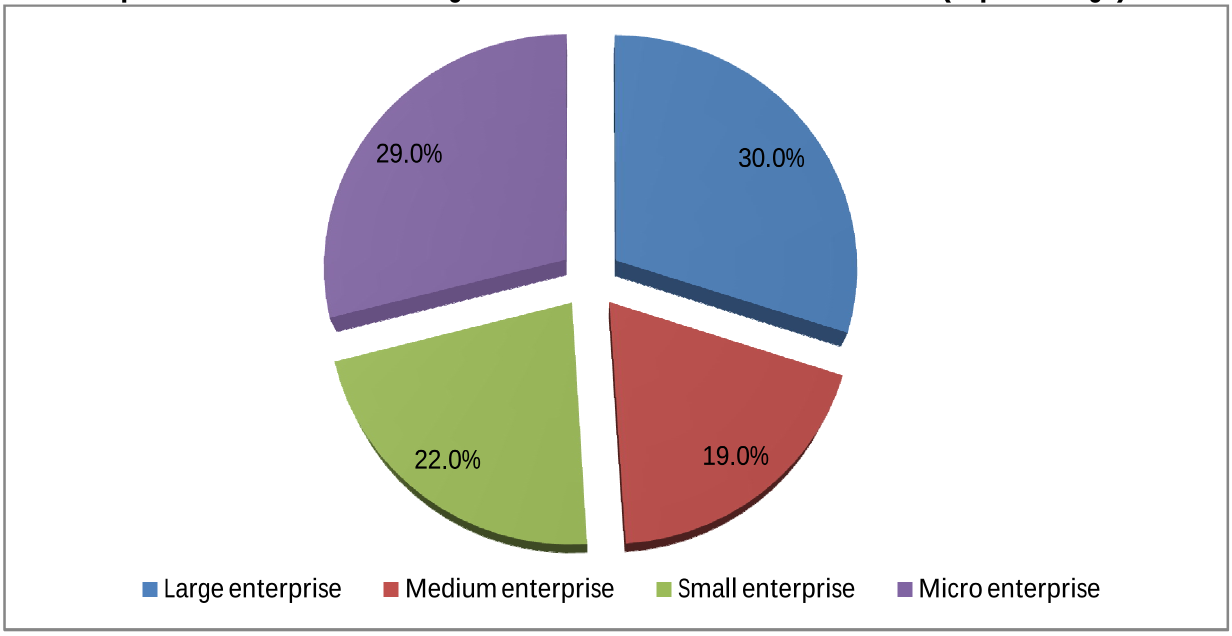
Graph 5: Employment Providers in the Last Five Years (in percentage)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

The survey showed that there is no clear majority in the dominance of a sector in employment generation. 30% of the respondents were from large enterprises while 29% of the respondents found jobs in micro-enterprises. It is surprising to know that the respondents found more jobs in small enterprises (22%) than the medium enterprises (19%).

