



KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY
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Quarterly Employment Survey

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What's in News?

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), which is a **part of the All India Quarterly Establishment based Employment Survey (AQEES)** was recently released by the **Ministry of Labour**.

Survey Highlights:

- Total employment generated by **nine select non-farm sectors** — manufacturing, construction, trade, transport, health, education, accommodation & restaurants, IT/BPOs, financial service is around **3.18 crore workers** who were employed in about **5.31 lakh establishments** between January and March 2022.
- There has been an increase of about four lakh workers compared with the third round of QES, which was done for the last three months of 2021.
- 86.4% of the workers were regular employees, and 8.7% were contractual employees followed by casual employees (2.3%) and self-employed (2%)
- Estimated employment in nine non-farm sectors rose from 3.14 crore during September-December 2021 to 3.18 crore in January-March 2022
- **Education, manufacturing, trade and financial services** together accounted for **84%** of the total estimated units.
- **Manufacturing continues to be the largest institutional employer** in the country, employing about 38.5% of the workers
- The participation of women workers witnessed a marginal increase from 31.6% in the third quarter to 31.8% in the fourth quarter report.
- Women workers constituted about 52% of the workforce in the health sector
- In financial services, women far outnumber males among self-employed persons
- This has shown that there is a **rising trend in the employment in organised sector**.

All India Quarterly Establishment based Employment Survey (AQEES):

- The Labour Bureau had taken up AQEES to provide quarterly estimates about employment and related variables of establishments in both organised and unorganised segments of nine sectors — manufacturing, construction, trade, transport, education, health, accommodation and restaurant, IT / BPO and financial services.
- The AQEES had two components such as the **“Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) and the Area Frame Establishment Survey (AFES)** .
- The former relates to the establishments **employing 10 or more workers** whereas the later relates to the establishments **employing 9 or less workers**.
- The QES as a part of the AQEES was **launched in April, 2021** to capture important information in terms of employment & related variables in the organized sector of the economy.
- The Report on **quarterly employment survey being a demand side survey** along with the **supply side survey i.e. Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)** will bridge the data gaps on employment in the country.
- The first survey showed employment at 3.08 crore in April-June (reference date for the first round was April 1, 2021).

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- This compares with 2.37 crore in 2013-14, the base year chosen based on the **sixth economic census (conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation)**.
- The stated objective of the QES is to enable the government to frame a “**sound national policy on employment**”.
- **India ratified the International Labour Organization’s Employment Policy Convention, 1964**, which requires the ratifying countries to implement “an active policy designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment.”
- India does not have one till now.

Conclusion:

As the Economic Survey 2015-16 puts it “To exploit its demographic dividend, India must create millions of “good- safe, productive, well-paying-jobs.”

Thus, ‘gainful employment’ matters much to achieve growth with equity and to successfully meet the challenge of the impending demographic dividend.