

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4961
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.07.2019

RURAL MIGRATION

4961. SHRI KANAKMAL KATARA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the rate of rural migration during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the outcome of the efforts made by the Government to check rural migration; and
- (c) the names of the States where the rate of rural migration is highest in the country along with the comparative rate of such migration among them?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c): The latest available National Sample Survey on 'Migration In India 2007-2008' was conducted during July 2007 to June 2008 (64th Round). The state-wise proportion of rural migration as per NSS 64th Round report is at **Annexure**.

Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development schemes for creating employment opportunities, providing access to basic needs and creating rural infrastructure. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme provides guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members are willing to take up manual work. An additional 50 days of wage employment is provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity affected areas in the country on recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is implemented with the objective of providing self-employment to the members of the rural poor families. The Department is implementing Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) aimed at developing 300 rural growth clusters called 'Rurban Clusters', which have latent potential for growth, in all States and UTs. The Objective of the Mission is to bridge the rural urban divide and to reduce migration from rural to urban areas and eventually to facilitate reverse migration. Besides, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are also implemented to provide basic needs and developing rural infrastructure for improving living conditions of rural masses to reduce distress migration from rural areas to cities. The findings of independent studies conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development indicate that out-migration from villages has gone down due to implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

Annexure referred to in part (a) to (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4961 for 23.07.2019

Proportion (per 1000) of migrants in each State/UT

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Proportion (per 1000) of migrants
1	Andhra Pradesh	282
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8
3	Assam	120
4	Bihar	189
5	Chhattisgarh	295
6	Delhi	339
7	Goa	212
8	Gujarat	299
9	Haryana	298
10	Himachal Pradesh	378
11	Jammu & Kashmir	174
12	Jharkhand	156
13	Karnataka	273
14	Kerala	333
15	Madhya Pradesh	268
16	Maharashtra	329
17	Manipur	6
18	Meghalaya	33
19	Mizoram	110
20	Nagaland	76
21	Odisha	280
22	Punjab	312
23	Rajasthan	288
24	Sikkim	300
25	Tamil Nadu	220
26	Tripura	110
27	Uttar Pradesh	256
28	Uttarakhand	344
29	West Bengal	272
30	A & N Island	533
31	Chandigarh	672
32	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	372
33	Daman & Diu	503
34	Lakshadweep	281
35	Puducherry	242
	All-India	261