Graph 6: Job creation according to scale of the firms **(in percentage)**

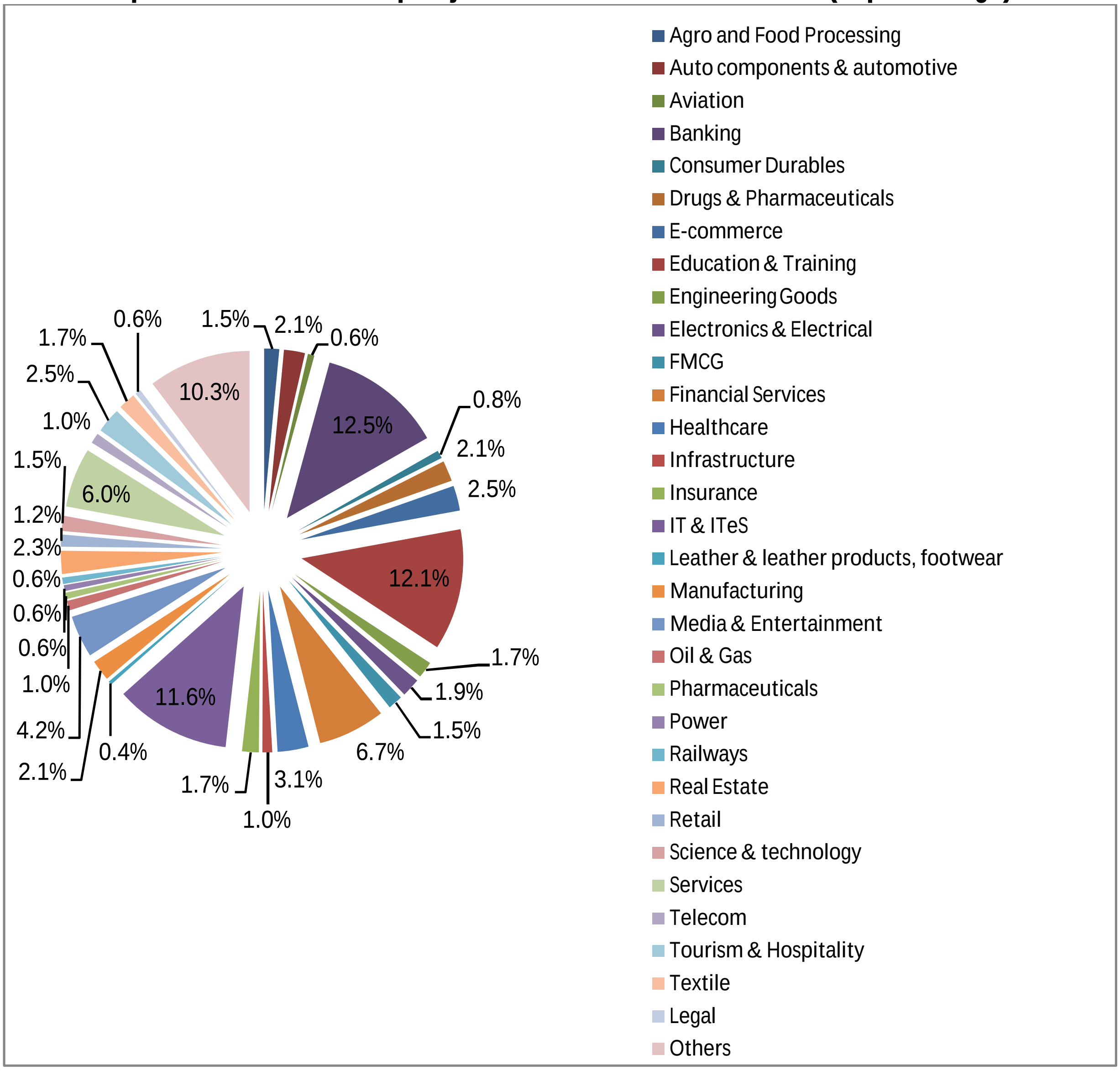


Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

The survey revealed that the majority of the respondents found jobs in banking sector (12.5%), education and training (12.1%), IT & ITeS (11.6%) while the other sectors (10.3%) such as tax, data analytics, consulting, legal services, police services, teaching, fashion designing were the major employers in the last five years.

Financial Services (6.7%) and Services (6%) were the other major sectors which provided employment to the respondents. The Healthcare (3.1%), E-Commerce, Tourism and hospitality (2.5%), Real Estate (2.3%), Auto components and automotive, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Manufacturing (2.1%) also provided employment in last five years.

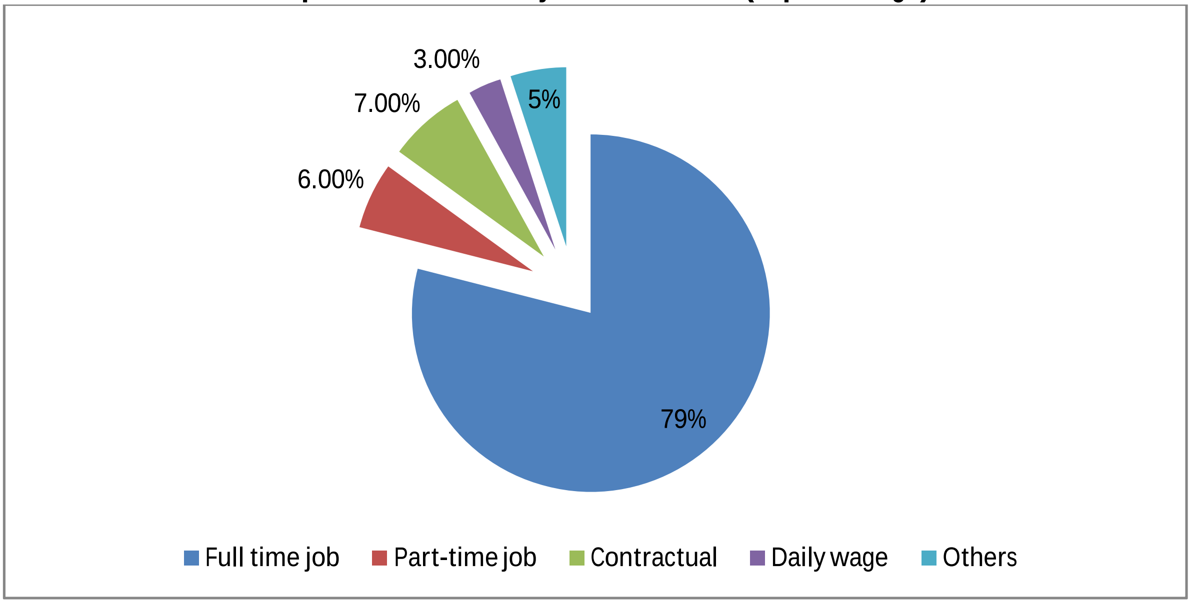
Graph 7: Sectoral break-up of job creation (in percentage)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

