

of these are small and marginal farmers, the productivity of whose lands has been so eroded over the years, that they have been compelled to labour under MGNREGA. Permitting aforesaid works on the lands of small and marginal farmers implies a coverage of 40% of all cultivated area (80% of all land holdings). MGNREGA thus plays a significant role in raising the agricultural productivity of these farmers and facilitating their return to farming.

Studies conducted by Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), Bangalore, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore have all concluded that MGNREGA works have had a positive impact on agricultural productivity and have also reduced water, soil, agricultural and climate-change vulnerability. Research suggests that water related assets created under MGNREGA have increased the number of days in a year that water is available and also the quantity of water available for irrigation. The increased availability of water has also led to changes in crop patterns and increased area under cultivation according to some studies. Districts and villages which have performed better in MGNREGA implementation and used funds efficiently on waste lands and watershed development, seem to demonstrate a visible growth in agricultural productivity.

An analysis of the quantum of MGNREGA works provided across the year indicates a distinct seasonal fluctuation, with a disproportionately higher share of works being done during the off-season in agriculture. Data indicates that it is in the lean agricultural season (January to June) that substantial percentage of persondays of work are generated in most areas.

There is a need to expand and deepen the positive synergy between MGNREGA and agriculture especially that practiced by small and marginal farmers. It is with this objective in mind that the Ministry has permitted new works under MGNREGA relating to watershed development (contour trenches, contour bunds, farm bunding, earthen dams, dug out farm ponds, stop dams, spring-shed development, etc.), agriculture related works (NADEP composting, vermi-composting and liquid bio-manures), irrigation command related works (rehabilitation of minors, sub-minors and field channels), etc.

#### **Himayat Schemes**

\*125. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched "Himayat" scheme to tackle the issue of unemployed youth all over the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of this scheme and details of feedback on success of the scheme all over the country;

(c) whether Government has collected any data on unemployed youth in the country, specially in Bihar, which is the most backward State in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of unemployed youth in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government has launched a Skill Empowerment and Employment scheme in Jammu and Kashmir (SEE-J&K) also known as "Himayat" to train and place unemployed youth of Jammu and Kashmir belonging to poor families.

(b) The salient features of this scheme are:—

(i) The scheme will provide placement linked skill training to one lakh J&K youth in next five years. The placement will be in the private sector.

(ii) The training duration will range from three to nine months. The Project Implementing Agency will provide one year post placement tracking.

(iii) Training for salaried as well as self employment will be provided. 70% funds will be used to provide salaried employment training and 30% funds for self employment training.

(iv) Different training strategies will be used for different categories of youth, school dropouts, studied intermediate etc.

(v) All training centres shall install biometric devices for attendance and youth selected for training will be provided a UID card.

The scheme has evoked a positive response from youth of Jammu and Kashmir. So far, a total of 2431 youths have been trained under this scheme.

(c) The Government has conducted the second annual employment-unemployment survey in the country for a fixed reference period of Agriculture year 2010-11 *i.e.* July, 2010 to June, 2011. The estimates of employment-unemployment and its derivatives are derived for the persons of Age 15 years and above only. Based on the usual principal status approach, unemployment rate for the persons of age 15 years and above in the State of Bihar is as follows:

Head	Rural	Urban	Overall
Unemployment Rate	8.2%	6.4%	8.3%

(d) Data on unemployed youth in the country is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal status approach (PS) for each State/UT*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT/All India	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	24	22	46	111	61	27	35	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	86	56	99	252	142	47	101	65
3.	Assam	48	128	62	44	206	73	47	138	63
4.	Bihar	59	205	85	45	181	64	58	203	83
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	6	9	27	59	35	13	11	12
6.	Delhi	25	175	45	32	149	49	31	153	48
7.	Goa	94	549	231	62	290	109	80	462	179
8.	Gujarat	5	13	7	12	42	15	8	18	10
9.	Haryana	26	71	30	24	120	36	25	88	32
10.	Himachal Pradesh	41	12	28	38	130	63	40	17	31

11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	157	50	44	260	71	36	182	56
12.	Jharkhand	37	89	47	50	120	59	39	93	48
13.	Karnataka	24	21	23	27	35	29	25	24	25
14.	Kerala	32	214	82	40	375	145	34	262	99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18	28	20	44	96	51	24	37	27
16.	Maharashtra	19	26	21	23	107	42	20	47	28
17.	Manipur	25	23	24	87	65	80	39	34	37
18.	Meghalaya	24	40	31	42	100	64	27	49	36
19.	Mizoram	10	9	10	8	119	43	10	32	19
20.	Nagaland	65	48	59	63	72	65	65	52	60
21.	Odisha	28	29	28	36	107	43	29	34	30
22.	Punjab	13	66	17	13	86	21	13	74	18
23.	Rajasthan	12	30	16	16	64	20	13	33	17
24.	Sikkim	82	163	113	105	511	229	85	194	126
25.	Tamil Nadu	19	24	21	19	41	25	19	29	22
26.	Tripura	47	310	115	139	446	236	66	344	141

*Written Answers to*

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*Starred Questions* 17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Uttarakhand	35	108	55	21	142	40	32	113	52
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22	33	23	32	71	35	24	40	25
29.	West Bengal	43	159	61	89	402	139	53	212	78
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	409	108	25	331	119	23	367	113
31.	Chandigarh	126	367	161	8	40	12	21	84	28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	160	33	-	-	-	10	130	27
33.	Daman and Diu	9	-	7	3	-	2	7	-	6
34.	Lakshadweep	294	240	290	76	366	117	196	314	209
35.	Puducherry	5	32	11	43	161	66	30	111	47
	ALL INDIA	27	56	34	34	125	50	29	69	38