

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 74
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.02.2019

DISTRESS MIGRATION

***74. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study recently on the levels of distress migration in the country from rural areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the rate of distress migration is higher from the rural areas of certain States than the others and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government apart from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), in order to reduce distress migration?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

- (a)to (c): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No 74 for 07.02.2019

(a)& (b): Yes Madam, the Department of Rural Development has conducted study on distress migration. There are studies which indicate that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has reduced migration by providing work closer to home and decent working conditions. A study conducted in Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh observed that the scheme brought down the migration levels from about 27% to 7% due to availability of work. The study conducted in West Bengal in the year 2012 by Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, proved that households working in MGNREGA have reported lower migration. The survey in the districts of Sidhi in Madhya Pradesh and Bastar, Chhattisgarh also confirmed decline in migration. A study in Jungle Mahal of West Bengal was conducted in the year 2017 on the Impact of MGNREGA on Tribal Migration which observed that the Scheme is successful in terms of coverage of the weaker sections of the society including women, asset creation and reduction in the incidence of large scale out-migration. The studies have shown that MGNREGA has had direct and positive impact on reducing distress migration. The state-wise proportion of migrants by reason for migration (Rural) (Per Cent) survey done by NSS 64th Round 2007-08 is at **Annexure**.

(c): Besides MGNREGA, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various other rural development schemes for creating employment opportunities, providing access to basic needs and creating rural infrastructure. 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. 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 so that distress migration of people from rural to cities could be reduced.

Annexure referred to in part (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 74 for 7.02.2019

State-wise Proportion of Migrants by Reason for Migration (Rural) (Per Cent) (2007-08)									
States	Employment-related reasons			Studies			Forced migration		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	31.5	1.3	6.0	18.8	1.6	4.2	0.8	0.1	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	66.3	21.9	54.1	12.7	16.8	13.8	0.9	0.0	0.7
Assam	16.3	0.3	2.3	3.6	0.0	0.4	38.0	2.4	6.6
Bihar	7.7	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.1	5.2	0.3	0.5
Chhattisgarh	31.8	1.1	4.8	7.1	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.1
Delhi	67.6	0.6	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goa	57.8	0.4	16.1	7.2	6.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	45.2	0.8	5.0	9.8	0.4	1.3	4.0	0.4	0.7
Haryana	25.1	0.3	2.1	4.7	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.1	0.3
Himachal Pradesh	29.9	1.1	7.0	10.5	1.3	3.1	2.5	0.4	0.8
Jammu & Kashmir	41.7	0.2	3.1	3.8	0.0	0.3	10.4	0.5	1.2
Jharkhand	15.6	0.4	0.9	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
Karnataka	17.1	0.6	3.2	29.5	0.6	4.9	2.6	0.5	0.8
Kerala	17.7	1.1	5.7	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	33.0	0.6	2.6	12.5	0.2	0.9	3.6	0.2	0.4
Maharashtra	38.6	1.6	7.2	15.5	1.1	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.8
Manipur	54.2	1.4	32.4	12.4	10.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	22.4	7.4	16.0	4.8	0.0	2.8	2.0	0.0	1.2
Mizoram	40.6	18.6	29.6	1.2	3.5	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
Nagaland	52.2	7.9	26.4	15.7	2.5	8.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Odisha	24.2	0.3	1.9	24.7	1.0	2.8	3.3	0.2	0.4
Punjab	38.0	0.4	5.0	6.9	0.0	0.8	7.4	0.3	1.2
Rajasthan	33.4	0.4	3.1	8.2	0.3	0.9	4.1	0.3	0.6
Sikkim	57.0	3.6	21.7	6.7	5.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	25.9	1.2	5.7	9.0	0.8	2.2	3.0	0.2	0.7
Tripura	17.1	0.0	4.4	3.5	0.4	1.2	45.4	12.6	21.1
Uttar Pradesh	23.0	0.1	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.3	5.6	0.3	0.5
Uttarakhand	38.1	0.3	8.7	5.1	0.3	1.4	2.3	0.1	0.6
West Bengal	17.4	0.2	1.7	5.3	0.4	0.8	15.2	0.5	1.8
All-India	28.6	0.7	3.6	10.7	0.5	1.6	4.2	0.3	0.8

Notes: Migrant: A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, is different from the present place of enumeration is considered as a migrant member in a household; UPR: UPR of a person is defined as a place (village/town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of 6 months or more. The proportions of males, females and persons in states such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, might not add up to 100 due to presence of 'not recorded cases' and also due to rounding off.