The survey revealed that majority of the respondents (79%) were working in full-time jobs followed by 7% of the respondents working in contractual jobs. 6% of the respondents were working in part-time jobs while 5% of the respondents comprised of those who were self-employed. Around 3% of the respondents were working in jobs which involved daily wages.

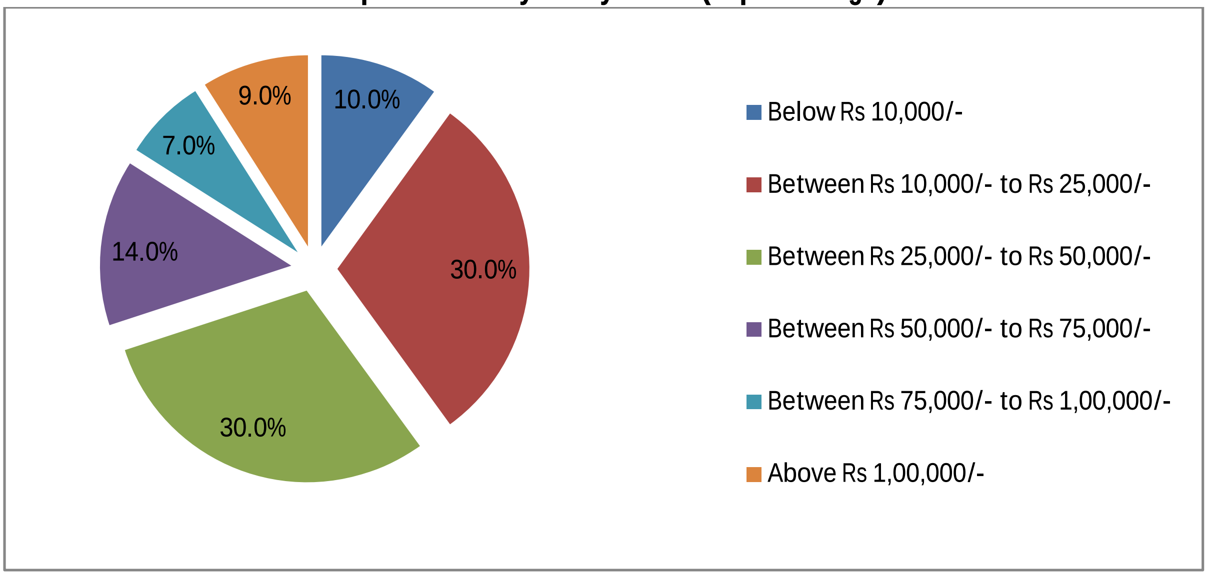
Graph 8: Nature of the job (in percentage)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

The survey revealed that the new entrants in the job market were earning well, as 30% of the respondents were drawing monthly salary in the range of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-. This is because majority of the jobs were full time in nature. Around 14% of the respondents reported the monthly salary in the range of Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 75,000/- while 7% of the respondents reported their monthly salary in the range of Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-. About 9% of the respondents reported a monthly salary of more than Rs. 1,00,000/- while 10% of the respondents reported monthly salary of less than Rs. 10,000/-. This is because many of the respondents were involved in daily wages and part-time jobs. The survey also revealed that the median salary was Rs 31,252/-.

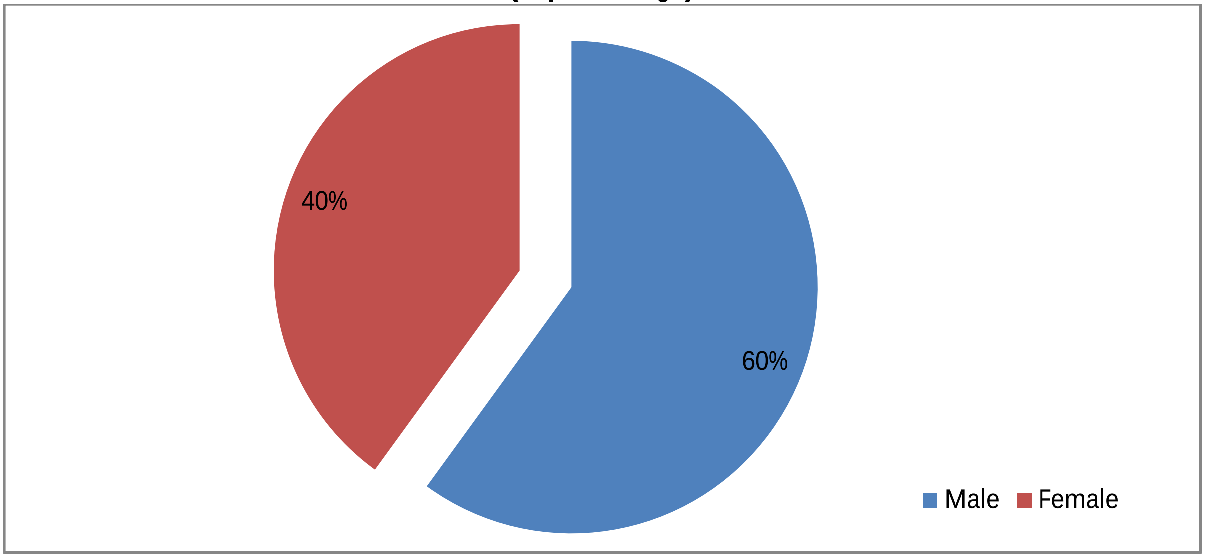
Graph 9: Monthly Salary (in percentage)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

The survey revealed that out of the total respondents, males (60%) outnumbered the female population (40%) in finding a job in the last five years.

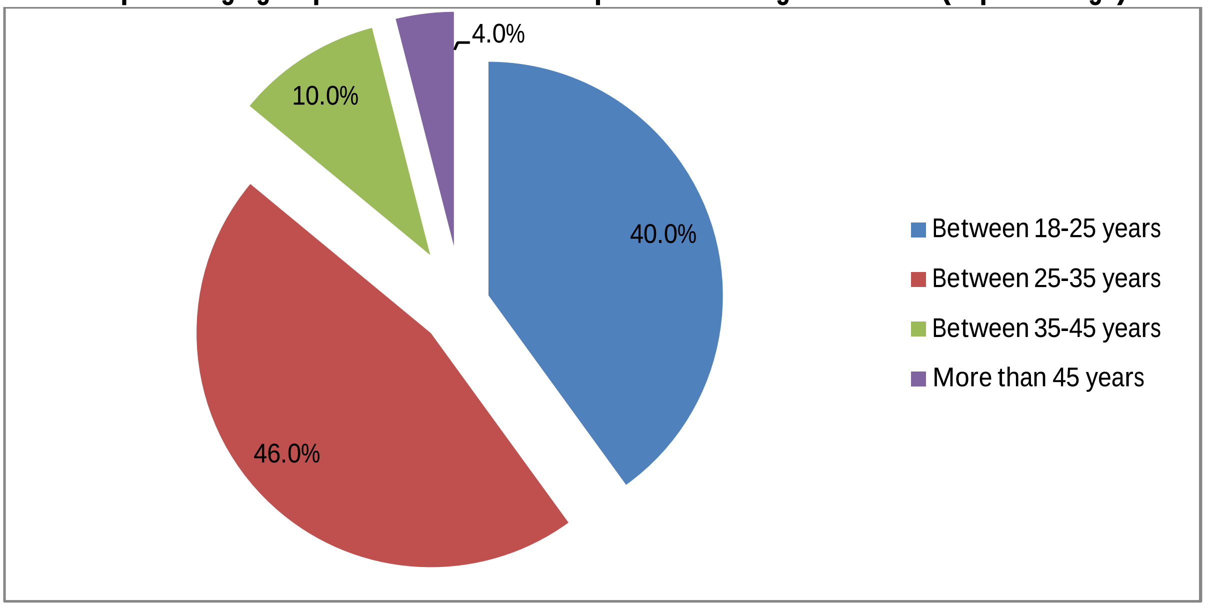
Graph 10: Gender of the Household Respondents who found Jobs in the Last Five Years (in percentage)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