Source: NSS 64th Round, Report No. 533: Migration in India: July 2007-June 2008

Annexure referred to in part (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 74 for 7.02.2019

State-wise Proportion of Migrants by Reason for Migration (Rural) (Per Cent) (2007-08)									
States	Marriage			Movement of parent/earning member			Other reasons		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	7.6	84.0	72.2	22.5	9.2	11.2	18.6	3.4	5.8
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	45.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.9	4.6
Assam	8.4	87.3	78.1	18.2	4.5	6.1	14.8	2.0	3.4
Bihar	47.5	96.3	94.8	7.8	0.3	0.6	25.4	1.8	2.6
Chhattisgarh	5.1	87.9	77.9	24.2	5.2	7.5	29.7	3.2	6.3
Delhi	0.6	48.2	26.6	20.3	42.2	32.3	11.4	8.9	10.1
Goa	1.9	67.3	49.6	8.0	20.8	17.4	25.1	4.7	10.2
Gujarat	7.8	92.8	84.9	20.3	4.2	5.7	12.0	1.3	2.3
Haryana	14.3	95.1	89.2	24.4	2.5	4.1	25.9	1.1	2.8
Himachal Pradesh	5.3	88.6	72.1	10.7	5.0	6.1	40.6	3.4	10.7
Jammu & Kashmir	12.1	96.3	90.4	6.3	0.6	1.0	22.5	2.3	3.8
Jharkhand	46.0	97.8	96.1	4.9	0.1	0.2	23.0	1.0	1.8
Karnataka	11.0	89.5	77.8	23.9	5.9	8.6	15.7	2.7	4.6
Kerala	8.9	71.3	53.9	22.0	15.3	17.2	48.7	11.3	21.7
Madhya Pradesh	10.9	95.0	90.0	22.2	2.2	3.4	14.5	1.1	1.9
Maharashtra	3.9	86.7	74.1	26.2	7.3	10.2	13.6	2.4	4.1
Manipur	0.0	18.3	7.6	33.1	38.6	35.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	42.3	49.5	45.4	21.7	35.2	27.4	5.4	3.7	4.7
Mizoram	2.0	16.9	9.5	41.7	45.7	43.7	7.1	4.4	5.7
Nagaland	0.0	50.0	29.0	21.9	35.6	29.9	8.9	2.7	5.2
Odisha	11.6	94.6	88.3	10.3	1.8	2.5	25.2	1.8	3.6
Punjab	7.1	92.8	82.3	20.7	4.5	6.5	18.6	1.5	3.5
Rajasthan	8.8	94.3	87.3	21.3	2.6	4.1	23.5	1.9	3.7
Sikkim	0.8	67.0	44.7	21.4	20.0	20.5	14.1	3.4	7.0
Tamil Nadu	5.9	82.8	69.3	29.9	11.3	14.6	24.1	3.6	7.1
Tripura	2.2	73.8	55.2	14.9	7.5	9.4	16.5	5.3	8.3
Uttar Pradesh	17.0	96.2	92.2	18.9	1.4	2.3	31.5	1.3	3.0
Uttarakhand	4.8	83.8	66.4	28.9	12.7	16.3	20.7	2.5	6.6
West Bengal	9.6	92.0	85.0	23.7	3.7	5.4	28.5	2.3	4.7
All-India	9.4	91.2	82.5	22.1	4.4	6.3	24.0	2.4	4.7

Notes: Migrant: A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, is different from the present place of enumeration is considered as a migrant member in a household; UPR: UPR of a person is defined as a place (village/town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of 6 months or more. The proportions of males, females and persons in states such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, might not add up to 100 due to presence of 'not recorded cases' and also due to rounding off.

Source: NSS Report No. 533: Migration in India: July 2007-June 2008.