The survey showed that majority of the respondents (46%) were aged between 25-35 years at the time of their jobs in the last five years followed by 40% of the respondents being aged between 18-25 years. Thus, the youth have been able to find jobs. Around 10% of the respondents were aged between 35 to 45 years while seeking job in the last five years followed by a mere 4% of the respondents who were aged above 45 years seeking for a job.

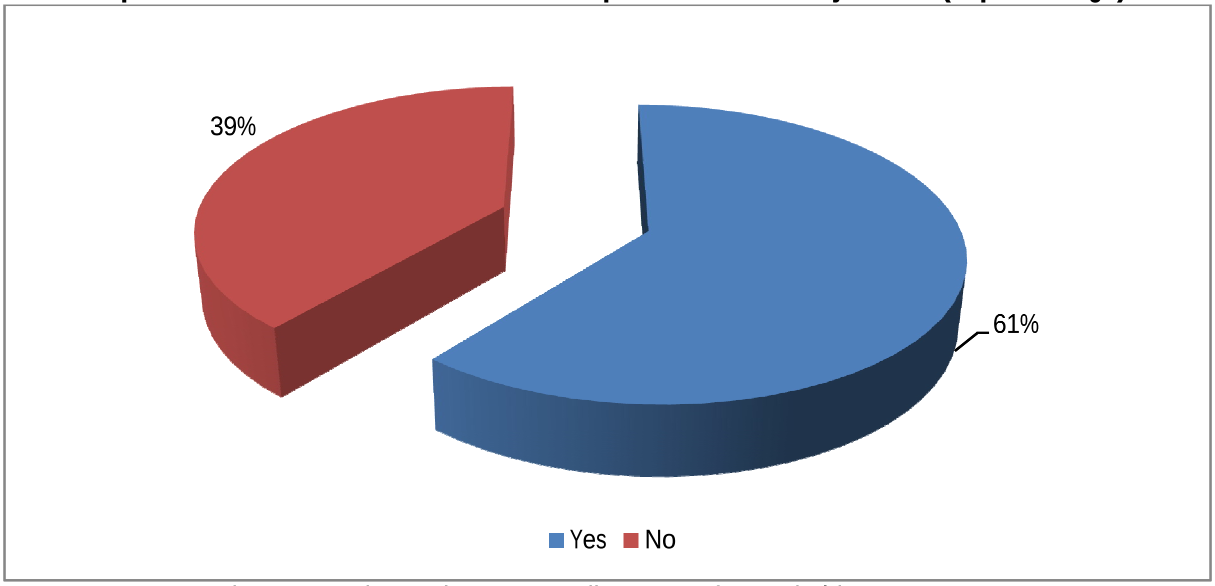
Graph 11: Age group of the Household Respondents who got the Jobs (in percentage)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

On being asked about the satisfaction with the job, the majority of the respondents (61%) said that they were satisfied with the job while 39% of the respondents were not satisfied with the job.

Graph 12: Satisfaction of the household respondents with the job (in percentage)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

The journey of Indian economy has been promising as the economic growth trajectory increased from steady during 1960s to 1990s to strong in 2000s and fastest in the 2010s. The advent of economic reforms has not only enhanced the economic growth, but also provided a conducive and promising business environment to the citizens of India. India's growth estimate of 7.2% for 2018-19 in the Revised Estimates of National Income, 2018-19 and the IMF forecast of 7.7% for 2019 and 7.7% for 2020, shows India's position as fastest growing economy in the world ecosystem. With growth, the job prospects also improve as growth is supported by growing sectors which in turn churns new job with expansion and capacity utilisation. Thus it becomes imperative to identify the jobs created in the last few years to have an understanding of the employment creation vis-a-vis growth of the economy.

Against this backdrop, PHD Chamber conducted a pan India survey of the households to know about the job scenario in the country. The survey aimed at knowing about the job scenario in the last five years from the perspective of the households. The specific objectives were to know the number of jobs created during the last five years, the sectors in which the jobs have been created in the last five years, the nature of the jobs viz. Government, Public, Private, Public-Private Partnerships, Self-employed and the industry segments in which jobs were created. For this purpose, primary data was used with survey conducted pan-India. The selection of sample was done through Simple Random Sampling. Around 27,412 responses were received of which 55% were from urban areas while 45% were from rural areas.

The survey revealed that in the last five years, around 75% of the households had a family member who has been looking for a job and around 63.5% of these households have been able to find a job. The break-up of responses according to the settlement showed that 87% of the respondents were from metro cities that were looking for a job. 78% of the respondents who were looking for a job were from Tier-I cities while 73% of the respondents were from Tier-II cities. 61% of the respondents were from rural areas that were looking for a job.

The analysis of survey responses on the basis of break-up in terms of cities and rural areas showed that 77% of the respondents who got the jobs were from metro cities followed by Tier-II cities (67%). This is because metro cities have immense opportunities particularly the white-collar jobs or pink-collar jobs due to which the highest number of jobs was garnered by people in the metro cities. The respondents who got job from Tier-II cities are high because of the proximity of these Tier-II cities to the metro cities. Further, the government has given a major thrust to Start-ups in the country in the last few years and many start-ups have also come up in Tier-II cities due to which the number of jobs created in the country is second highest and even more than Tier-I cities. 61% of the respondents from Tier-I cities who were seeking job were able to find jobs while 49% of the rural respondents who were looking for a job were able to find one in the last five years.

The private sector was the major employer of jobs in the country followed by government services, self-employed and public sector enterprises. This can be attributed to the fact that major jobs have been created in the metro cities. In terms of sectors, though there was no clear majority of any sector, banking, education and IT & ITeS were the major employers in the last five years.

The survey revealed that large and micro enterprises have been the leading providers of employment in the country. It is worthwhile to mention that respondents found more jobs in small enterprises than the medium enterprises. It is encouraging to know that the job found by the households were mostly full-time jobs followed by contractual jobs. Around 3% of the respondents were working in jobs which involved daily wages.

The survey revealed that the new job entrants in the last five years were able to get a good salary as 60% of the respondents were able to find jobs in the monthly salary range of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-. Around 10% of the respondents earned a monthly salary of less than Rs. 10,000/-. This was because many of the respondents were involved in daily wages and part-time jobs. The survey also revealed that the median salary was Rs 31,252/-. On being asked about the satisfaction with the job, the majority of the respondents (61%) said that they were satisfied with the job while 39% of the respondents were not satisfied with the job.

The demographic details of the job details were such that out of the total respondents, males (60%) outnumbered the female population (40%) in finding a job in the last five years. The survey showed that majority of the respondents (46%) was aged between 25-35 years at the time of their jobs in the last five years followed by 40% of the respondents being aged between 18-25 years.

Thus, the overall job scenario is positive in the last five years (2014 to 2018) as the survey of households revealed that out of the 75% of the households who were seeking job, 63.5% of such houses had family member(s) who found a job in these last five years. The monthly salaries offered to them were also impressive and most of the respondents were able to find full-time jobs. Though the male population outnumbered the female population in finding jobs, the gap is not very wide to suggest that women were lagging behind. The satisfaction of the respondents with the job vis-a-vis the sample size suggests that at the macro-level majority of the population is satisfied with the jobs offered to them.

Going ahead, more than 100 million jobs could be created through 7 pronged strategy including Smart Farming, Bolstering Industrialisation through Industry 4.0, Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs, Revitalizing exports growth, exploring tourism potential, quality education with skill development and inclusive health for all.

1. Exploring Tourism Potential

The importance of the tourism sector is immense not only to earn the foreign currency but also to create millions of employment opportunities for the unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workforce. The tourism sector has potential to create more than 40 million new jobs in the next 5 years.

Transportation needs of the economy become crucial as the economy grows in the higher trajectory. Exploring employment creation with increased air services and number of flights, expansion of taxi services would be crucial to meet transportation needs and to absorb lakhs of workforce. The time is ripe for opening of intra-city bus services, inter-city bus services and inter-state bus services to corporate bus operators all over the country.

2. Smart Farming

Smart Farming should be explored from inherent strengths in the agriculture sector to shift disguised unemployment from the traditional agriculture to the agro and food processing exports. Agro and food processing exports needs to be scaled up from the current level of US$ 30 billion to US$ 100 billion in the next 5 years by 2023-24 to create 20 million new employment opportunities in the sector.

Use of innovative ways to increase productivity, adapt to climate change, strengthening access to credit for long term loans would go a long way to enhance growth and productivity in the sector and to enhance farm incomes.

3. Bolstering Industrialization

Bolstering industrialization with state of the art infrastructure such as privatization of rail, road and port would create competitiveness not only at the domestic level but also in the international markets. With the advent of artificial intelligence and industry 4.0, with the increased efficiency and efficacy of the production processes, India has potential to become a manufacturing hub and to increase its share in GDP to 25% by 2023-24.

4. Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs

MSMEs hold immense potential to create employment with improved ease of doing business such as further reforms in the labour laws, availability of land and easy and low cost financing facilities. The sector has potential to create 25 million new jobs in the next 5 years.

5. Revitalizing Exports

Exploring the new areas to revitalize exports growth with the improvement in logistics infrastructure and trade facilitation measures would enhance the exports growth trajectory and create 10 million new jobs in the next 5 years.

Focus on twin merit goods of education with skill development and basic health with safety should continue with a longer term vision would lead to socio-economic growth in the coming times.

6. Quality Education and Skill Development

Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP needs to be increased to the level of 6% of GDP. There should be a school in the radius of 1 km and a college in the radius of 10 km in the next 5 years.

7. Inclusive Health facilities

Health expenditure as percentage of GDP should be increased to 2.5% of GDP. For the inclusive health facilities, there should be a health centre in the radius of 1 km and a good state of the art hospital in the radius of 5 km. Inclusive health and quality education has potential to create atleast 10 million new jobs in the next 5 years.

These 7 pronged strategies and a dynamic policy environment in the coming times is expected to assure an inclusive growth and creation of jobs for all. Further, we look forward to significant reform measures for transforming the economic landscape which would not only promote economic growth but also create millions of job opportunities for the growing population in the coming times.

HARMONY PROGRESS DEVELOPMENT
PHD CHAMBER
Estd. - 1905

NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

PRESIDIUM, PHD CHAMBER

Rajeev Talwar
President, PHD Chamber

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About Us

PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, a leading Industry Chamber of India, ever since its inception in 1905, has been an active participant in the India Growth Story through its Advocacy Role for the Policy Makers and Regulators of the Country. Regular interactions, Seminars, Conference and Conclaves allow healthy and constructive discussions between the Government, Industry and International Agencies bringing out the Vitals for Growth. As a true representative of the Industry with a large membership base of 1,30,000 direct and indirect members, PHD Chamber has forged ahead leveraging its legacy with the Industry knowledge across sectors (58 Industry verticals being covered through Expert Committees), a deep understanding of the Economy at large and the populace at the micro level.

At the National level, the PHD Chamber is well represented in 16 States with its own offices and MOUs with eleven Partner Chambers in different States.

At the Global level we have been working with the Concerned Ministries, Embassies and High Commissions to bring in the International Best Practices and Business Opportunity.

PHD Chamber has special focus on the following thrust areas:

- **Economic & Business Policy Advocacy**
- **Industry**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Housing**
- **Health**
- **Education & Skill Development**
- **Agriculture & Agri-business**
- **ICT**
- **International Trade**

"Towards an Inclusive & Prosperous India"

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Disclaimer

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PHD Research Bureau

PHD Research Bureau; the research arm of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry was constituted in 2010 with the objective to review the economic situation and policy developments at sub-national, national and international levels and comment on them in order to update the members from time to time, to present suitable memoranda to the government as and when required, to prepare State Profiles and to conduct thematic research studies on various socio-economic and business developments.

The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading newspapers. Recently, the Research Bureau has undertaken various policy projects of Government of India including Framework of University-Industry Linkages in Research assigned by DSIR, Ministry of Science & Technology, Study on SEZ for C&AG of India, Study on Impact of Project Imports under CTH 9801 for C&AG of India, among others.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
• **Research Studies**	• Global Economic Developments	• Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC)	• Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)
• **State Profiles**	• India's Economic Developments	• Forex and FEMA Newsletter	
• **Impact Assessments**	• States' Economic Developments	• Global Economic Monitor (GEM)	
• **Thematic Research Reports**	• International Developments	• Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter	
• **Releases on Economic Developments**	• Financial Markets	• State Development Monitor (SDM)	
	• Foreign exchange market	• Industry Development Monitor (IDM)	
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B: State profiles

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